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The Canadian Druggist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

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Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

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DRUG REPORT.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

The past year has been one of unexampled progress throughout Canada, and in common with all classes of the community, the drug trade has received its share of the wonderful prosperity which is in evidence everywhere throughout the land.

Enquiries amongst the wholesale drug houses elicit the fact that the volume of business done has been fully up to, and in many instances, exceeded that of 1901, which in itself was a prosperous year, and that profits have been greater, while the number of failures in the trade was less and the losses consequently smaller than in previous years. The thorough understanding which exists between the various wholesale firms, has done away with the unwise attempts to gain trade by cutting prices on special lines, and at the same time has not proved any detriment to the retail trade. In all sections of Canada from the extreme easterly provinces on the Atlantic Coast to the Province of British Columbia on the Pacific there is the same note of prosperity, and a looking forward to still greater commercial activity and consequent satisfactory results for the future.

The retail trade has also felt the impetus of good times and we believe that the condition of the retail drug trade as a whole was never better than at present.

Of course, there are, and always will be, hindrances in the trade and conditions existing which we would have otherwise, but the general conditions show a stability and an outlook which is assuring. Individual druggists and we might almost say all members of the craft, have realized that they are not really dependent on the patent medicine business for an existence, and this has been one of the greatest bugbears of the druggist's life for some time.

The Price Restrictive Plan, which has been adopted by a couple of manufacturers, and which should be subscribed to by all of them, will, if it can be brought into universal use, be the means of restoring prices on "cut" goods, and thus make the handling of these lines a profit instead of a mere auxiliary to draw trade. The addition of various outside lines have proved an increased source of revenue, and notwithstanding strong competition, not only within the drug trade itself, but from outside sources, the future looks exceedingly promising.

Speaking of trade in general, "Bradstreets" thus sums up the commercial aspect in Canada:

"1902 was Canada's growing time. Investments of capital were large, outputs of manufacturers unprecedented and agricultural yields never before equalled. Canada this week completed from a business point of view the most successful year in her history."

ARE YOU A BRIGHT SPOT?

While in a wholesale house a few days ago, one of the travellers was just saying good-bye to a customer from whom he had been taking an order. When the customer had gone out the traveller said, "That gentleman is one of the 'bright spots' of my travelling life." I said, "What do you mean by that?" He said: "Well, he always makes you feel in the first place as if he was glad to see you; in the second place, when he gets my card he takes a note of the date and when I come he has his order ready and gives it to me at once, then, if anything goes wrong he does not act as if our house was trying to take advantage of him, but treats it in a pleasant business way. So I feel if there are any favors going he always gets them." Who will try and be an all round "Bright Spot" this year, apart from the satisfaction one gets from it? There's money in it.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING OF PHARMACY STUDENTS

We have, at various times, spoken of the necessity of a sound, commercial training for students of pharmacy, and pointed out that although a young man may possess the highest possible qualification as a pharmacist, may have obtained a gold or silver medal or other token of his ability in passing his examinations, yet when he undertakes to conduct a business of his own, unless he has a knowledge of the commercial side of business he runs a very poor chance of making a financial success out of his venture.

Unfortunately, but few principals feel it their duty and find it difficult to give the time to teach their assistants even the simplest details in connection with their business, outside of that which they are to take up in the college course, with the result that very many of our young men who have not a natural adaptability in this direction, are not capable of taking the control of a business on the completion of their college duties.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, some ten years ago, decided to add to their curriculum of studies a course in commercial work, which was, at the outset, optional with the students, but which has recently been made obligatory.

The adoption of this addition to the course of studies has, we understand, been a decided success, and has added greatly to the value of the student's diploma.

At the annual meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States, in 1901, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Association lend its hearty co-operation and encouragement to those schools of pharmacy which have adopted as a part of their curriculum a comprehensive course in commercial work, which, in our opinion, will, when properly mingled with scientific and technical training, in time produce a class of graduates better qualified and better fitted to endure the vicissitudes of commercial life than would be possible under the old ultra-conservative and purely technical courses of training."

The governing boards of the various colleges of pharmacy in Canada will do well to note the value which this body of practical business men place on a course such as we have mentioned, and consider whether a commercial course added to their curriculum of studies would not only give the graduating student a better outfit for the commencement of his career, but would also place the future pharmacist on equally as good a footing as any business man, no matter from where he might obtain his commercial education.

WHAT WE DO FAVOR

A correspondent has asked us, "Are you in favor of the 'Price Restrictive Plan,' as adopted by the drug section of the Toronto Retail Merchants' Association?" We say, unhesitatingly, yes, the plan is right, and the only flaw which we see in it is the one which we had occasion to call attention to in our last issue.

More than this, we are in favor of organizations of druggists everywhere, not only in Toronto, or in one or two other sections, but everywhere throughout Canada, so that ultimately an association may be formed with a combined membership from all the provinces who can authoritatively speak and act for the druggists of the entire Dominion.

This latter, however, may yet be some distance in the future, and in the meantime, we would urge upon the members of all existing associations and any that may be formed, not to neglect in any way to safeguard the interests of the drug trade. It will not pay to be subservient or to pander to any one. Let the pharmacist in all cases demand his rights and that his interests will be looked after in every way—regardless of what those outside the ranks would have us do. See to it that only responsible, level-headed men are appointed as officers or representatives, not men who are so extremely short-sighted that they cannot see beyond their own very narrow environments, but those who can grasp ideas and carry them to a successful issue rather than by their narrow-mindedness and intemperate use of words, antagonizing in place of welding together, and drawing additional members into the associations and thus furthering their usefulness by united action.

The extent of this Dominion prevents any one policy being universally adopted, and the existing state of affairs in the drug business, where in some localities, such as in Toronto, cutting is universal in the prices of patent medicines, while in very many, and, in fact, in the majority of localities, full prices are obtained, renders it impossible for the trade in any one section to speak for those where different trade methods prevail.

Therefore, we urge the still further formation of divisional and provincial associations, which will ultimately, as we have said before, be merged into a Dominion Association, which alone can speak authoritatively for the druggists of all Canada.

"CANDID AGREEMENT"

Our readers will find upon another page, a communication from Mr. John Hargreaves, which is thoroughly self-explanatory.

The article in question is perfectly frank and justifies the opinion we have always entertained, that Mr. Hargreaves is perfectly conscientious, even when he unwittingly makes mistakes.

We have no quarrel with this gentleman, as we are free to criticize the actions of any body of men without entering into personalities, which is totally foreign to our policy.

If Mr. Hargreaves will turn to page 164 of the November issue of The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, he will read as follows: "An unrestricted means of distribution was one of the conditions conceded to the manufacturers by the representatives of the retailers in return for restricted price conditions."

"This equitable arrangement appears not to have been understood by all parties, as the Ozone people are in receipt of a number of letters protesting vigorously against the sale of a quantity of their goods to a grocer in a western city. It may not have been evidence of profound wisdom on the part of the representative to make the sale, but nevertheless, he was acting fairly within his rights."

Is the above a fact, or are both journals wrong?

It is not our purpose to weaken the efforts of any organization acting on behalf of the druggists, and our sympathy is assuredly with the one of which Mr. Hargreaves is chairman. It has done good work, and we are glad of it. It is performing an uphill task and deserves more support and praise than blame. There is no doubt that if it had as many dollars in its treasury as there are druggists

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND REAGENTS

For **CHEMICAL MEDICINAL,** and other **SCIENTIFIC** as well as for **ALL TECHNICAL PURPOSES** in generally known

STANDARD QUALITIES at reasonable prices.

E. Merck Darmstadt

HOWARDS & SONS

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Quinine Tablets

(SUGAR-COATED OR PLAIN)

Particular attention has been paid to the accuracy of the dose, a precaution too often neglected

Users of HOWARDS' TABLETS know that they are buying HOWARDS' QUININE, and that a 5-grain Tablet does contain 5 grains of the Quinine Salt exclusive of mucilage and coating.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

Sold in Bottles containing ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. of the Quinine Salt in Tablet form. Also in Tins.

QUININE PILLS

Stratford ✠ [Established 1797] ✠ Essex

BRANCH HOUSE:

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

Your Reputation

is linked with that of the physician who sends you his prescription.

When Port Wine is ordered, or asked for, procure and sell

RAMIRO'S INVALID PORT

True, rich—a full-bodied genuine Oporto, matured in wood. Ramiro's Invalid Port is imported direct, and specially for medicinal use, in original packages, by the sole Canadian agents,

S. B. Townsend & Co. 4 St. Sacrement St. MONTREAL.

Still Another New Novelty in

Fine Stationery

"LUXEMBURG" Note Paper is the very newest effect in the popular cloth-finished stationery now being offered the trade. It is made in the fashionable Regent size, and both paper and envelopes are put up in handsome boxes.

"LUXEMBURG" makes a most desirable companion line to CRUSHED VOILE and OPALINE.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

Makers of Fine Stationery TORONTO

who could be aided by its efforts, that it could do more and better work.

If in future, through lack of such, it desires to acquaint the trade with agreements entered into, this medium will be cheerfully placed at its disposal for the purpose.

AUSTRALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPROCITY

Although not yet an accomplished fact, there is but little doubt that reciprocity in regard to pharmaceutical certificates will be in force within a few months amongst the various states of the Australian Commonwealth.

After various meetings of the different boards of pharmacy and conferences between delegates appointed by these boards, a definite basis of agreement has been decided upon, and it now remains for the approval of the regulation by the governors in council in the various states excepting that of South Australia, in whose case it is necessary, under their Act, to have parliamentary endorsation. The following are the proposals which were submitted and have received the approval of the various boards of pharmacy:

(3) That no person who has passed the prescribed examinations required by the various States, or whose name appears in any pharmaceutical register, shall be entitled to registration in any other State, without the production of his certificates of examination or registration and a statutory declaration that such certificate is his bona fide property, and that he is the person named therein.

(4) That no certificates or diplomas except those of the reciprocating Boards shall be accepted by any Board as a qualification for registration until the whole of the reciprocating Boards shall have been communicated with, and the majority have agreed to the recognition of such certificates or diplomas.

(5) That inasmuch as special provision is made for the recognition of the certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by the Pharmacy Acts in operation in Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and Victoria, it is desirable that the States of New South Wales and West Australia also agree, by regulation, to recognize the certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

(6) That it shall be an agreement that no person who desires to present himself for examination in any State shall be eligible to do so until he has furnished a declaration as to his apprenticeship and in what state such apprenticeship has been served.

(7) That the various Boards agree to adopt uniformity in reference to the marks awarded candidates at examinations, and that it shall be necessary for candidates to obtain a standard of not less than 50 per cent. of the total number of marks obtainable in each of the subjects given.

It, therefore, stipulates that any registered chemist or druggist in either of the various States, shall, in the event of his moving into any other portion of Australia be entitled to registration in the State in which he is then domiciled.

Those entitled to registration are: (a) Those pessons whose names appear on the present official Register of the said boards or societies; (b) those persons who will in future be registered on the strength of (1) having passed a presented preliminary examination in English, Latin, and arithmetic, or its prescribed equivalent; (2) having served an apprenticeship or recognized assistantship of not less than three years; (3) having passed a recognized examination in botany, materia medica, chemistry and pharmacy; provided always that the said boards and societies will also register those persons whose names are at present on the officiaf register as pharmacists.

This agreement is to come into effect on February 1st, 1903.

The example set by our Australian conferes will, we trust, be the means of stimulating action on the part of our Canadian Boards of Pharmacy.

PRESENTATION

On Christmas Eve, the employees of The Crown Manufacturing Co., Toronto, presented the President, Mr. W. Munns, with a handsome chair and an address, showing their high appreciation of their President. The presentation took place at the offices of the Company, 785 Yonge St., Toronto.

The most dangerous vegetable irritant poison is that of the itchwood-tree of the Fiji Islands. One drop of the sap falling on the hand is as painful as a touch of a hot iron.

THE BEST OF THE DEAL

The proprietor of patent remedies is perhaps in an individual class one of the most independent merchants in the world; as, when his business once assumes a paying basis a monopoly of demand for a specific article has been created which makes him care but little what the agencies may be through which his goods are distributed. He is absolutely dictator as to the price he shall receive, and it matters but little to him whether his profit comes back through the medium of jobbing druggists or jobbing grocers, as either of them must, of necessity, buy from him the goods which his advertising has created a demand for. Incidentally, the drug jobber is apt to have the most demand, because those whom he supplies are special dealers in all such preparations, yet, as the customers of the wholesale grocer are much more numerous, the multiplicity of small orders makes a total which is far from being inconsequential. Naturally, the retail drug trade feels that the proprietor should insure to it a monopoly of the agency, but up to the present none of the proprietors of prominence have been induced to agree to anything better than, "For sale by all druggists and grocers," the druggist being accorded precedence in mention only. Individual druggists have, of course, frequently been advertised as agents, while rarely, if ever, have grocers been so honored.

Under all circumstances of equality in selling price, the druggists has usually received the preference of the consumer, but the advent of the aggressive price cutter quickly brought about a change, as the consumer always consulted his own pocket before that of his druggist. The loss of demand which the druggist experienced —or the maintenance of demand by ruinous price reduction—soon brought the drug trade face to face with the problem of how to efface the difficulty. The druggist being more seriously affected than the grocer and being less accustomed to sell at small margins, naturally protested most. The first appeal was to the proprietors, as they were credited with the ability to control their own goods. From them were received earnest expressions of sympathy coupled with regret that they were unable to trace

their goods until they reached the hands of the consumer.

Their interest in the matter was at all times more sentimental than real, as in any case the consumer would be apt to buy as many bottles at 69 cents as at $1.00, and their price to the jobber remained the same in any event.

Failing in this appeal and realizing that there were two reasons why they couldn't meet the cutters' prices —inability to buy a sufficient quantity to get the jobber's discount, and inability to compete in margins of profit—the druggists endeavored to form a union price basis, which would eliminate price cutting from among their own members. This in turn was relinquished and each druggist became a law unto himself, the majority espousing the personal preparation idea and pushing it with so much effect and pertinacity, that the proprietor who formerly refused to entertain their appeal, presumably because the matter did not injuriously concern him, now steps forward with his cry of substitution and publicly denounces all those who have something to offer just as good. Fears for his own trade have at last proved to be more effective in bringing him to a co-operatively considerate frame of mind, than fears for yours, and now he is ready to make a deal which will protect your trade providing unrestricted means of distribution is granted him in return. Possibly a little more of the non-secret idea might induce even more benevolence, or, at least, willingness to accept something less than a specially understood engagement to boost his goods because he has finally seen it might be to his interest to head off the druggists' own preparations, and at the same time clinch an acknowledgment of the right of any dealer to handle his goods.

The proprietor has always looked after his own interest, and always will. While departmental stores and druggists fought one another with his goods he was an interested, though not suffering, spectator; but as soon as both of these parties began to fight his goods with their own he speedily became aware of the fact that he might possibly be able to do something providing the consideration was sufficiently tempting.

It has ever been the policy of "The Druggist" to constantly support everything we believe might be in the interests of the drug trade. We are in favor of an agreement between the proprietor, the jobbing and the retail drug trade, but are opposed to any agreement which either specifically, or by intention, binds the druggist to recognize the rights of others. If the proprietor wants an agreement to bind prices between the members of the drug trade and himself, he can have it, and is still at liberty to deal with others by agreement as he may see fit, providing such agreement does not nullify the others, but we do not desire to have repeated under special arrangement with the proprietors the "tacking on clause" paralleling the exemption paragraph added to our Pharmacy Act, under which departmental stores, grocers, general dealers and others may sell proprietary preparations practically free from hindrance, by the drug trade. One mistake is enough. Do not repeat it.

BEST GOODS ARE ALWAYS DESIRABLE STOCK

There are decided advantages in handling the preparations of a great manufacturing firm like Parke, Davis & Co., of Walkerville, Ont. Their products are most thoroughly advertised to the medical profession; every doctor in the land knows all about them. No strenuous argument is necessary to convince the physician of the reliability, purity and efficacy of pills and tablets bearing the Parke, Davis & Co. label. He is aware that their drug-extracts are standardized chemically before they are placed upon the market; therefore, they can be depended upon to produce the desired medicinal effects. You can't say as much for Tom, Dick & Harry's unstandardized preparations. The doctor specifies Parke, Davis & Co.'s digestive ferments because he has always found them pure, soluble and active. He prefers their biological products because they have never disappointed him or given him cause for the least anxiety. Finally, the doctor expects the retail druggist to supply him with what he needs. When he specifies a Parke, Davis & Co. product he is quite sure to tell his patient where it can be had. It pays to take care of all such calls, and it hurts one's reputation to be compelled to let them pass to a competitor.

Looking at the matter from another point of view, the Parke, Davis & Co. lines are staples. One can invest his money in them with as much complacency as though he were buying the bonds of the government. They yield a handsome return on the investment, and unsalable selections are always exchangeable for preparations for which there is a local demand. Finally, they can be obtained on short notice. Every jobbing house in the entire Dominion carries a full line of Parke, Davis & Co.'s pharmaceutical preparations. It is pretty safe to assume that the same assertion cannot be made of any other brand. "Nothing succeeds like success," and he is a provident druggist who is always ready to supply the inevitable demand for the popular P., D. & Co. preparations.

RAT STOLE $1,000 BILL

A rat recently stole a one-thousand-dollar bill from C. H. Landell's pharmacy, Avenue D and Thirty-second street, Bayonne, New Jersey. The bill was received by Mr. Landell on Friday, too late to be deposited in the bank, so he placed it in his waistcoat pocket and made a number of his friends feel ill by showing it to them. When he awoke next day the bill was gone. There was no sign of burglars and a thorough search of the store was fruitless. In the store room, however, the druggist saw a rat dart into a hole. While plugging up the hole he caught sight of something green and fished out his one-thousand-dollar bill. Then his heart beat normally.—Will our friends please take warning and not exhibit their $1,000 bills where rats are looking on.

ARTIFICIAL SHELLAC

It will be interesting for dealers to know that a firm has been established in Wiesbaden for the production of artificial shellac. It is called "Daumin," after the name of the inventor, the chemist Daum, and it is patented. It is said to be a perfect substitute for shellac, even for bleached shellac, and is half the price of the Indian shellac. The first quality, pure, clear, and easily soluble, costs 140 marks; the second kind, unpurified and intended for varnish costs 11[illegible] marks per 100 kilos.

Everything for the Drug Trade

To Our Friends, The Retail Druggists of Canada,
Our best wishes for a
Happy and Prosperous New Year

We thank you all for your kind and generous support during 1902, and we trust that our efforts to please you have been so successful that you will continue to favor us during 1903.

We are better equipped than ever to supply all your want and you can make no mistake by waiting for our traveller.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

..Pure Paris Green

Government Standard : :

Kegs, 250 lbs. each. Drums, 100 lbs. each. Cases, 100 lbs. each, 1 lb. packages
" 50 " " 100 " ½ "

THE LONDON DRUG COMPANY

London, Ont.

WATERSTON'S

Druggist's

Wax

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be
You bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii 2.*

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

- 1903 -

Druggists' Sundries

It is exceedingly gratifying to us to see the appreciation of our efforts, which our customers have shown in this important item of the retail drug trade for 1902. We have gained many new friends by reason of the carefully assorted stock we carry. This present year will, we hope, be even more prosperous. Our stock is larger, from the fact that we have added many new and novel lines, including

PIPES, PURSES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, STERLING SILVER MANICURES, Etc., BRUSH, COMB and MIRROR CASES, SHAVING SET CASES, HANDKERCHIEF CASES, RAZOR CASES, Etc.

It will be our special care to look after the wants of our many friends with even more diligence than heretofore.
Our **Mr. Rosser** has started on his spring trip and will visit you shortly. His samples are well worth seeing, even if you do not need anything

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

We have lately added a line of
Glover's Dog Remedies

TORONTO, ONT.

F. P. SCUDDER, President. ADOLPHE E. SMYLIE, Vice-President and Secretary. H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE CO.

Successor to

YOUNG & SMYLIE, Brooklyn, N.Y.
S. V. & F. P. SCUDDER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO., Camden, N.J.
H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sole Manufacturer of Licorice Specialties Heretofore Sold by Above Named, Including the Celebrated

Y. & S., Scudder and M. & R. Brands Pure Stick Licorice

ACME LICORICE PELLETS, M. & R. WAFERS in 5c. Bags, LOZENGES, Etc., and POWDERED GREEK and SPANISH EXTRACTS and POWDERED LICORICE ROOT, in Convenient Packages for the Drug Trade.

Main Office: 375-385 LORIMER STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Where all Communications, Orders and Remittances Should be sent.

Trade Notes

George Birks, druggist, Prescott, Ontario, is dead.

J. K. Patton, Vancouver, B. C., is giving up the drug business.

J. W. F. Charron, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, died last month.

Gahan Bros. have opened a new drug store at Hartney, Manitoba.

George Oliver, druggist, Ottawa, Ontario, has retired from business.

The Rose Toilet Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario, has made an assignment.

W. A. Flowers has closed his drug business at Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia.

W. F. Teetzel & Co., druggists, Nelson, British Columbia, are giving up business.

A. I. Brooking has opened a new drug store in Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The drug stock of Percy L. Lord, Milltown, New Brunswick, was damaged by fire.

J. A. Thompson has purchased the drug business of A. G. Brown, Toronto, Ontario.

The drug stock of Jos. E. Dube, Quebec city, Quebec, was damaged by fire last month.

J. J. Johnston has purchased the stock of the Cardston Drug Co., Cardston, Manitoba.

M. Banks, at one time a prominent druggist of Manitoba, died recently at Morden, Manitoba.

Fire damaged a portion of the drug stock of A. L. Budd, Arnprior, Ontario, December 22nd.

Cunningham & Moody, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, are advertising their drug business for sale.

The drug store of J. Pritchard, Wapella, Assiniboia, N. W. T., was destroyed by fire January 5th.

E. W. Mair has purchased the retail drug business of The Baird Co., Limited, Woodstock, New Brunswick.

W. H. Andrew has purchased the branch drug store of J. A. Thompson, on Dundas street, Toronto, Ontario.

The Baird Co., Limited, wholesale and retail druggists, Woodstock, New Brunswick, have sold their retail business.

C. H. Cowen has purchased the drug business of J. A. Thompson, cor. College and Borden streets, Toronto, Ontario.

The Hallomore Pharmacy Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has purchased the properties and good-will of the Rose Toilet Co.

The firm of Leysiffer, Pollack & Co., importers of chemicals, etc., Montreal, Quebec, has been changed to Pollack Bros. & Co.

Fire damaged the drug stock of Harrison Bros., corner James and Simcoe streets, Hamilton, January 6th. Loss about $1,000.

The Marsh Manufacturing Co., Limited, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, etc., Toronto, Ontario, have gone into voluntary liquidation.

The drug stock of Carnahan Bros., at the corner of Main street and Kingston Road, East Toronto, Ontario, was entirely destroyed by fire last month. Loss about $4,000. Insured.

COMPANIES

The Royal Crown Effervescent Salt Co., Montreal, Quebec, has been registered.

La Compagnie de Medicine du Docteur Lambert, manufacturers of patent medicines, Montreal, Quebec, has been registered.

The David Morton & Sons, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, has been incorporated, manufacturers and dealers in toilet and laundry soaps, etc. Capital $200,000.

The Berlin Chemical Co. has been incorporated. Capital, $100,000. Head office, Berlin, Ontario. Provisional directors: John Flett, James Fowler, W. Vandusen, E. T. Carrington, W. B. Rouse.

The Temple, Pattison Company, Limited, dealers in surgical, chemical, physical instruments, etc., has been incorporated. Capital, $100,000. The incorporators are: H. P. R. Temple, H. W. Brick, R. H. Temple and P. H. Temple, of Toronto, and G. A. Pattison, of Montreal.

PERSONALS

Mr. R. [illegible] Hendry, city [illegible] London, Manitoba, [illegible] a good majority.

Mr. E. [illegible] Caswell, [illegible] of the Canadian branch of Parke, Davis & Co., has been [illegible] Walkerville, Ont., by acclamation.

W. E. Lindsay, formerly [illegible] staff of Lyman Bros. & Co., but now a resident of Kingston, Jamaica, is making an extended visit in Toronto.

R. G. McPherson, druggist, Vancouver, British Columbia, [illegible] Liberal candidate for the bye-election for Burrard, B.C. [illegible] House of Commons.

Mr. J. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson Bros., who are Australian representatives of the firm of Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, London, England, paid a visit to Toronto last week.

W. R. Carmichael, of Evans, Sons, and Co., Toronto, has been holidaying in Belleville, and Mr. W. O. Rowan, of the same firm, spent a few days in the northern part of the Province.

MONTREAL NOTES

A vote of sympathy with the family of the late Mr. J. H. F. Charron was passed at the recent meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Mann has sold his uptown business to Mr. J. Elcome, his late assistant. His successor ought to have a good dispensing time, seeing that soft coal bronchitis is so prevalent in Montreal.

Mr. Alfred Gourlie, son of the well-known druggist of that name at Summerside, P.E.I., late with Mr. Davidson, druggist of Westmount, has taken an engagement at the Medical Hall, Maple Creek, N.W.T.

The Montreal retail druggists are becoming injected with the idea that if they do not perfect their organization, they will some day be swamped. Selfishness and narrowness must give way, and they must realize as a unit a retail druggist is nothing, but united with his confreres in one strong association, he is a power in the land.

Eleven firms have already subscribed to the fund for placing the N.A.R.D. on a strong financial footing. It will be remembered that at the recent convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, Mr. H.

L. Kramer offered to be one of ten manufacturers to subscribe $1,000 each to the funds of the association It appears that up to date, 11 firms have paid in their 1,000 each.

Such enthusiasm in the cause of full prices for specialties shows that the justice of the retail druggists' cause is being recognized by the manufacturers. Let retail druggists be true to themselves in the crisis and insist upon a full recognition of their rights.

Some dealers in Montreal are charging as high as $14 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for Welsh anthracite coal. Hocking (Ohio), coal is selling at $10 per ton. This coal is celebrated for the solidity and abundance of its smoke. Most people here are obliged to use common soft coal in their furnaces and clean their pipes every two weeks.

The corporation, so far, has done very little to relieve the situation brought on by the coal famine. A few loads of wood and soft coal have been brought in, whereas stoves, even of the poor, are, as a rule, designed for anthracite coal and that is precisely the article which certain coal dealers are charging exhorbitant prices for.

The Lyons cut-rate business still goes on. The funniest thing is that certain manufacturers make no effort to insure their articles being sold at the marked prices. Of course, it injures the reputation of these articles to be marked 25 cents and then sold at say 15 cents! ! !

O. C. P. NOTES

The session of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has opened with an attendance of 136 students.

A vacancy on the professional staff having occurred through the death of Dr. A. Y. Scott, his lectures have been taken by Dr. Paul Scott, of Paris, Ont., in botany, and Mr. G. A. Evans in chemistry. These appointments are, of course, only temporary, and the permanent appointment will be made by the College Council at their February meeting.

MISSING NUMBERS WANTED

A subscriber wishes to procure a complete file of the Canadian Druggist for 1902. Full price will be paid. Also wanted 3 copies each of November and December 1902 issues. Address Canadian Druggist, Toronto, Canada.

Pharmacy Examination Results

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Following are the results of the junior examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held December 2nd to 6th, inclusive:

First class honors (in order of merit—E. Jeffrey, F. P. McCarthy, L. G. Oliver, Walton Huxtable, A. L. Cook, N. B. Strong, J. F. O'Brien, J. E. Tullock, E. J. Doak, J. A. Pink, K. G. C. Thompson, J. A. Cairns, Victor J. Carson, A. F. Totzke, F. Hedley, J. G. McFarlane, C. J. Webster, C. H. Merritt, D. Dunlop; Jas. W. Allison and Frank Griffis (equal), J. H. Baxter and G. H. Pauley (equal).

Second class honors (in order of merit)—W. L. Clarke, Alex. Ritchie, W. H. Iveson, J. E. Robertson, T. M. Lepard, W. Robertson, John F. A. Wylie, S. A. Dulmage, Finley Graham, H. F. Morrow, Grant Best, Arthur H. Dorr, W. Warner, W. H. Thom, A. J. Ketchen, A. J. J. Brennan and Chas. R. Green (equal), A. Schryver and J. E. Gardiner (equal), Emil Ritz.

Granted aegrotat with pass standing George Egar.

Pass list, alphabetically arranged:—G. Anderson, Lloyd Andres, R. B. Aylesworth, Wm. C. Barrie, Arthur H. Bedford, Richard Bennett, Arthur E. Bowman, J. Edmund Boyd, J. K. Brown, Wm. J. Campbell, Arthur A. Crawford, [illegible] Dinsmore, Fred K. Edwards, Walter Ellis, Morley O. Emprey, Elmer E. Fetherston, Wm. D. Ferguson, Ralph S. Fleury, Thos. W. Fotheringham, Sylvester J. Gee, Frank Gibson, E. J. Harriott, Clarence W. Hellems, Reginald Holmes, Chas. A. Hunter, W. B. Hunter, H. Hutchings, R. A. Ingersoll, W. M. Jackson, A. L. Kitchen, Thos. F. Lanopeary, A. W. Lawrence, Walter A. Leslie, jun., Jas. A. Lunan, R. B. McCandless, John C. MacKay, Alf. W. Medd, Harris O. Merkley, C. T. Milne, R. M. Mitchell, D. S. Morrow, Fred Murch, Fred G. Muxlow, Archie McBean, D. T. McDonald, C. A. McKay, C. S. Mc Keown, Chas. C. Narraway, M. J. O'Callaghan, Allan W. Olive, F. H. Page, R. M. Perkins, W. J. Power, S. B. Pretty, A. J. Roberts, John A. Robertson, Chas. A. Robillard, M. Sanders, Percy S. Seager, Frederick B. Shaver, Frank R. Smith, Louis A. Starr, G. F. Stayner, Lawrence L. Stevenson, Ernest B. Stokes, F. C. Sullivan, C. V. Thomson, Fred G. Tully, A. A. Ulliot, Wm. B. Walsh, Frank West, Wm. Wright.

Starred—Pharmacy—C. R. McDougall. Botany—W. S. Howey, G. H. Challies, Alvin Gould, Bert Blackhall, C. W. Bradley, Geo. McCulloch. Chemistry—Fred Fowler.

Highest in subjects—Pharmacy—C. J. Webster, E. Jeffrey, Walton Huxtable.

Latin, posology, etc.—Walton Huxtable and F. P. McCarthy (equal), E. Jeffrey, C. O. Dinsmore, John F. A. Wylie, J. H. Baxter and Walter Ellis (equal).

Botany—K. C. G. Thompson, C. J Webster, Arthur H. Dorr.

Physics—Victor J. Carson, N. B. Strong, E. Jeffrey and J. A. Ping (all equal).

Chemistry—G. H. Puley, C. H. Merritt, Victor J. Carson, E. Jeffrey, J. F. O'Brien, L. G. Oliver and F. P. McCarthy (all equal).

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION

The following have passed the semi-annual examinations of the College of Pharmacy:—Cecil A. Cameron, Brantford; Rich. H. Chisholm, Mansewood; H. C. Cooke, Orillia; E. A. Dickson, Toronto; Gordon H. Duncan, Stouffville; H. Eldridge, Toronto; Harry S. Elwin, Owen Sound; L. G. Egglestone, St. Thomas; Cecil A. P. Ferguson, Rockland; Harry Greenaway, Tottenham; Chas. A. Hamlin, Allandale; J. McFadden, Durham; S. Scobell, Newcastle.

Chas W. F. Howard, Hagersville, passed in five subjects.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS

The following are the results of the Christmas Sessional Examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, the names of students having passed, being placed in order of merit, namely:

Botany—Alex. R. Stewart, P. C. Leduc, J. B. Cousinean, Damien Roy, P. J. Leduc.

Materia Medica Junior Class—A. R. Stewart, M. Aronson, Peirre Frechette, Joseph Lafontaine, J. G. McMichael, J. P. Tyrrill, J. H. Lareau.

Materia Medica Senior Class—A. D. Farley, J. A. D. Godbout, E. T. Emen, H. Therien, C. E. Gravel.

Start Right

A good start does not always guarantee a successful finish.

Some are winners on a twenty yard dash, but would fail to finish on a mile.

The steady plugger with a wary eye on competitors, travelling well within his strength, is the man who wins.

Modern business is the grandest race the world has ever seen, and displays all the features of the Course.

The man who takes up every new thing with enthusiasm, only to drop it when tired, can never win.

The wise one measures unfavorable conditions carefully, and utilizes every possibility to improve his position.

We might just mention that one of the strongest guarantees of successful business is the intelligent and persistent sale of Stearns Non-Secret Remedies.

An old story but a good one, and we want to see you win out in 1903.

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

COATE & CO., THE LONDON BRUSH WORKS, AXMINSTER, ENGLAND

Established 1846

Specialists—Tooth, Nail and Hair Brush Manufacturers

AND PATENTEES OF THE WHITE ENAMELLED TOOTH BRUSHES

N.B. A Large Stock of Finished Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Hair Brushes, &c., kept ready for Merchants' Shipping Orders. A trial order solicited Illustrated Price List sent Free on application.

Thanks.

IN closing a most successful year, we desire to convey our hearty thanks to the many friends throughout the Dominion who have contributed to this end. When we took down our shutters for the first time some six or seven years ago, and announced our readiness to do business, it was not with the expectation that the druggists of Canada would tumble over each other in their desire to place orders with us because we were a young firm of Canadians, or that we were deserving people with a clean record, and in consequence our offices and warehouse during the first year were not crowded with anxious buyers. There was one thing, however, we did feel sure of, and that was of the good common sense of the druggists of Canada, and their willingness to be convinced, and to give an opportunity to honest effort to demonstrate that the principles upon which our business were founded were correct. Our motto was, first, to sell to the drug trade only; second, to put the very best quality of goods into our packages; third, to have them compounded with the greatest care and skill; and fourth, to dress the packages neatly and tastefully, with no effort at gaudiness, recognizing that a large amount expended on the package generally means a depreciation of the quality of the contents.

We have tried hard to live up to this, and our business has steadily grown, and we feel very grateful for the appreciation shown by our friends throughout the Dominion.

We start out this year with the same old motto more firmly fixed than ever, and trust our efforts will meet with the same loyal support as in the past.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., LIMITED = Toronto and Montreal

Evans and Sons, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH-GRADE CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS

DEALERS IN

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Our travellers are now on the road with full lines of samples, and will be pleased to receive your orders for either import or present shipment.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

A profitable side line for druggists' trade. Catalogue on application.

Mail Orders receive our closest attention. **Quotations** furnished by return mail in every instance.

EVANS and SONS, Limited

32-36 St. Gabriel St.
MONTREAL, P.Q.

23 Front Street West,
TORONTO, ONT.

133 William Street, New York, U S.

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St.
LIVERPOOL.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close,
LONDON, E C.

Chemistry Junior Class—E. T. Emery, Felix Pagnet, E. Lalroniere.

Chemistry Senior Class—L. G. Ryan, A. R. Stewart, P. C. Leduc, Kenneth Chalmers, A. J. Merrill.

Optical Class—Damien Roy, J. A. Chevrier, J. A. D. Godbout.

WHOLESALE TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

The various wholesale drug houses of Toronto have united in signing an agreement as to the prices to be charged for containers and the allowance to be made for the same when returned. In reference to the discounts on price of returned containers we believe the amount named is not at all out of the way as the reduction does not in any sense remunerate the wholesalers for the expense involved. The following is the agreement:

"Until further notice containers will be charged at the following prices:

Bottles	Plain	Glass Stoppered
½ and 1 oz.	2c. each	5c. each
2 oz.	3c. "	5c. "
4 oz.	4c. "	8c. "
8 oz.	5c. "	10c. "
1 lb.	7c. "	15c. "
2 lbs.	10c. "	20c. "
Winch.	15c. "	25c. "

Tins.	
1 gal.	20c. each.
2 gal.	30c. "
3 gal.	40c. "
5 gal	50c. "

Demijohns.	
1 gal	35c. each.
2 gal	45c. "
3 gal.	55c. "
4 gal.	65c. "
5 gal.	75c. "

After February 1st, 1903, containers when returned in good order will be credited at prices charged, less 25 per cent. (If returned from country, freight also will be deducted.)"

An additional announcement is in reference to the cash discount, which is allowed for prompt payment of accounts and the retail trade certainly cannot complain of the liberal discount which is offered, and should in all justice see that promptness in payments is not neglected.

In view of a tendency on the part of many to overlook the fact that our cash discounts are offered to induce prompt settlement of accounts, such discounts being quite out of proportion to current rates of interest, we beg to respectfully reaffirm and bring again to the attention of the trade our terms of sale.

For payment within [illegible] days, 5 per cent discount.

For payment within 60 days, 3 per cent. discount.

After 60 days discount will be allowed at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and on overdue accounts a similar rate of interest will be charged.

Monthly accounts date by average from the 15th of the month.

The above terms do not apply to sales on net cash or other special terms.

Four months' credit granted upon special arrangement only.

Obituary

MR. W. W. GREENWOOD

At Niagara Falls, N.Y., Mr. W. W. Greenwood, the well-known druggist of St. Catharines, Ont., died very suddenly on December 19th.

Mr. Greenwood left St. Catharines the same morning in his usual good health, but on arriving at the Falls, was taken suddenly ill and removed to the hospital where he died the same day, never having regained consciousness. Deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. Greenwood, of St. Catharines, and was fifty-four years old. He had been in the drug business in this city for about thirty years. Deceased was also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic Order. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son, the latter being a medical student at McGill College, Montreal.

MR. NICHOLAS JEFFREY

One of the victims of the dreadful railway accident, which happened at Wanstead, Ont., on December 26th, 1902, was Mr. Nicholas Jeffrey, of London, Ont., who was traveller for the drug house of W. E. Saunders & Co., of that city.

Mr. Jeffrey was born in Whitby, Ont., and was sixty-three years old. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

The deceased was on the ill-fated train on his way to Petrolia, having left London on Friday morning, after spending Christmas at home and visiting firms at points in the West. He was a brother of Mr. Andrew Jeffrey, druggist, of this city.

A. Y. SCOTT, M.A., M.D., C.M.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Dr. Alexander Y. Scott, which occurred [illegible] at his residence, 2 Lamport Avenue, Toronto.

Dr. Scott has been ailing for some years with heart trouble, which for the past few months was somewhat aggravated and a few days ago he suffered a relapse.

The deceased was born in Stratford, Ont., in 1860, and was of Scottish parentage. At an early age he graduated from Toronto University, taking the Arts course in the years 1878-1882, obtaining first-class honors in natural science and also prizes in chemistry. He was resident master and head of the science department of Upper Canada College for some years, afterwards studying medicine at Trinity Medical College, and graduating with first-class honors in 1887.

In 1891 he was appointed Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Botany in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a position which he held up to the time of his death.

Dr. Scott was also very prominent in military affairs. During the Northwest Rebellion, he commanded the left half battalion of C Company of Infantry under command of Col. Otter, and some time ago, when No. 4 Co. Field Hospital Corps was organized, he was appointed Major. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

Deceased was universally liked, not only by his brother practitioners, but especially by the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, with whom he came in close contact.

The funeral took place January 5th, and was conducted by the members of Ashland Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which deceased was a Past Master. The cortege consisted of No. 4 Field Hospital Corps, Masons, officiating clergymen, the faculty of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the students of the College, together with a large concourse of friends.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION

The Manitoba College of Pharmacy has been affiliated with the University of Manitoba, an Order-in-Council having been passed by the Manitoba Legislature, authorizing the measures.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. All druggists are invited to use these columns for anything of importance to the trade. Every communication must be accompanied by the writer's real name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

CANDID AGREEMENT

Toronto, 31st December, 1902.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Dear Sir,—Under the heading or title of "Candid Agreement" in your issue of November, 1902, Vol. 338, you publish an article that should cause any fair-minded man, with the smallest twinkling of knowledge of the subject, to pause and reflect on the perverseness of man.

In the most indignant, but perfectly calm and collected manner, I desire to repudiate the insinuations contained in that article, and to request you to make this letter equally prominent and public as the one referred to above.

Allow me, in the first place, to voice the opinion of the Price Restrictive Committee, who were responsible for the negotiations with the Ozone Co., by stating that in every particular connected with the question, we found the President and Manager of the said Ozone Co., gentlemen of honor and integrity, who entered candidly and fairly into a verbal agreement with the Committee, then executed it fully and fairly, and to their entire satisfaction. Allow me, also, to tell you that the Ozone Co. had endeavored to persuade many retail druggists in Toronto, of the great folly of selling Ozone at the prevailing ruinously cut-prices, and that members of our Committee were aware of the fact, previous to and before the date on which we approached them (the Ozone Co.) and suggested that our plan was the only one to effectively regulate prices. You can perceive, then, I hope, how earnestly they listened to our proposition, and when after mature consideration, they decided and agreed to market Ozone on the Price Restrictive Plan, they were so conscientious, straightforward and firm, that they succeeded in establishing the practicability of the plan in Canada beyond shadow of doubt, they secured legal decisions that have made the way so perfect, that any manufacturer who desires, may follow without fear of failure, and in less than six months they have accomplished more important and valuable results for the druggists of Canada, than the Canadian Druggist has in the fourteen (14) years of its existence.

Referring now to the Committee, may we draw your attention to the following record of facts. This same Committee conferred with the Executive Committee of the Proprietary Trades Articles' Association of Canada early in the year of 1901, and as a result of that interview or conference, we (the Price Restrictive Committee) submitted a proposition which the Executive of that Association had printed and circulated to every member of their Association for consideration. That circular was dated May 27th, 1901, and was fully discussed by the Association at the convention of the P. T. A. A., held in Montreal the same year, with delegates from the druggists' associations of Quebec and Ontario. One clause of that circular reads verbatim as follows:

"We are not asking you to limit your sales to any particular class, or to follow the source of supply to any cutter, but to simply enforce the obtaining of full marked prices by any and every retailer of any class."

In the face of that statement you say that a number of druggists believe that they were forming a specific alliance for the exclusive control of Ozone by the drug trade.

Now sir, we have the names in our possession of a number of retail druggists who desired that they might be allowed to job or sell articles placed on the price restrictive plan to general stores. Can you give us the names of six (6) retail druggists in Canada (and I believe there are about 1,800) who will endorse your base charge of "deceit" against a committee composed of men who have devoted time and energy, without money or price, in season and out of season, to accomplish the establishing of this plan? If you cannot, surely you will apologize for making such charges. Why have you said so little about this plan that the druggists consider so important? Are you in favor of it? Then come out like a man and support the efforts of those who are endeavoring to make a success of it. On the other hand, if you don't believe in the principle or effectiveness of the plan, it is your duty, as an editor, claiming to conduct a journal with a motto of "Pharmacy for the Pharmacists," to come out openly and state your objections and reasons and to show us the weaknesses and the remedy you have to offer for them.

We protest most strongly against the subtleness underlying the article referred to, and desire to ask if you, personally, an experienced retail druggist, are responsible for writing such an article? We cannot believe that an honest druggist would do it.

We presume that you are not aware that our plan was submitted to the late convention of the N. A.R.-D., held in Cleveland, by a delegate from Montreal, and because of the fact that it has been such a success in Canada, the same plan has been adopted by that energetic and powerful association, and will, no doubt, prove as beneficial to the druggists of the U. S., as it has to the Canadian druggists, if, the proprietors who take up the plan are as honorable and decided in their methods as was the Ozone Co., of Canada.

For this prospect, Mr. Editor, our Committee feel exceedingly proud of the results of their labors. Now be candid yourself, in answering this question, and I am done: Do you not believe that they have just grounds for such an egotistic opinion?

Yours, desiring fair play,

John Hargreaves,

Chairman Price Restrictive Com.

(We have to apologize to our readers for the insertion of this lengthy letter, which contains personalities and statements which we do not ordinarily admit in our columns. From the fact, however, that it is written by the "Chairman of the Price Restrictive Committee" of the Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Toronto, and consequently is supposed to voice the sentiments of that Committee, we insert it in full. We allude to the letter elsewhere in this issue, and at the same time ask our readers to refer to our December issue and the article entitled, "Candid Agreement," and we believe they will agree with us.

Editor C. D.)

Olive-oil freezes at 36 degrees above zero; water at 32; milk at 30; blood at 25; and liquid ammonia at 46 below zero.

Within the Antarctic circle there has never been found a flowering plant. In the Arctic regions there are 762 different species of flowers.

To the Trade

Salutation

May the year upon which we have entered be the best every way in the experience of our friend, the Apothecary.

Appreciation

We are thankfully appreciative of all the kindness bestowed upon us by our mercantile friends; thankful for patronage, for kindly comments, for forbearance.

Gratification

We are gratefully impressed by the trust reposed in us for the care of the large proportion of letter-orders sent to us, and by the expressions of satisfaction frequently received from our patrons.

Solicitation

If we have displayed faithfulness, carefulness, promptness, or other praiseworthy traits—(thanks again to those who say we have)—we bespeak the earnest consideration of the trade throughout the coming year.

The ELLIOT & CO.
Limited
5 Front Street East, TORONTO

New Arrivals

FOR 1903

Rubber Goods

SUCH AS

SYRINGES—Fountain and Combination.

HOT WATER BOTTLES, ATOMIZERS, NIPPLES in slate, mottled and maroon rubber.

GIBBS' GLYCERINE 1260 WATER WHITE—Finest in the market.

PETROLATUM — Light Amber, Cream White, Lily White, in bottles or bulk.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP—Shell Brand. Small, medium and large bars.

TABLE TENNIS SETS.

Our new samples for import are just starting out, and are, if anything, better value and more varied than ever. Kindly wait for our traveller before placing your order.

Thanking our friends for past favors and hoping for a continuance during the coming year, We remain in all commands,

Yours truly,

J. Winer & Co.

HAMILTON, ONT.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elemen's of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Never Fails.
Established
27 YEARS.
Have you a Cough?
A DOSE WILL RELIEVE IT.
Have you a Cold?
A DOSE at BEDTIME WILL REMOVE IT.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR

Owbridge's Lung Tonic

BE SURE YOU GET IT.
Try it also for
Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping-Cough.
Prepared by
W. T. OWBRIDGE, Chemist, Hull, ENGLAND
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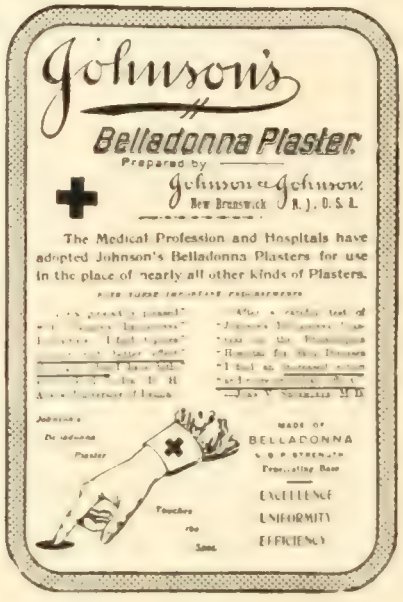


Dr. Marshall's

CATARRH SNUFF

Oldest and Best Paying Remedy on the Market.

Retails at 25 cents a bottle.
Pays 50 per cent profit.

An absolute cure for
Catarrh,
Cold in the Head,
Deafness Caused by Catarrh,
Headache,
Hay Fever.

F. C. KEITH, Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All Wholesale Druggists in Canada carry it in stock.

SWEDEN'S LOWEST DEATH RATE

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Immediately after reading on page 38 of your last issue, the article under title of the "Ontario Liquor Act," I feel impelled to address a word of felicitation on your behalf of the druggists' conduct.

Looking at page 345, I find that "Sweden's last census records the lowest death rate yet attained by any civilized nation." This suggested to me to drop you a line, which will, no doubt, be extended all over Canada.

The Privy Council decided in 1892 or 1893 in the case of Mussen vs. North Simcoe, and afterwards in the Province of Ontario vs. Mussen, that every province has the right to prohibit the sale of liquors, consequently the plebiscite orders by the Federal Government was a real joke, but a joke which cost Canada about $30,000.

This is not a political question, but a matter of money. To put the matter honestly and fairly before everyone, I would say that the death rate in Sweden is lowest because it is the only country where the sale of liquors is controlled by the municipalities and each municipality taking out one or more licenses according to the provisions of the law. The municipality owns the hotels, buys the liquors, engages the employees, and orders the opening and closing of bars, etc., as is deemed necessary.

The large profits that municipalities gain in the business are employed to assist the poor, the orphans and hospitals, and they are by the law to keep a profit of 16 per cent. for the public benefit of the municipalities.

I feel bound to say that such a system would be of immense good, particularly in the province of Quebec, and still more so in the city of Montreal, where there is so much need of such a provision, and where the profits realized by the individuals are so large.

I know a bartender who thirteen years ago was worth about $30.00, and has been engaged ever since in that line of trade alone, and is now worth more than $30,000, and this is but one case. I might also say that this man never sold liquors on Sunday.

The sale of liquors should be made by a man not financially interested in their sale. The would insure a strict adherence to the law.

When we find that this law gives such satisfaction in a civilized country like Sweden, why would it not give it in our own? I say yes, you have proved it by the lowest death rate being in Sweden. I believe this is the only practicable system to meet the approval of everyone, and in order to be just, the one towards the other, we would urge on our governments to make such a law, for by it the honest citizen would not be the only one to pay for the maintenance of jails and asylums. The profits realized by the municipalities would defer all necessary expenses of these institutions. In other words, those who would drink the most would pay to maintain the houses where the liquor drives them.

The noble temperance societies of Ontario and Quebec should work together to obtain such a law, for prohibition is a vain system.

Those, then, who work for it, do so with the best intentions, but it is not practicable. Let us try a practicable one, which has proved such a success in another country.

A. Bouillon, M. D.
Matane, Que.

PROTECTION WANTED

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Sir,—The druggists are asked by the Toronto Retail Association to maintain prices on Pierce's goods, Ozone and some other makers' remedies, but are silent about other goods.

I know as a fact that patent medicines have been sent to one, and perhaps more, of my customers in this town from a retail drug store in Toronto, because I would not sell at "cut" prices.

I believe, too, that every druggist in Toronto cuts on the price of patents except those I have mentioned.

Are we not entitled to some protection?

Country Druggist.

January 5th, 1903.

O.C.P. STUDENTS

At a meeting of the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy on Thursday, Jan. 8th, the following officers were elected for the senior term of 1903.

Hon. President, Prof. Heebner; Hon. Vice President, [illegible] Fotheringham; President, [illegible] Fotheringham; Vice President, M. J. O'Callaghan; Secretary, [illegible]; Treasurer, [illegible]; Committee, [illegible]; Blackwall.

AN OFFER

In order to bring out a possible [illegible] of the latent talent that we are convinced is only lacking some incentive to stir it into action, we offer the following:—

For the best article on "Any problem which is of the most vital interest to the drug trade" we will give a cash prize of five dollars and to the second best paper a copy of Pharmaceutical Formulas.

As a suggestion of various themes which can be worked out we would mention without any thought of preference as to arrangement, The Prescription Department, The Cultivation of the Physician's trade, The Sale of Patent Medicines, The Soda Water Fountain, The Consolidation of Existing Drug Business, The Manner in Which to Gain Trade by Advertising, etc., etc.

The papers should reach this office not later than February 5th, 1903.

The papers will be submitted to competent, unbiased judges.

CHEMICAL IMPURITIES

In the course of an address given by the chairman of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry, speaking on the subject of the purity of many of the chemicals in that market, he stated that the Bromides and Iodides contain up to 10 per cent. of impurities and that Bismuths are contaminated with impurities to a similar extent.

The trade are apt sometimes to wonder at the low price at which some of the chemicals manufactured in the United States are offered and the explanation is probably found in the above fact. It always pays to buy the product of a house whose reputation is a guarantee of quality.

Chas Hasselfield, formerly of Winnipeg, has opened a drug and stationery business at Waskada, Manitoba.

Robert F. Kellock is opening a new drug store in Perth, Ontario.

N.A.R.D. NOTES

FUTURE OF THE RETAIL DRUG TRADE

The future of the retail drug trade of America is in the hands of the retail druggists themselves. To those who have their "shoulders to the wheel" and are pushing with all their might, we have this to say: Your efforts are well timed and embody noble purposes and far sighted wisdom. If the N. A. R. D. succeeds in its mission, it will be to you that future generations of druggists will give credit for the heroic and successful struggle. To those who fail to grasp the importance of the N. A. R. D. work and recognize its force in shaping the destiny of the retail drug trade; to those who are indifferent or pleayuh ish and refuse for trivial reasons to become active workers in this great movement, we have this to say: If the N. A. R. D. fails to solve the pressing problems which now confront the retail drug trade, if the movement finally disintegrates and the demoralized conditions that weighed down the trade immediately preceding the formation of the N. A. R. D., or worse, prevail again in the future, the druggists of that day can look back and point the finger of derision and scorn to you and say, "Had you done your duty in 1902 and 1903 this calamity would not have overtaken us."

FURTHER ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE "CUTTER."

Evidence is accumulating steadily at National Headquarters tending to show the baneful influence of the "cutter" on the business interests of any wholesaler or manufacturer who comes into trading contact with him. The "letter of the law" is that tripartite goods should not be sold to aggressive "cutters." The "spirit of the law" is to sell no goods whatsoever to the "cutter."

The "cutter" is the enemy of the legitimate retail druggist; the jobber and the manufacturer, who is loyal to the N. A. R. D., is expected to refuse "aid and comfort to the enemy" in any respect whatever; if, however, he ships non-tripartite goods, which he has a perfect right to do, to the cutter, what is the result?

Now, some of the loyal wholesalers and manufacturers have come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to subject themselves to the suspicion of disloyalty and the annoyance connected therewith, occasioned by selling non-tripartite goods to aggressive "cutters." They say it is "not worth the candle," so they wisely elect to have no dealings whatever with the "cutters." The business they lose from the legitimate trade while under suspicion, they figure, is not made good in anything like a compensating degree by the orders received from the "cutters."

"SUBSTITUTION."

What is the cause of "substitution?" Cut prices. What is the cause of cut prices? The refusal of one or more druggists in a community to co-operate with his neighbors in the trade in a manner that will enable all to make a fair percentage of profit on sales of proprietaries. Who encourages the cutter? Those who sell him goods, whether those particular goods are being "cut" or not, or whether the goods are tripartite or not. The moral influence of every loyal jobbing and manufacturing house should be so exerted, in furthering a business policy framed in harmony with non-cutting sentiment, that a constant pressure, which will be at once recognized as both ethical and commercial, will be brought to bear on all dealers who stand in the way of improved business conditions. The retail drug trade is a semi-public service utility, and the interests of the public are best subserved when the trade is conducted on an honest, thorough-going basis.

SAMPLE OF A DRUGGIST'S CORRESPONDENCE

"Would you give me some pills to strintis a person weak on the stomice for my wife, the doctor as been attingin her since the spring but they do her no good. I want some thing to give her aptite too."

The above is an exact copy of an order received by a druggist in Ontario. We hope our correspondent's prescription improved the "aptite."

The next class course at the Canadian College of Optics will commence on Tuesday, Feb. 10th. Intending students should write Dr. Hamill so he can reserve a seat for them as each class is limited as to the number of students so that personal attention can be given to each student.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF ANTI-STREPTOCOCCIC SERUM

All the manufacturers of this product in America have, on Jan. 1st, 1903, advanced their price.

The different makers offer this in various styles and differ as to the number of bulbs to the package, but the list price in all cases figures out to about $1.50 per 10c. c. bulb.

ON THE ROAD

Mr. Thomas Comport, well-known as having carried on a successful business in Dundas, has sold out, and will try the road as a change from indoor work. He is to represent The Elliot & Co., on their eastern and northern ground. No doubt he will speedily win the confidence of the clients of his house.

SPECIAL LINES

All things being equal, we take it that the wholesale drug houses can look with confidence for the support of our readers with respect to such lines as are sold in competition with other branches of trade. In this class the following are at this season of special interest, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Paris Green, Moth Balls, Insect Powder and Bluestone. The Elliot & Co., Limited, are now booking orders for all these lines. They manufacture White Lead and Insect Powder of guaranteed purity.

MANITOBA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The results of the recent examinations of the Pharmaceutical college for the minor course have not been officially declared, but they are understood to be as follows, although there may possibly be some changes in the order:

G. W. Bartlett, E. Nesbitt, E. G. Hewitt, J. G. Sutherland, R. G. Cook, F. G. Carson, W. J. Barker, H. T. D'Arcy, W. H. Rowe, F. Tedder, A. G. Elson, H. D. Campbell, A. R. McEwan, S. J. Hall, James Benge, J. A. Battram.

The major course opens during the first week in January, and gives promise of an unusually large attendance.

The only animal besides man found all over the world is the dog.

Standard Pharmaceuticals and Specialties

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1856

Offer to the Trade of the Dominion

Soluble Gelatin or Sugar-coated Pills, Standard Fluid Extracts, Compressed Tablets in all their variety of formula and coatings, Peerless Eff. Gran. Salts, Capsules filled and empty, Elixirs. Wines and Syrups, Powd. Extracts, etc.

And the following well-known specialties:

Bromo Soda, Ingluvin, Parvules, The Original Lithia Water Tablets, Elixir Salicylic Comp., Liq. Pancreopepsine, Tono Sumbul Cordial, Pil. Cascara Cathartic (Dr. Hinkle), Pil. Arthrosia, Pil. Antiseptic Comp., Pil. Chalytrate Comp., Pil. Sumbul Comp., Pil. Peristaltic, and many other valuable combinations issued for the use of physicians.

Catalogue for 1903 sent on request.

Products supplied by all first-class Canadian jobbers.

Wm. R. Warner & Co.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

LONDON, ENG.

The
Advertisements
we write other
people read.
Shall we write
Yours?

WE compile and we prepare for publication catalogues and booklets for all kinds of business.

Special for Druggists.—We are prepared to supply illustrated weekly or semi-monthly dodgers for distribution by our clients—in 1,000 lots and upwards—changed every week. One firm only in each town. You name your special lines and prices. We do the rest. Costs little, if any, more than ordinary cheap job work. Good paper, half-tone cuts, 2 colors.

"Business Literature"

Sec'y Frank Vipond

34 Victoria St., TORONTO

A GOOD SELLING LINE FOR THE WINTER

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

For Chilblains and Chapped Hands, and Skin Ailments generally.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations

AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C H 6 5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

——Publicity——

In charge of Frank Vi...

He is a poor business man who cannot turn a holiday season, such as Christmas, to good account in the matter of advertising. It is essentially a spending season, and the thought of the majority of the purchasing community is not so much "What can I spend" as "Where can I spend," and, "How can I spend it?" To show the "Where" and the "How" should be the aim of every advertisement placed before the public at such a time.

The fact that nearly every merchant is "in the game," renders it all the more necessary for exercise of skill and tact. All have practically the same story—that is the...

vertisements; the one in which, in our opinion, the essential points are more apparent.

At a glance the advertisement is a bid for Christmas trade in pipes and essences. Not by a glance, but by careful perusal, the reader will learn that there are other lines. And ...

XMAS GOODS AT JENNER'S

I have already shown you what I can do in **Perfumes**. Here are a few more lines which will make most suitable gifts for mother, father, wife, sister, brother, friend or self:

PIPES

A splendid assortment—Best makes—Sterling Silver Mounts—Pure Amber mouthpieces—In cases. Great value.

HAIR BRUSHES

Special offer—Handsome—Solid back—Indestructible—Not loosened or spoiled by soaking—long or short bristles—Sure to please—With Comb—For..... **$1.50**

SOAPS

An accessory to the toilet is always welcome to people of refined taste, and you could not find a more tasty Xmas present than a box of one of our elegant lines which I am offering at very moderate price.

XMAS COOKING

This appeals to all the family, and that everyone may be satisfied with your Xmas pudding, use only the purest and best

ESSENCES

of which I have the best stock on the market. Not a bargain or cut rate job lot. The best goods only at the proper prices.

E. JENNER

APOTHECARY

Water Street, - - - DIGBY, N.S.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

In my last advertisement I drew your attention to my stock of Perfumes. If you don't care for perfumes, or your best girl or your best boy doesn't. If that is the case I can offer you a nice line of

PIPES

In Cases, Silver (not nickel) mounted, with Genuine AMBER Mouth pieces (not imitation). I can also sell you a first-class, solid-backed HAIR BRUSH that will last for years for a dollar and ... with a good comb thrown in. This brush can be sailed in the bath-tub by the young ters and it won't come apart; the only thing that will destroy it is to boil it or put it in the stove. A pretty box of FAMILY GOOD SOAP makes a nice Xmas present. I can talk to you on the soap question and show you a line of elegant goods at a moderate price.

YOU WANT SOME GOOD

ESSENCES

For your Xmas pudding. I can meet you there again. Only don't ask me to sell them at cut-rate prices. I charge two prices for them, and give you the best goods on the market.

E. JENNER, APOTHECARY

WATER ST., DIGBY, N.S.

facts to bring forward—and the highest points (the biggest business) will be to him whose story is the most easily remembered. A Toronto journal awarded prizes the week before Christmas to the firms having the best "business bringing" advertisement in a certain issue of the journal. The judges were three well-known advertising experts whose own productions and the productions of firms with which they were associated were, of course, not considered. The first prize went to a firm who have for some weeks been making use of a style of advertisement that was characterized by the three essentials, novelty, boldness, and—above all—lucidity. The border lines made the advertisements (they were published in bunches), as a whole, a conspicuous feature of the page; the points—the article, price and firm—were brought out in a manner that he who ran—his eye over the page—could read. The same idea has been attempted, not without some measure of success, in a couple of advertisements that have been sent to us for criticism by one of our Nova Scotia friends. We produce one of the advertisement loses from 50 per cent. upwards of its value when an understanding of the full meaning of it has to depend upon "careful perusal" of extensive reading matter.

Bring before—HIT, the public with the IDEA, but don't smother them with wordy details.

Granted that some detailed explanation is necessary, it should be so set up that it can be read easily. Nothing is more trying to the eye and the patience than to attempt to wade through a paragraph of solid brevier set in two-column measure. If the ad. must be two columns, the reading matter should be set in long primer or brevier, well leaded, at least. So far as the advertisement before us is concerned, greater boldness and lucidity would have been attained if the same aggregate of space had been used in single column. Even using the double column, the "possibility" of boldness has not been secured, owing to the compositor's evident desire to be artistic, which has led him to place ornaments about the catch lines. While the ad. is far from being a poor one, it is decidedly "scattered," and lacks condensation.

and it is by no means an economical one. Space is wasted around the catch lines without a proportionate compensation in increased lineage elsewhere. As a matter of fact, it intensifies the cramped appearance of the reading matter (of which there is too much). The ad. occupies 51 lines, agate, by 2 columns; 102 lines in single column would, in our opinion, have accomplished far more for the one ad., as a whole, without sacrificing the main lines in the slightest.

SPOTTED PLASTERS *

The following is a handy device for marking the spots on adhesive plaster for making a spotted plaster:

A spotted plaster is made by making spots of cantharidal collodion about three-eighths of an inch in diameter and about an inch apart on adhesive plaster. Ordinarily, when a spotted plaster is called for the usual method is to use a foot rule for measuring off the spaces and to mark the spots with a pencil where the cantharidal collodion is to be placed. This takes time, and unless one be careful, the plaster will not be square nor the spots evenly spaced. Where these plasters are frequently called for it will be found an advantage to have prepared beforehand a piece of smooth cardboard with small holes punched through it an inch apart and arranged in a square. The cardboard should be as large as any plaster likely to be called for. When a plaster is to be made the perforated card is placed over the adhesive side of the plaster and markings made with a pointed pencil through the holes enclosed by the space as large as the plaster is to be, being careful not to perforate the plaster. The card is then removed, the plaster tacked down on a board, and each spot is touched with a small glass tube after having been first dipped into cantharidal collodion. Rubber adhesive plaster should never be used for making a spotted plaster.

* Read before the A. Pharm. Assoc., 1902, by W. F. Kaemerer, Columbus, O.

Friendliness breeds friendliness. The friendly merchant has friends.

It has been estimated that in the body of the average grown-up person there are twenty-eight pounds of blood, and the heart moves ten pounds of it at each pulsation.

TRI-BASIC SODIUM PHOSPHATE

By H. E. Lasseter.

In looking through a number of chemical text and reference books, I find practically no mention of Tri-Basic Sodium Phosphate ($Na_3PO_4 \cdot H_2O$).

Inasmuch as the consumption in this country alone amounts to between three and five million pounds yearly, it seems to the writer that the subject is worthy of more notice than has previously been accorded it. The ingredients of this manufacture are: sulphuric acid, phosphate rock, soda ash and caustic soda.

The three stages of the operation are shown by the following reactions:

$Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + 3H_2SO_4 = 3CaSO_4 + 2H_3PO_4$.

$H_3PO_4 + Na_2CO_3 = Na_2HPO_4 + H_2O + CO_2$.

$Na_2HPO_4 + NaOH = Na_3PO_4 \cdot H_2O$

The above reactions are more or less ideal, and no account is taken of the minor reactions between small amounts of the calcium acid phosphate and the phosphates of iron and alumina, carbonates, etc.

The details of its crystallization and the appearance of the final product are very similar to the familiar dibasic sodium phosphate ($Na_2HPO_4 + 12H_2O$).

Probably one-half the T.S.P. (trisodium phosphate) manufactured goes into the different boiler compounds, the rationale of its use being to convert the hardenable carbonates and sulphates of lime, magnesium and other incrusting minerals into unhardenable phosphates and to neutralize the acids released by decomposition.

$3(CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O) + 2(Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O) = Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + 3Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$) A corresponding reaction takes place in the carbonates—sodium carbonate in solutions and calcium phosphate precipitated.

As it renders the water perfectly clear and soft, large quantities of T.S.P. are now used in the laundries, and as a washing-powder for household use; some of the claims for it being that it saves labor, removes fruit stains, cuts grease and saves about 50 per cent. of soap.

Tri-sodium phosphate is used in creameries to cut the scum from milk cans, and in a small way to clarify water (in place of alum).

During the past year it has been used in large quantities (under different brand names) either straight or in combination with borax and other chemicals as a "casein solvent."

Tri-sodium phosphate, as found on the general market, runs between 95 and 99.5 per cent. pure. The impurities (incidental to manufacture) are, chloride, sulphate and carbonate soda. It is sometimes found adulterated with 10 to 40 per cent. glauber salt or soda ash.

American Journal of Pharmacy

LIVE STOCK FOOD

During the past few years, experiments have been made in the city of Strassburg, Alsace, Germany, with a new food for horses and cattle, called "Blut-Kraftfutter" (blood-strength fodder), consisting of steam-dried, sterilized blood (prepared under the control of a municipal veterinary surgeon), chaff or the hulls of grain, finely ground, the husks of peanut kernels, and also the inner lining or skin of the peanut shells, and molasses. Phosphates are also added to the preparation.

These ingredients are thoroughly mixed and dried and a certain portion of molasses (which has been heated to make it more liquid) is added. After this has been well mixed and dried, another portion of molasses is added, and after the final mixing and drying the preparation is ready for the market, and is sold in bags of 75 kilograms (165 lbs.), at a cost of 11.50 marks per bag, retail. For milch cows, 3 lbs. per day can be used; for fattening cattle, 7 lbs. per head per day; and for sheep and swine, three-fourths of a lb. per day per 100 lbs. of living weight. The company making this blood-meal preparation say that it can be preserved for any length of time, and that where the food has been used it has given every satisfaction.—Commercial Intelligence.

NOTES ON ELIXIRS

By E. P. Fertig

Practically all the published formulas for elixirs seem to possess the same fault regarding the saturation of the vehicle with the active part. In elixir of orange, for instance, it is impossible to force a greater amount of oil of orange into a perfect solution with the alcohol, syrup, and water, than that particular mixture will take up.

TO MAKE A CLEAR PREPARATION

Generally, the directions are to mix

ARCTIC

is the name, and in quality, appearance, tailoring and price, our

Chamois Vests

are world-beaters. They are thoroughly with the times, and the druggist who is on deck for the finest article at the finest price is doing himself a good turn if he writes for a sample before buying elsewhere. We will prepay postage.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Limited, - TORONTO

JOHN HEATH'S PENS

Got the lead 45 Years ago

and have held it ever since.

"The Pen of a ready writer"—in 9 cases out of 10 is one of John Heath's Celebrated Steel Pens. British made throughout.

Send for SAMPLE BOX of 24 Kinds, to

London Agency:
24 St. Bride St., E.C.

Here are a few of the most popular favorites:

"TELEPHONE,"
"POSTAL TELEGRAPH,"
"J," BARRISTERS,"
"OLD COURT HAND."

Try them all, and stick to the one you like best.

"THE KINDS THAT SELL."

PLANTEN'S CELEBRATED C & C BLACK CAPSULES

Keep your Stock well up and lose no Sales.
Popular Priced and Reliable.
Worth-while Profits to the Retailer.

PLANTEN'S "CAPSULES" AND "PERLOIDS" TRADE MARK OF SANDAL OIL

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Essential=Oils

Almond Oil Olive Oil

Lautier Fils = = Grasse, France
Paris, London, New York

Warrick Freres Grasse France

OLIVE OIL

½ Pint, 1 Pint and Quart Bottles

One, Two and Five Imp. Gallon Tins.
Twenty, Fifty and 100 Gallon Barrels

Write for Quotations to

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Ltd., TORONTO

Sole Agents for Canada

British Made Elastic Hosiery

THOMAS GLOVER AND SON,
CARLTON, NOTTINGHAM,
. . . . ENGLAND

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Manufacturers in the Trade.

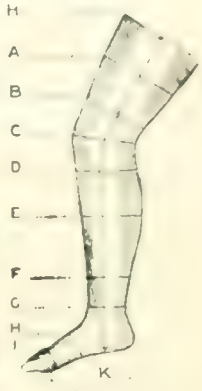
SPECIALTIES:

Glover's Blue Tip Elastic Hosiery, Elastic Webs, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Suspenders, etc.

Manufactured from raw materials at our mills specially for export

Send for Price List and sample order. Indents may be forwarded through any shipper.

Latest and most improved machinery, up to-date.



Pharmacy Taught by Mail

It is not necessary to go to a college to learn Pharmacy. We can teach you by mail. Our system is distinctive. There is no other like it. Over two hundred graduates during the past year to testify to the excellence of our methods. We give you exactly the same instruction that you would get from a college, and save you a great deal of money and valuable time. Our course is especially adapted for those students in the Dominion of Canada who may seek situations in the United States.

Write for Particulars and Terms. "DO IT NOW."

OHIO INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, - - - Columbus, Ohio.

A Toilet Paper That Sells Well

The Candaper Toilet Paper can be profitably handled by druggists. It is a good line and is put up in an attractive form.

MADE IN CANADA

CANADA PAPER CO., Limited
Toronto and Montreal

Pure, Fragrant and Cleansing.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

IS UNRIVALLED FOR NURSERY AND TOILET USE.

Don't risk imitations on Baby's delicate skin.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 642

This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold to the trade from

HALIFAX TO VICTORIA

by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Stinson Bros. & Co., Hattie & Mylius
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons, Canadian Drug Co., S. M. McDiarmid & Co.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co., proprietors
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Evans & Sons, Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Dominion Drug Co., J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Bole Drug Co.
VANCOUVER and VICTORIA—Henderson Bros., McDowell, Atkins & Watson
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton WITH A COMMON PEN. Without a Preparation

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

Ladies Whose Trade You Would Like to Have

Send names and we will mail samples and refer them to you for

H AND H TRADE MARK

THE UNEQUALLED CLEANER

Does all sorts of special cleaning such as cannot be done by ordinary soaps; removes stains and yet is not injurious either to delicate fabrics or the skin.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists from Halifax to Vancouver. Its use creates a want.

JAMES McINTOSH

34 Yonge Street TORONTO

TOWLE'S

FOR FEMALES. Pennyroyal AND Steel Pills

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

Now sold in Boxes at 4s. 6d. and 2s. 9d., each containing three times the quantity of the former Boxes.

Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that some orders from the jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the goods, sometimes on the show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who now purchase a few boxes and placed them in a proper manner, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how readily they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, that is to keep a supply.*

WE desire to call the attention of the trade to our new Cough Remedy

Muskoka Pine Syrup

which was put on the Canadian Market in the Fall of 1900. The sales have been most gratifying. It is a large-sized package, neat and attractive in appearance, and a ready seller.

For prices write to

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.
MONTREAL

TRADE WITH ENGLAND

Every Canadian who wishes to trade successfully with the old country should read

"Commercial Intelligence"

The address is

168 Fleet Street, London, England

The cost is only 1 cents per week, including postage. Annual subscription, 2 dollars, 11 cents.

Moreover, regular subscribers are allowed to advertise without charge in the paper. See the rules.

the essential oil with the alcohol and then add the other ingredients. The result is a milky mixture difficult, or perhaps, impossible to make clear. The writer has tried every substance recommended to clear such solutions with the same result in each instance—failure. The general directions that follow herewith, however, will enable anyone to produce a crystal clear elixir, even when the active substance is a difficultly soluble one. We will take as a type the elixir above referred to:

Deodorized alcohol ... ... 300 Cc.
Distilled water ... ... 500 Cc.

Mix well and allow to become thoroughly cool. Place in a bottle that will allow plenty of room for shaking and add two cubic centimeters of fresh oil of orange. Shake occasionally during two or three days, and then filter through absorbent cotton placed in the neck of a funnel. Add to the filtrate about ten cubic centimeters of deodorized alcohol (to prevent precipitation, if the elixir should be exposed to very low temperatures), and in it dissolve 250 grammes of cube sugar, preferably by percolation.

I recommend cube sugar as it is the purest. Granulated sugar contains some blue coloring, and rock candy invariably has fermentation started in that portion around the string, where there is moisture.

THE USE OF SACCHARIN

Saccharin has been recommended as a sweetner for elixirs. It is of much value in those containing a great amount of vegetable extractive, such as cinchona, gentian, etc. The formulas that have been published for the use of saccharin contain sodium bicarbonate, which is used to make the saccharin soluble. The best agent, however, for rendering saccharin soluble is ammonia. Saccharin in its pure state will not answer on account of its comparative insolubility. A formula for solution of saccharin is given below. In making elixir of orange, saccharin can be used in place of sugar. Proceed as in the foregoing formula, using seven hundred cubic centimeters of water in place of five hundred. When adding the ten cubic centimeters of deodorized alcohol to the filtrate, first mix with it two and a half cubic centimeters of the saccharin solution. Filter, and the elixir is finished.

In the preparation of

[illegible]

I find that chloroform and vanillin disguise the disagreeable taste and smell of this chemical most effectually. My formula is here appended:

Ammonium valerianate	35	Gm.
Ammonia water	20	Cc.
Spirit choloroform	10	Cc.
Vanillin	1.5	Gm.
Tincture Cudbear	30	Cc.
Elixir orange to make	1000	Cc.

SOLUTION OF SACCHARIN

Saccharin	20	Gm.
Ammonia water	80	Cc.

Dissolve and evaporate the excess of ammonia by warming to about 70 degrees C., and add distilled water to make 100 cubic centimeters.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

ARTIFICIAL PETROLEUM

The "Neue Drogisten Zeitung" announces that a group of financiers intends to build various works in Saxony and the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg and Silesia for the manufacture of artificial petroleum according to the invention of Cracun, the German chemist. The financiers hope to manufacture the artificial article and be able to sell it at a price much lower than that ordinarily charged for the natural product.

LITERARY NOTES

Prof. John Uri Lloyd's famous satires, the first of which, "The Mother of Sam Hill's Wife's Sister," was published in the September Criterion 1901), are resumed in the January number with the fourth paper of the series, "Sam Hill, Sheriff of Knowlton, Kaintuck," and purport to be related by "Chinnie Bill Smith," the famous story teller of "Stringtown on the Pike." These satires, written exclusively for the Criterion, will be illustrated by Martin Justice, whose character studies are second to none in the magazine field. Prof. Lloyd's inimitable style and daring, yet kindly, humor, will be a rare treat to Criterion readers. A deeper meaning will be read between the lines of these unusual papers by thoughtful minds. The next paper, "Why a Kentuckian Stands With his Back to the Stove," "The Testing of Milinda," by Sam Hill, will appear in the March Criterion, and the remaining stories during the year 1903.

The Living Age has rendered a service to American readers by reproducing complete, in two instalments, the Edinburgh Review's recent elaborate article in review of the first cen[illegible] wide interest as a reflection of the social, literary and political conditions of the nineteenth century in England, of which the Edinburgh Review has been an interested observer and a pungent critic.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith's paper on "Owls" in The Living Age for December 13th is one of the most informing and at the same time one of the most diverting contributions to natural history. It is long, but its length will not deter readers who fall under its fascination.

CANADIAN MAGAZINE

There are two articles in the Canadian Magazine for January, either of which would make the issue a notable one. John Ridington describes "The Doukhobor Pilgrimage" with a sympathetic and penetrating insight, and the numerous illustrations give a vividness to the description. The other is an illustrated description of the wireless telegraph station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, by Thomas J. Curren. In addition to these two special articles there are numerous excellent features, besides the first instalment of Dr. Hannay's "History of the War of 1812."

EXCEEDS A MILLION

A CHICAGO ADVERTISING AGENCY THAT BREAKS ALL RECORDS IN ITS FOURTH YEAR.

The Mahin Advertising Company will occupy the entire 8th floor of the Williams Building, 200 Monroe Street, Chicago, on December 27th—just four years to the day from the time this young agency commenced business with 5 persons.

Now it employs 116 persons, only 13 of whom are solicitors, the rest being necessary to execute all the details of advertising in the high grade style instituted and maintained by the Mahin Advertising Company.

The new quarters give light on all four sides and are handsomely fitted for the Magazine, Newspaper, Bill Posting, Painting, Street Car Advertising, Literary, Art, Engraving, Printing, Accounting, Checking and Addressing Departments. The total floor space is 12,000 square feet.

Two hundred and ninety-one active advertisers place their orders with the Mahin Advertising Company.

TREATMENT OF CONTUSIONS AND WOUNDS*

By Clement B. Lowe

Contusions or bruises are injuries generally caused by some blunt instrument, e.g., a stone, club or fist. There is more or less destruction of tissue followed by swelling, subcutaneous hemorrhage and frequently discoloration. The treatment is, first, to prevent any further escape of blood in the tissues this may be effected either by cold or hot applications, both of which ultimately reduce the calibre of the blood vessels. If ice is used it should not be applied for too great a length of time, as the circulation may be interfered with to so great an extent as to injure the vitality of the part. Secondly, to antagonize the pain, shock or inflammation. This may be done by rest, elevation and cold, as already alluded to. In severe cases warmth would probably be more agreeable and safer. After the inflammatory stage, absorption may be promoted by massage or friction with liniments. It may be said in passing that the best methods of treating a sprain is to keep the injured part (which is generally an ankle) immersed in water as hot as it can possibly be borne for some three hours. Ammonium chloride (eight ounces to a bucketful of water) is a valuable adjunct.

The wounds that the apothecary will be most apt to see are the incised, generally caused by some sharp instrument, such as a knife or razor; the lacerated, in which the tissues are more or less torn, as a scalp wound; and wounds produced by animals, usually dogs.

In case of incised wounds, if they are properly treated and the edges of the wounds closely approximated, healing always takes place by what is called "union by first intention," frequently in seventy-two hours. In the case of lacerated wounds, healing takes place more slowly by granulation; that is, the formation of new material from the bottom of the wound called "union by second intention."

It is hardly necessary at this late day to argue in favor of the antiseptic treatment of wounds, but it should be said, and said as strongly as possible, that any apothecary who is not willing to go to the trouble to treat wounds in this way should not treat them at all.

The following articles will be needed for the antiseptic treatment of wounds, unless they are of a very trivial nature: Solution corrosive sublimate, 1:1000 or 1:2000. In deep-seated or extensive wounds weaker solutions must be used, or there will be danger of poisoning, but it must be borne in mind that in the drug store where perfect antisepsis cannot be attained, fairly strong solutions had best be used. Solution carbolic acid (carbolic acid f.oz. j, glycerin f.oz. j, mix thoroughly and add water f.oz. xxxviij), corrosive sublime or iodoform gauze, oil-silk, idol, iodoform or thymol iodide, absorbent cotton, bandages for fingers ½ inches x 1 yard, for extremities 2 to 3 inches x 8 yards, for the body 4 inches x 12 yards, for the head 2 to 2½ inches x 6 yards, sponges (absorbent cotton can often be used in place of the latter in minor surgery), scissors (one pair curved on the flat for cutting hair from scalp), needles (those curved on the point being the most useful), forceps for inserting the needles, silk for sutures, a clean towel (not the ordinary drug store towel), fountain syringe, and basins (porcelain lined).

METHOD OF PROCEDURE IN TREATING WOUNDS.

(1) Wash hands thoroughly and dry them on a perfectly clean towel; (2) prepare antiseptic solutions; (3) put instruments, oil-silk and needles threaded in carbolic solution; (4) cleanse wound thoroughly by solution corrosive sublimate and fountain syringe; (5) in case of scalp wounds first remove the hair, (6) if wound gaps, approximate the edges by oxide of zinc plaster or by suturing. In putting in a suture, grasp the needle firmly, introduce it into the flesh, taking a good hold, and bring it out the other side. Sutures may be of the interrupted or the continuous type. After the several threads are introduced, the edges of the wound are pulled together and each thread is tied in a reef or surgeon's knot, the knots being pulled to one side over the sound flesh, then one end is cut and one left long, to be used in pulling out the stitches after the wound has healed.

After the wound has been sewed, it should again be cleansed by the anti septic solution, then the oil-silk (previously rendered aseptic) should be applied, then the medicated gauze, absorbent cotton and bandages, the part thus being placed at rest. The oil-silk is applied directly to the wound, so that the new tissue which is formed will not become adherent to the dressing and be torn up when the dressing is removed.

The treatment of a lacerated wound is about the same, with the exception that there is usually considerable destruction of tissue, which must be trimmed away; on account of the dirt which is apt to be ground into such a wound it should be very carefully cleansed. Before applying the dressing to the wound, it should be dusted with iodoform, etc.; this is not done in an incised wound, as it would prevent the approximation of the edges of the wound.

In the case of a wound caused by the bite of an animal it should be cauterized by nitric acid. Nitrate of silver is worse than useless, because, through the formation of an albuminate of silver, its action is greatly limited, and the caustic may not penetrate to the bottom of the wound; in fact, some of the poison may be locked up at the bottom. Sulphuric and phosphoric acids, through their affinity for water, are unnecessarily severe. Popular superstition demands the killing of a dog at once to prevent his victim from acquiring hydrophobia; this is decidedly unwise, as it prevents a decision as to the dog being rabid; the dog should be securely chained, but not killed. Those wounds which the druggist will be called to treat will not need to be redressed inside of three days, and in many cases a week may be allowed to intervene.

Some of you may object to antiseptic surgery on account of the close attention which must be given to details, but in actual practice these are not burdensome, and the knowledge once acquired becomes a mere routine. By no other treatment can you assure your patient of the speedy healing of a wound without unpleasant complications. In conclusion, let me say that the laborer is worthy of his hire. If you perform your work in a first-class manner, you should charge a first-class price for it. Don't cut the ground from under the physician's feet by charging only a nominal fee.

* Read at the meeting of the Penn. Pharmaceutical Association, June, 1902

The price of medicine in Prussia is regulated by the State, a new price list being published every year.

"IDEAL" PERFUMES

ARE LEADING

CARD OF THANKS

To the Drug Trade

GENTLEMEN :

We beg to thank you for the liberal patronage bestowed during 1902, and solicit a continuance during 1903.

Wishing you a very prosperous New Year,

We are, very truly yours,

Sovereign Mfg. Co., Limited
TORONTO, CAN.

"Health" Chest Protectors

Are Worth Your Attention

They will wash without injury. They assist the action of the skin and promote a feeling of warmth not obtainable from any other material.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO. Mark St. Mills, LIVERPOOL.

TELEGRAMS—"LINT," LIVERPOOL

The Rough On's

Beginning with "**Rough on Rats**" in 1873-4 E. S. Wells has rapidly added new "**Rough On**" preparations to his list, until the expression "**Rough On**" in connection with vermin, insect, household, toilet and medical preparations is not only recognized by the public and trade as his trade mark, but the patent office at Washington, later, granted him trade mark papers on the expression "**Rough On**" as applied to such preparations. The public feel a confidence in buying a "**Rough On**" preparation, because it is known Mr. Wells so jealously guards the reputation of the "**Rough On's**" that he never allows a preparation to be offered under the name unless it has been thoroughly tested and is found to have unusual virtues. Our knowledge of and confidence in these preparations is so great that you have the assurance that your money will be refunded if any "**Rough On**" preparation, in your judgment, is not as represented. Beware of imitations or substitutes, said to be just as good, and of any so-called "**Rough On**" preparations not bearing the name **E. S. WELLS.**

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

"**Rough on Rats.**" the old reliable, never failing exterminator of Ants, Bed Bugs, Cockroaches, Rats and Mice. **CLEARS THEM OUT.** Used by all civilized nations, never disappoints, always does the work. 15c., 25c., $1.00 boxes at Druggists.

MANY OTHER "Rough On" preparations are made by **E. S. WELLS** Chemist, originator and only rightful manufacturer of "**Rough On**" preparations, **710-12 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J.**

Robt. Gibson & Sons

Limited

MANCHESTER and LONDON, ENGLAND

These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out in three sizes of

Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS, ½ GROSS AND ¼ GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive. **Children eat them with delight.**

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

All About Wild Animals

The New Natural History

By RICHARD LYDEKKER, F.R.S., assisted by more than a score of the ablest naturalists in the world, is the latest and best work of its kind. It is a fascinating wonder-book, telling about all the marvels of the animal world, many of which have been but recently discovered. It is strictly scientific, yet written in a style that is so pleasing and simple that children can read and understand and delight in it.

ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON

in his introduction to the work, calls it "Easily the best and most reliable work in the field of popular Natural History."

All the different sorts of animals are described and compared, from polyp to pachyderm: How they are related to each other; how they come to differ so widely from one another; how they protect and care for their young; how and where they make their homes; how they rule their communities; the different part of the world that each sort inhabits; their methods of moving about; their migrations from place to place; the uses of their odd limbs and singular faculties; their wonderful intelligence in their own ways of life; what they eat and their wise ways of getting it; how they quarrel and battle among themselves; how they shrewdly defend themselves against their foes; how they are hunted and trapped; how they serve man with food, shelter, clothing, finery and other useful and beautiful things; all these interesting matters and many more are fully told about.

Magnificent Colored Pictures

The work is in six royal octavo volumes of over 500 pages each. They are beautifully but substantially bound in half morocco, with gold backs. There are over 2200 illustrations—the most magnificent set of animal pictures ever made. Many of them are **full-page Colored Plates** in from ten to sixteen colors.

SPECIAL OFFER—Half-Price and Little Payments

We have made a special arrangement with the publishers, by which we are permitted to form a club for the taking of a limited number of sets of the work at **one-half** their regular selling price. If you apply at once, you can secure a set by paying $1 now and $2 a month for seventeen months—$1 being the only payment required before the complete set is sent to you. This offer will remain open only so long as our supply of sets shall last. If you want more details before ordering, send your name and address on this three-cornered ticket. You will receive **free** a beautiful sample-page book and a fuller account of the nature of the work.

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Without cost to me, please send specimen-page book of the NEW NATURAL HISTORY, containing samples of the full-page color-plates, text illustrations and text pages, and full particulars of the club.

Name.....

Inquiry Ticket Address.....

The Leading Line in Patents.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The demand is unprecedented,

EXCEEDING SIX MILLION BOXES PER ANNUM

which is by far the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world : : : : : : : :

FOR ALL . . . .

Bilious and Nervous Disorders

Sick Headache, Constipation,
Wind and Pains in the Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver,
and Female Ailments

Druggists will find Beecham's Pills the most saleable Patent Medicine in the Market. . . .

Beecham's Cough Pills

In Boxes 25 Cents each.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression at the Chest, Wheezing, etc., THESE PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

All orders for Canada must be passed through the Sole Agents, Messrs. Evans and Sons, Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

Prepared only by the Proprietor

THOMAS BEECHAM, - St. Helens, England

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY *

THE KIND EVERY PHARMACIST SHOULD MAKE USE OF

By Joseph L. Mayer, Phar. D., Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

At this time of the year, when we are wont to look over the newly issued announcements describing the courses of instruction mapped out by the various colleges of pharmacy, the thought often occurs how few graduated pharmacists ever make use of their knowledge of analytical chemistry in connection with their every day retail drug store work.

For example: A pharmacist, regarded as a heavy buyer, purchased, a short time ago from a reputable jobber, a lot of carbolic acid labelled, "Carbolic Acid Crystals, absolutely Pure," which he received in midwinter and, notwithstanding the low temperature, was semifluid. With the advent of the hot weather the entire lot became liquid at the temperature of the room. The result of writing to the dealer was a reply that in pouring the melted acid from large drums into the bottles it might behave that way, but one thing they were convinced, and that was, that the acid was strictly U. S. P.; the pharmacist might test it, and if not in every way satisfactory, return it.

Whether or not the acid met the official requirements, is something which I have no desire to discuss; the point is simply this: Notwithstanding the fact that the pharmacist who made the purchase had in his employ two men capable of and supplied with the apparatus for determining the percentage of absolute phenol contained in the sample, a very simple volumetric process, the statement of the jobber that the acid was U. S. P. was accepted.

Of course he (the pharmacist) knew the law held him responsible for the quality of the drugs he dispensed, and consequently there was some danger from a financial point of view, if none other, but the fluid "crystals carbolic acid" was accepted. This is only one of the many cases which might be cited, but its very recent occurrence most strongly suggests it.

We may have our doubts as to whether the pharmacist should make a specialty of sanitary analyses and microscopic examinations, but on the question of whether or not he should, when necessary, make analysis of the products he buys there is no longer an argument, and for that reason every successful college of pharmacy, the progress of which is largely due to the fact that the students are trained to be "practical pharmacists," realizes that the analytical chemistry necessary for a student of pharmacy is the kind which enables him to qualitatively and quantitatively test the drugs and chemicals he buys and dispenses.

The pharmacist equipped this way is a "practical pharmacist" with many advantages over his less fortunate brother whose education along such lines had been sadly neglected. He is able to assay the crude drugs, his tinctures, etc., are made of, and determine whether the ground drug bought from one dealer at a lower price is "just as good" as that for which he is asked to pay a higher figure; he is prepared to state and substantiate the fact that his chemicals are as represented, which means that fear of inspection is unknown.

I am aware of the fact, as pointed out before, that few pharmacists do such work. The law provides a remedy; if they won't examine their drugs to prevent being deceived, a rigid enforcement of the law which directs chemicals to be of the U. S. P. quality surely will, and this action is necessary for the protection of the public who are apt to pay for something they do not receive, the physician whose results are lacking and the pharmacist whose competition is handicapped on account of his competitor's methods.

* Read before the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at Elmira (Midland Druggist).

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS *

By M. N. Overton

The following suggestions and devices, while not all original, have this much in their favor, that I myself have used them and found them of practical value, and I therefore bring them to your notice in the hope that they may prove of some service to some of you.

The first thing of which I shall speak is a little scheme for filling the little two-ounce pomade bottles with witch-hazel jelly or preparations of a similar consistency and composition.

Take a gallon funnel and fit over the neck a piece of rubber hose about three inches long. Then get two corks which will fit in the hose, and bore a hole about half an inch in diameter in each cork, fitting into one [illegible] a tin cylinder (the spout from a glycerine can works nicely). [illegible] in the cork before the spout is attached to the hose, and then put [illegible] with the spout.

Where the two pieces of cork meet leave a space sufficient to admit a spatula through an incision in the hose. This acts as a valve to start or stop the flow of the contents of the funnel.

Now cut a circular hole in a board large enough to hold the funnel securely and adjust the height by means of two boxes at either end of the board, and you are ready to begin filling, which can be done rapidly without waste of material or soiling of the container.

A somewhat similar arrangement is very useful for filling such liquids as are put up in little containers, the necks of which are very small. Take a gallon, or any size funnel desired, and fit into the neck a cork into which has been fitted a piece of glass tubing about one-quarter of an inch in diameter, and slip a piece of rubber tubing about two feet long over the end; now use the same board as above to hold the funnel, and, grasping the rubber tube between the thumb and forefinger begin filling the vials, stopping or starting the flow of liquid by means of pressure on tube.

A clamp like ones used on fountain syringes acts nicely to stop the flow of liquid permanently.

The following system of labeling and marking stock is a great saver of time and a wonderful help to one taking a position in a strange store:

Take the ordinary gummed tags and upon them write the following items: Cost per Lb. or Pt.—selling price per Lb. or Pt., and number blank. Paste one of these on each bottle, box, drawer, or container in the store.

Now arrange a label cabinet large enough to contain labels for everything in stock, and divide it into small compartments to suit sizes of labels, numbering each compartment consecutively. The next step is to get a little book with index, and alphabetically arrange all the labels in the cabinet, hanging this book on the side of the cabinet. Then place labels in cabinet, arranging them so that the number on the container corresponds with number in cabinet. It

* Read at meeting of the Kentucky Pharm. Assn.

now becomes an easy matter for even a stranger to get a label for anything in a few seconds and without aid from any one. For instance, he sells two ozs. spirit camphor.

On back of bottle containing the spirit camphor he finds the following data: Cost per pt., selling price per pt., number 73. Going to label cabinet he opens drawer and looks for compartment No. 73, which contains the labels for spirit camphor, and then, too, without any inquiry or bothering any one, he is able from the information on the bottle to tell the customer the price of article. The little book is a help in case one fails to note or forget the number on container—he can then look in book and find the number opposite the name of article to be labeled.

This scheme of numbering can also be applied advantageously to such small articles as patent pills, ointments, headache powders, etc.

Arrange a certain space to accommodate these articles and make each shelf about six inches in height.

Have boxes made of heavy card board with tops; about sixteen inches deep, seven inches wide and six inches high to fit the shelves. Now number these boxes consecutively, and have a little indexed book hanging on side of cabinet, arranging in it alphabetically everything in the cabinet, and place the number of the box containing the article opposite the name in the book. You can put several items in one box into as many spaces. It is an easy matter now to get any article by referring to the book, which gives the number of container.

This, besides being a rapid way of getting at the article wanted, enables one to always keep a line of stock on hand.

One often has occasion to remove an old label from the bottle, and the most simple as well as most rapid way of doing this is to wet the label and then hold it over a gas jet or other flame for a few seconds when it can be removed without trouble.

I will now bring this paper to a close by describing one of the simplest, yet one of the handiest arrangements that has proved of value to me. This is a bottle which I use in making deodorized tincture of opium.

After exhausting the opium and reducing the percolate to the required amount, the ether is added and the whole placed in a bottle to be shaken. The ethereal solution separates upon standing, and the Pharmacopœia instructs us to pour it off. Here is where this bottle serves its purpose. About a quarter of an inch above the junction of ethereal and the aqueous solutions bore a hole, by means of a rat-tail file and turpentine, large enough to admit a No. 3 cork. (Of course, this bottle when so arranged will answer only for the same quantity each time.) Into this cork fit a piece of glass tubing about two inches long, closing the outer opening with another cork.

Now fit the cork containing the glass tubing into the bottle and after shaking sufficiently let stand till separation takes place, when, the outer cork being removed, the ether will nearly all drain out and the aqueous contents will not be at all disturbed, which is almost an impossibility if you attempt to separate the two layers by pouring off the ether.

CHAMOIS SKINS

PREPARATION AND COMMERCIAL VARIETIES

By Charles C. Diggins.

In presenting this article the writer will endeavor to place before you a plain, intelligent treatise on this subject, as he understands it from his experience of manufacture, or tanning rather, during an experience of about eighteen years.

The name chamois skin is rather a misnomer; it originates from the chamois animal, the zoological name being Rupricapra Targus. This animal inhabits the European Alps and Caucasian Mountains and resembles a goat or deer. These animals are very shy, and hunters will follow them for days over dangerous mountain passes until they finally bring their prey at bay.

The animal is about the size of a goat or deer; of a dark chestnut-brown color, with the exception of the forehead, the sides of the lower joints and the muzzle, which are white. Its horns, rising above the eyes, are black, smooth and straight for two-thirds of their length, when they suddenly curve backward. Their hoofs are admirably adapted to avail themselves of little roughness or projections on the mountain sides, or icy glaciers. It has long, thick and coarse hair.

THE CHAMOIS SKIN OF THE MARKET.

What is known in the market as chamois skin is really an oil-tanned sheep or lamb skin lining. The supply of skins from the chamois animal is very limited; enough could not be obtained in a year to supply the United States for more than a single day.

The writer made special inquiry on a recent visit to Switzerland about the annual crop of this class of skins. From all that he could learn, about five thousand to six thousand skins would be a fair average yearly crop.

This skin is heavier than the skin of the sheep or lamb, also much coarser. For strength and durability this skin is preferable, but for ordinary use and appearance the oil-tanned sheep skin lining would, in most instances, be preferred.

To manufacture sheep or lamb skins into chamois leather the first step necessary is to remove the wool, which is accomplished either by painting the skin on the inside with a solution of sodium sulphite or by immersion in milk of lime.

By the former method the wool is loosened in a few hours; by the latter method it will require several days. When the wool is loose, it is pulled off either by hand or scraped off with a dull instrument.

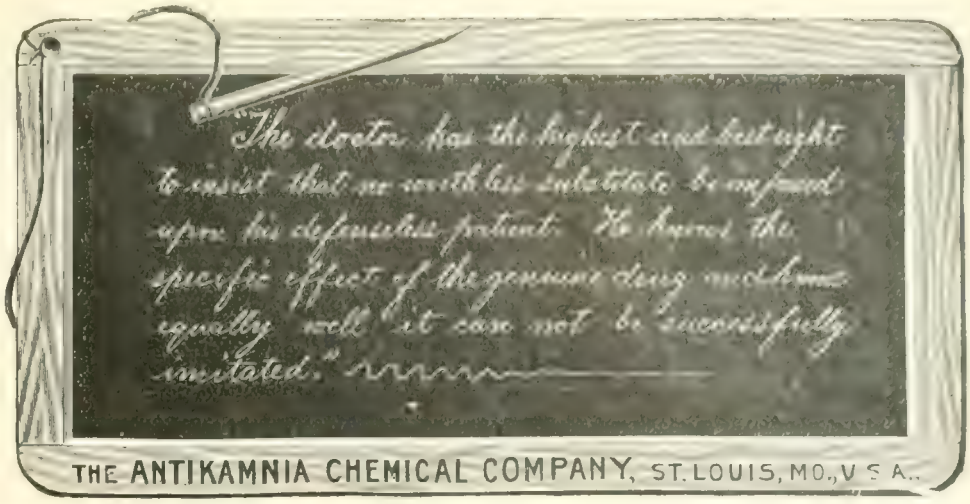
The skin is now again immersed in milk of lime, to swell it. It is then cleaned (beamed, as the trade calls it), to remove all fleshy particles that may adhere to it.

It is now ready for splitting. I wish to explain here that a chamois skin is really only the half of a skin. The outside, that is, that part of the skin next to the wool, known as the grain side, is not suitable for chamois leather, and is used for other purposes, mostly for hat linings, book covers, etc.

In former times, when skins were prepared for oil tannage, this part of the skin was cut away with a suitable knife and thus lost. In our days the skin is cut through the centre (split), thus producing two skins from one—the outside, called grain or skiver, and the inside, called lining or flesher.

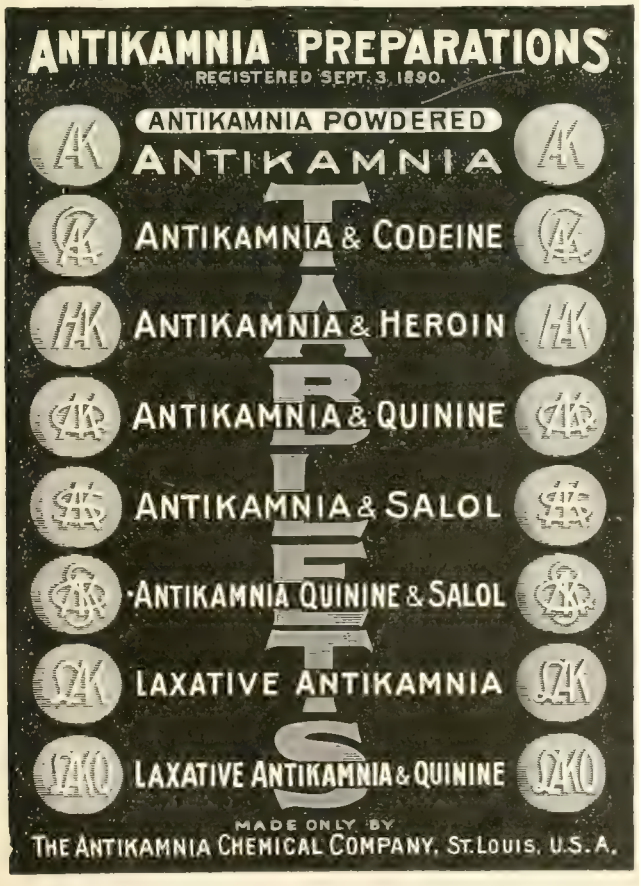
The splitting is accomplished on machines specially constructed for this purpose. It consists of an endless knife, the edge of which is constantly grinding to keep it sharp, the skin being passed through rollers against the sharp edge of the knife. These machines require very delicate adjustment to produce good results.

A Novel Method of Dealing With Substitution


"The doctor has the highest and best right to insist that no worthless substitute be imposed upon his defenseless patient. He knows the specific effect of the genuine drug and knows equally well it can not be successfully imitated."
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

There have been busy times around the office of The Antikamnia Chemical Company, in St. Louis, recently. This company, always on the alert for substitutors of their goods, ascertained that quite a number of local druggists were guilty of the practice, and adopted a rather novel method of dealing with them. After having gathered convincing evidence against the persons accused, a letter was written to each, requesting that he call at The Antikamnia Company's office and explain "how it happened" that he had been furnishing a substitute when Antikamnia was prescribed or asked for. On calling, each druggist was taken into Mr. Ruf's private office, where he was shown the accumulated evidence of his guilt, and the alternative was presented of being exposed to the entire medical profession, or of taking an oath to "go and sin no more." Mr. Ruf stipulated that on their making this affidavit he would not divulge the names of the guilty parties, unless they were caught substituting again. Every one of the guilty parties took the oath, a Notary Public being called in to attest it.

The vigor and determination shown by The Antikamnia Chemical Company in running down, exposing and punishing those caught substituting for their product has been a subject for comment in the drug trade for some time, but the method above described is decidedly novel, and will probably prove very effective.



An unusual thing about Mr. Ruf's campaign is the fact that he very often secures from druggists themselves the clues which enable him to fasten the guilt upon some of the substitutors. He has appealed directly to the honest druggists, and while not pretending that his purpose is not, primarily, to protect his own interests, he makes it plain that the interests of his company, in this respect at least, are identical with those of the druggists who handle the genuine Antikamnia only. Many of these druggists take the hint, and when they find some competitor pretending to sell Antikamnia at a ridiculously low price, or when they have direct evidence or strong suspicions that the competitor is substituting, they write a confidential letter to Mr. Ruf, who at once sets on foot an independent investigation, and when he accumulates positive evidence against the suspect, he confronts him with it, and compels him either to take the oath, or, refusing, to submit to exposure to the medical profession, and to suffer the penalties which the law prescribes for the offenses.

Mr. Ruf, in speaking of his compaign against the substitutors, recently said: "We want the friendship of all druggists, and we shall do nothing not to deserve it, but we can not and shall not sit idly by and permit ourselves to be robbed by a class of men who call themselves pharmacists but who gain their livelihood by trafficking in human life, and swindling us and other manufacturers. We are going to drive these men and druggists out of the practice of substituting, cost what it may. We make no pretences of being guided solely by philanthropic motives in this fight, though it is a fact that incidentally we are working in the interests of every honest druggist in the land. We are making a thorough and systematic canvass of the whole country, and it is our intention to 'let no guilty man escape.' We invite the co-operation of all honest druggists, promising that any information furnished us will be held in the strictest confidence. Our representatives have purchased Antikamnia over the entire country and have also had prescriptions calling for Antikamnia filled in every drug store in New York, Cincinnati, Denver, Portland, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and every other large city in the United States, and have demonstrated that many druggists 'do' substitute. Instead of making wholesale exposures of the substitutors at once we have recorded their names, with date of sale of the substitute, and we have exacted a promise from each druggist that he will substitute no more. All these stores will be kept under surveillance by us, and upon a repetition of the offense, no questions will be asked, but exposure and prosecution will follow. Our system of detecting substitutors contemplates the purchase of Antikamnia once a month from every store in all cities of over 25,000 inhabitants, and once in two months from all stores in smaller cities and villages. The smallest store in the smallest village is not exempt. In villages and cities up to 25,000 population, to avoid suspicion, we usually have the work done by a resident; in the larger cities our regular corps of detectives does the work."

Under the circumstances it would seem that prudence and a desire to protect their reputations, even if they can not be held back by moral scruples, should make substituting druggists carefully consider the consequences before they dispense a substitute for Antikamnia.—*The National Druggist.*

The Natural and Only Genuine

CARLSBAD SALT

(**In Crystals or Powder**) is prepared from and contains all the constituents of the famous

"SPRUDEL SPRING" AT CARLSBAD

the water of which is largely prescribed in cases of CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH, HYPERÆMIA of the LIVER GALL-STONES, DIABETES, RENAL CALCULI, GOUT, and DISEASES of the SPLEEN, etc.

The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** in *Powder* has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the most reliable.

To avoid imitation, see that the wrapper round each bottle bears the signature of the

Sole Agents---INGRAM & ROYLE, Limited

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THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO. - MONTREAL
LIMITED

TANNING THE SKINS.

The lining or flesher is now ready for tanning. This is accomplished by sprinkling it with oil codfish oil of good quality. It is important that this oil should be thoroughly incorporated into the skin. For this purpose a quantity of the skins are placed into what are known as fulling stocks, which twist and turn the skins in every direction, and distribute the oil evenly.

After sufficient milling the skins are partly dried and the process of sprinkling, milling and drying is repeated again and again until they are full of oil, and all the moisture is dried out. They are now allowed to hang sufficiently long to thoroughly tan them at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

The process after this is very simple. The oil is removed by pressure and the balance washed out by saponification; after this they are dried and they are then ready for finishing.

The oil, by the way, is recovered, by decomposing the soap solution with an acid and separating. It is sold to manufacturers of other leather, it being useful to make them pliable, etc.

The finishing is done mostly by pressing the skin against revolving wheels, covered with emery or flint to remove all adhering substances and to present a finely finished surface.

We now have the finished chamois leather ready for the trimming and sorting room, where it is cut into suitable sizes and packed for the market.

Of late years a trimmed skin, that is, skins of even sizes, are preferred by the trade. For this reason most manufacturers, at least most American manufacturers, cut their skins over patterns so as to produce uniform sizes. In former years, when England and France supplied the United States market, the skins in the same package would vary in size and shape, thus lacking uniformity.

It is true by cutting uniform sizes there is necessarily some waste, but this is reduced to a minimum, when all small pieces are again utilized, by manufacturing them into watch pockets and other small articles which find a ready sale.

USES OF CHAMOIS SKINS.

The principal uses for chamois skins are for cleaning purposes. They absorb moisture readily and give a high polish to glass, mirrors and other highly polished surfaces.

A good chamois can be used either wet or dry. Quantities are also used for chest protectors, chamois vests, and even underclothes are made out of them for cold climates, also in the manufacture of other leather goods, such as purses, etc. Ladies use them for fancy work.

They can be made in all colors; formerly colors were mostly produced by applying to the surface of the skin different colored pigments, which adhere to the leather. This produces an unsatisfactory article, however, as it will always dust more or less. Of late years, however, manufacturers have succeeded in producing fine colors with aniline, which are more satisfactory.

By incorporating a small quantity of ferric oxide, very finely powdered, an excellent polishing chamois is produced for sliverware, etc.

A good quality of chamois skin is generally of a yellow or light yellow color, which, when freshly cut, should show a dark yellow color. This is a characteristic test of oil tannage. The absence of this color is generally an indication that the skin is tanned by a different method.

A good quality of oil leather should also absorb moisture readily. This test is readily applied by dropping a few drops of water on the skin; it should absorb it readily. If these drops roll about on the skin without absorption, it is almost a sure indication that it is not oil-tanned.

For some purposes a very light straw-colored chamois is demanded by the trade. These are produced by bleaching with sulphur. The skins, slightly damp, are hung in an air tight room in which a small quantity of sulphur is burned, producing a light straw-colored product of bright color. It rather weakens the skin, however, and also incorporates some sulphur, which is objectionable when used in connection with silverware.

These bleached goods should not be used for wrapping silver, as they are apt to tarnish it by producing sulphide.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH CHAMOIS.

The market affords a number of different brands of chamois skins. The principal ones are the American goods, the English and the French goods.

The American goods of late years have largely crowded out the imported [illegible] quite a foothold in Europe. Large quantities are [illegible] principally to Germany, where they have a good market. The English goods are [illegible] and tannage. They come in both colors, yellow and white, the latter color being produced by bleaching.

They are trimmed and sorted mostly in irregular shapes and sizes; the French goods mostly of a dark yellow color, in large sizes. One variety, Bruts, are heavy skins finished on one side only. This is purposely done, so that they absorb large quantities of water, thus making them suitable for stable work, carriage washing, etc. Another variety of French goods is the double dressed. These, also, come in large sizes only. They are very similar to the Bruts, with the difference that they are finished on both sides, making them thin like ordinary goods.

Another variety produced by American makers is what is known as steel-colored goods. These are not oil-tanned goods. They are chrome leather, produced by tanning with chrome. This produces a bluish-gray colored leather. They are very strong, and for this reason will bear more abuse than the oil-tanned goods. They may be washed with nearly boiling water without much danger of injuring them. These are preferred by some for this reason. Some are also sold on account of color for fancy work, etc.

Most manufacturers sort these skins into three qualities—first quality, second quality and third quality, and prices are regulated accordingly. The first quality should be almost free from stitches, soft and nearly perfect. The second quality are rejects from the first on account of too much stitching, harsh spots and other imperfections. The third quality are again rejected from the second quality.

The drug trade, for the sake of retaining the public opinion that only the best quality of everything is obtainable in a drug store, should handle only the first quality of goods.

Chamois skins are largely sold by the drug trade. Spring and fall are the best seasons to display them in the stores. A very attractive window display can be made with these goods.

Care should be taken, however,

when used for this purpose, not to expose to sunlight, as this will very quickly bleach them, and thus render them unsightly. This does not deteriorate the quality in any other way, however.

A glass case filled with the goods, placed so that they can be seen, will keep them clean, and help to remind a woman when she enters the store that a chamois is needed in her household, and will assist materially to help sell the goods. Some druggists will keep them hidden in boxes or drawers, and produce them only when called for, with the inevitable result that their sales will be very limited.

A good quality chamois skin, if properly used, should last a long time, and they can, of course, be used wet as well as dry. It is important that it is kept clean. If it is soiled, the best method of cleaning is by washing with soap and water. A liberal supply of soap is always beneficial to the skin.

The best method to prevent shrinking is to rinse it in soap suds before drying. When dry, rubbing and stretching will return it to its former softness.

Chamois skins are often abused through ignorance or inexperience. The writer has seen skins that were returned to the seller, who in turn returned them to the manufacturer, that were partly burned into charcoal, evidently caused by drying in strong heat, likely in a hot oven, others shrunk to one-fourth their natural size by being boiled or steeped in hot water.

It should be remembered that a chamois is gelatinous animal substance, a sort of oleate of gelatine, and too much heat should be avoided. - American Journal of Pharmacy

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New Granada has an ink plant which is a curiosity. Its juice can be used as a writing fluid without preparation, the writing being at first red and after a few hours turning black.

The fruit of the banana is ripe eighteen months after the plant sprouts. The banana is forty-four times as productive as the potato, and 131 times more so than wheat.

A plant that grows in India, called the philotacea electrica, emits electric sparks. The hand which touches it immediately experiences a shock.

PYROTECHNY

The author defined the word which formed the title of his note as the production of pleasing scenic effects by means of combustion, and added, that it had no relation to the manufacture of inflammables and explosives. The Chinese were the first who prepared and used fireworks; with characteristic closeness they kept the art a secret for some centuries. Not until about the thirteenth century were the properties of certain substances to impart color, lustre, or crackling flame discovered in Europe.

At the present time pyrotechny had become a scientific art. The pyrotechnist required, first, a fair knowledge of chemistry, especially of inorganic and metallurgic, with a little of organic, and a rudimentary acquaintance with the principles of mechanics. The chief chemical process that came under observation was, of course, oxidation—a process that chemists were still unable to satisfactorily explain. Oxidation might be produced by the atmosphere, but in many cases this was not enough, and then the pyrotechnist had to employ his knowledge of chemistry in selecting oxidizing agents.

The chief of these oxidizing agents were chlorates and nitrates, the effect of which was to promote the continuance of combustion when it was once started. They were specially useful, owing to their solid non-hygroscopic nature. Then ingredients were needed to prevent the too speedy action of the oxidizing agents, to regulate the process of combustion, such as calomel, sand and sulphate of potash. Thirdly, there was the active ingredients that produced the desired effect, prominent among which were substances that in contact with flame imparted some special color to it. Brilliancy and brightness were imparted by steel, zinc and copper filings. Other substances employed were lampblack with gunpowder, and, for theatre purposes, lycopodium.

The author classified fireworks under four heads, viz.:

1. Single fireworks.
2. Terrestrial fireworks, which are placed upon the ground and the fire issues direct from the surface.
3. Atmospheric fireworks, which begin their display in the air.
4. Aquatic fireworks, in which oxidation is so intense that they produce a flame under water.

* Paper read by T. A. Elwood, F.C.S., A.I.C., before the London Chemists' Assistants' Association.

First and foremost among atmospheric fireworks were rockets, made in different sizes, each requiring a slightly different percentage composition. A good formula was:

Sulphur	1 part.
Carbon, wood	2 parts.
Nitre	4 parts.
Meal powder	1 part.

Meal powder was a fine black or brown dust, which acted as a diluent.

Roman candles were somewhat after the same principle. An average formula was:

Sulphur	4 parts.
Carbon	5 parts.
Nitre	8 parts.

Pin Wheels.—These were also similar in composition to the preceding. The formula for the basis was:

Sulphur	5 parts.
Nitre	9 parts.
Meal powder 15	parts.

Color as desired.

Bengal lights had the disadvantage of being poisonous. A typical preparation could be made according to the formula given under:

Realgar	1 part
Black antimony	5 parts.
Red lead	1 part.
Sulphur	3 parts.
Nitre 14	parts.

Colored Fires.—Blue was prepared by combining together materials which yielded a green with a distinct blue and lavender, thus:

Chlorate of potash	8 parts.
Calomel	4 parts.
Copper sulphate	5 parts.
Shellac	3 parts.

Green had as coloring agent barium salts, thus:

Barium nitrate 16	parts.
Chlorate of potash 16	parts.
Sulphur 5	parts.
Carbon 1	part.

Yellow contains shellac, as a diluent meal powder, oxalate of soda (2 parts), and chlorate of potassium (4 parts).

Mauve:

Chlorate of potash ..... .28	parts.
Calomel 12	parts.
Shellac 4	parts.
Strontium nitrate 4	parts.
Cupric sulphate 2	parts.
Fat 1	part.

Purple

Copper sulphide 8	parts.
Calomel 7	parts.
Sulphur 2	parts.
Chlorate of potash ... .16	parts.

Slow fires were usually made in conical form; barium nitrate was added to give a green color, strontium nitrate for red, copper sulphate and calomel for purple, and sodium oxalate for yellow.

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New Features of Case.

Hinged Leaf Holds Vials, Needles and Syringe in any desired position and protects them.

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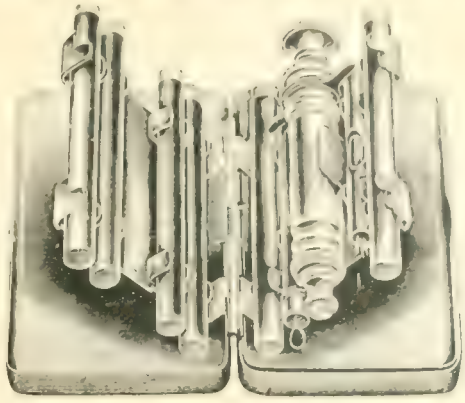

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For Druggists and Physicians, it is furnished with a

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There is no place where an error may have more serious consequences than the drug business. Therefore, besides the great saving of time and other advantages of a neatly printed label, the freedom from mistakes alone makes this attachment of vital interest to the drug trade.

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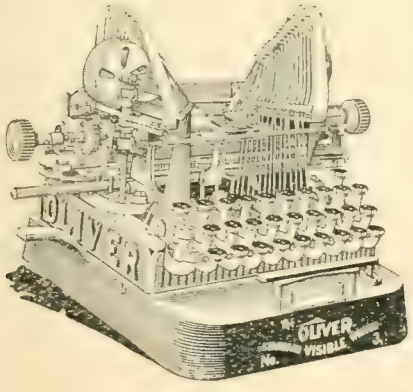

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Gasoline Gas Lamps have been on the market and there are

THOUSANDS IN DAILY USE ALL OVER THE WORLD

In Laundries, Stores, Homes, Churches, Shops, Streets, etc., giving perfect satisfaction and a 100 candle power light at about

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Every Lamp is guaranteed, and is the best lamp on earth. Don't be persuaded to try any other

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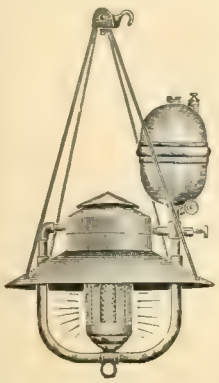

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When the Doctor sends a patient to you for Brandy his reputation is in your hands. The quality of what you sell must be right—or the effect will be wrong.

SALAMANDER
Invalid Reserve Brandy

Imported direct from the growers, the United Vineyards Proprietors' Co., Cognac, France, specially for medicinal use. This Brandy is the best for this purpose.

Prices and samples on application to the
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THE "Holdfast" Attachment

IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

Delights Everybody Who Sees It

We are prepared to furnish any of our HOT WATER BOTTLES with Unlosable Stoppers, at an extra charge of seventy-five cents per dozen.

When Ordering Specify with "Holdfast" Stoppers

Canadian Rubber Co. (of Montreal)

MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

Fall Trade
1902

It pays to sell the best Goods

HEIDE'S
LICORICE PASTILLES
MINT JUJUBES
ASSORTED JUJUBES

In 5 cent Packages and 5 lb. Boxes.

DRUGGISTS' Pepsin Wafers Lozenges, 40—5 cent packages.
DRUGGISTS' Assorted Wafer Lozenges, in 5 lb. boxes.
CE - ESS - CO.'S Assorted Wafer Lozenges, 10 cts. retail.
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Wafer Lozenges, 5, 10 and 15 cents retail.
CE - ESS - CO.'S Chocolate Ginger Lozenges, 10 and 15 cents.
CE - ESS - CO.'S Peanut Brittle—10 cent packages.
CE - ESS - CO.'S Fig-Nut—10 cent packages.
CE - ESS - CO.'S Butter Scotch—10 and 15 cent packages.

All handsomely cartoned, original designs.

We have also a large variety of Confectionery in 5-6 lb. screw cap bottles and 5 lb. boxes. Our travellers carry full line of samples.

RENTZ'S Salted Peanuts, in 5-cent packages.
CE - ESS - CO'S Glycoleum, French Cave & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide, 25, 50 and 75 cent sizes, also in 1 lb. and 1¼ lb. bottles; Chapireau's Cachets, &c.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
58 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

NEW REMEDIES FOR 1902

MERCK'S REPORT

Abona.—See Iboga.

Acestoria:—Local dental anesthetic.

Acetozone.—Benzoylacetyl peroxide. Benzozone. Antiseptic. Dose: 5 grains.

Acid Coryhc: Mixture of orthophenolsulphoborosalicylic with idolementhol, employed in whooping cough by insufflation.

Acid, Para Amidobenzoic Ethyl Ester: See Anesthesin.

Aleuronat "New":—Succedaneum for the aleuronat hitherto used.

Allamanda Cathartica:—Plant found Guiana and Brazil, and used as a cathartic. Dose: Aqueous extract, 0.06 —0.12 Gm.; of juice, 10 drops.

Amidopyrin:—An alcoholic extract of tobacco root and tannin, used in malaria and rheumatism. (Name is certainly a misnomer).

Anesthesin:—Para-amidobenzoic-acid ethyl ester. Used like orthoform. Dose: 5 to 8 grains two or three times daily.

Anodynone:—Trade name for ethyl chloride.

Anona Squamosa:—See Sirikaya.

Antigermin:—Disinfectant copper compound.

Antipyrine Camphorate:—Antipyretic antisudorific.

Aphroditin:—Nutrient and invigorant in anorexia and gastric disturbances.

Aphthisin:—Antitubercular, composed of potassium guaiacolsulphonate and petrosulphol. Dose: 0.25 Gm. in capsules or syrup 3 to 4 times daily.

Argyrol:—Silver-Vitellin. Succedaneum for silver nitrate. Anti-gonnorhoic in solutions up to 5 per cent.

Aristochin:—Diquinine carbonic ester. Aristoquinine. Succedaneum for quinine.

Arrhenal:—Disodium methylarsenate, As-$CH_3O_3.2Na_2O$. Succedaneum for arsenic and cacodylates. Dose: up to 0.2 Gm. daily.

Atarsyle:—An iron cacodylate of French manufacture.

Atoxyl:—Meta-arsenic-acid anilid. Arsenical. Dose: 0.05 to 0.2 Gm. daily subcutaneously.

Benzoylacetyl Peroxide:—See Acetozone.

Benzozone:—See Acetozone.

Biodal:—Monoiodo-dibismuth-methylene-dicresotinate. Vulnerary.

Biogen:—Hopgen. Remedy said to consist of magnesium dioxide and milk sugar. Used in chlorosis, phthisis, and rheumatism.

Bromofarina:—A flour medicated with a bromide and from which bread may be made.

Bromopan:—A bread containing a bromide; one bread is stated to contain 1 Gm. of bromide.

Bufonin and Bufotalin:—Substances obtained from secretions of skin of toads, and possessing digitalis-like properties.

Calcusol.—Combination of piperidine parasulphamine-benzoate and potassium carbonate. Used in rheumatic gout.

Casumen:—Casein food-product.

Cassia Bearcana:—African remedy for blackwater and bilious fever.

Cinnamylquinine Hydrochlorate:—Antipyretic.

Clausena Anisata:—A Rutaceae used by the natives of Usambara in fevers.

Diastin:—Starch digestant.

Diosmal:—An alcohol-ligroin extract of buchu leaves. Dose: 0.15 Gm. 3 to 4 times daily.

Diquinine Carbonic-acid Ester:—See Aristochin.

Disinfectine:—Medicated antiseptic and prophylactic soap.

Disodium Methylarsenate:—Stenosine. See Arrhenal.

Dymol:—Internal antiseptic and antidiarrheal.

Elkossan:—Hemostatic and antidysenteric, prepared from the seeds of Brucea sumatrana.

Energin:—Nutrient prepared from and consisting chiefly of proteins of rice.

Episosine:—Organic base obtained from morphigenin. Analgesic, anodyne, and hypnotic. Dose: 0.1—0.13 Gm.

Ericin:—See Mesotan.

Ethylenediamine Mercury Sulphate:—See Sublamin.

Eubiose:—Glycerin-free hematogen carbonate.

Euphorbia Heterodoxa:—A Brazilian Euphorbiaceae used locally in cancerous affections, chancre, etc.

Fanghi di Scalifini:—Earth of volcanic origin and containing sulphur. Used in treatment of acne rosacea.

Fergon:—Sterile organic iron compound.

Ferissol:—Compound of cinnamic acid and guaiacol. Dose: 15 to 45 grn. daily. Intramuscularly 15 to 45 minims of 10-per cent. solution.

Ferricodyle:—Iron cacodylate.

Flavoiodin:—A quinoline derivative used as an antipyretic and antiseptic.

Formaform:—Hexamethylene and salt septic.

Gallacol:—Diacetyl-[illegible] of iron a Gal[illegible] in pulmo[illegible] and [illegible] Dose [illegible] times daily.

Galloger:—Ellagic acid. Intestinal astringent. Dose: 0.3—0.5 Gm. for children, for adults, 1 Gm. [illegible] times daily.

Gasu-Basu:—An Indian plant yielding nervocidine, the hydrochlorate of which is used as a local dental anesthetic.

Gelone:—A glycerin-glue mass intended for use in preparing bandages.

Glutannol:—Compound of vegetable fibrin and tannic acid. Intestinal astringent. Dose: 0.25 to 1 Gm.; for children, 0.25 to 0.5 Gm.

Glycosal:—Monosalicylic-acid glycerin ester. Antiseptic and antirheumatic like salicylic acid. Dose: 3 to 6 Gm. daily.

Glykaolin:—Preparation of aluminium silicate, glycerin, etc. Used as a succedaneum for poultices, etc.

Gorit (or Gorite):—Calcium peroxide. Antifermentative. Employed in diphtheria and tetanus.

Guaiacol Monoglycerinic-ether:—See Oresol.

Haemaphoskol:—Compound of kola with sodium glycerinophosphate and hemoglobin.

Haloform:—A formaldehyde-menthol preparation used in coryza, etc.

Histogenal:—Antitubercular prepared from nucleinic acid and sodium-methylarsenate.

Hopogan:—See Biogen.

Hydrocerin:—Ointment base consisting of wax petrolatum and water.

Hypnopyrine:—A "chlorine" derivative of quinine, said to be antitherm c, analgesic, and antirheumatic. Dose: 0.25 Gm. 3 or 4 times daily.

Igoga:—Tabernanthe iboga. Abona. Tonic, stimulant, and aphrodisiac.

Ibogaine:—Alkaloid from Tabernanthe iboga. Remedy for insomnia.

Ichthyodin:—See Isarol.

Iodoferratin:—Compound of iodine and ferratin. Used like iron preparations in scorfula, rhachitis, malaria, etc.

Iodoferratose:—Syrup iodoferratin. Dose: 3 to 4 tablespoonfuls daily for adults, and 1 teaspoonful for children.

Iodoline:—Compound of iodole and albumin. Succedaneum for iodides and iodoform. Dose: 30 grains.

Iodyloform:—Compound of iodine with a gelatinous substance. Succedaneum for iodoform.

Iron Cacodylate:—See Marsyle.

Iron Glycerin-arsenate:—Marsitriol. Dose: 0.01 Gm.

Iron Vitellin:—Organic iron preparation.

Iron Milk:—Hematina.

Isanic Acid:—Crystalline acid obtained from isano tree, violent purgative.

Isarol Ichthyolin:—Product of destructive distillation of bituminous shale.

Lecithol:—Lecithin.

Lepiot Calci Iodoferrati:—See Sangostol.

Lysulfol:—Sulphur compound of lysol and soap, used in treatment of skin diseases.

Magnesium Cacodylate:—Used like cacodylates in general. Dose: 1 Cc. of a 10 per cent. solution hypodermically, gradually increased to 2.5 Cc.

Mamesin:—Nutrient containing myosin albumin, iron albumin, gelatin, extractive, and phosphates.

Margosa Oil:—Oil obtained from the Indian lilac or "neem" tree. Employed in leprosy, rheumatism, and in suppurating scrofulous glands; also for mange in dogs.

Marsitriol:—Iron glycerinoarsenate. Dose: 0.01 Gm.

Marsyle:—Iron cacodylate. Used in anemia, neurasthenia, and cutaneous affections. Dose: 0.01 Gm.

Mediglycin:—Fluid glycerin-soap vehicle for dermic remedies.

Mercurivanillin:—Preparation containing 40 per cent. mercury, and used in syphilis.

Mercury Iodocacodylate:—Arsenical mercury compound used in syphilis. Dose: 1 to 2 Cc. hypodermically (18 to 20 injections per month).

Mesotan:—Ulmaren. Ericin. Methoxymethyl ester of salicylic acid. Remedy for gout and rheumatism, applied by inunction.

Meta - Arsenic - acid Anilid:—See Atoxyl.

Metroglycerin:—A solution containing glycerin and abietinic-acid esters. Succedaneum for ergot in uterine hemorrhages, etc. Dose: 50 to 100 Cc. by injection.

Monoiodo-dibismuth-methylene Dicresotinate:—Biodal Vulnerary.

Monosalicylic-acid Glycerin-ester:—See Glycosal.

Myclocene:—Bone marrow for treatment of deafness. Used by instillation.

Myelogen:—Preparation of bone marrow for the treatment of ear diseases.

Myogen:—Albuminoids, nutrient and restorative meat extract.

Nandhiroba:—Seed of Fovillea cordifolia, found in Brazil. Purgative, febrifuge, vermifuge, and emetic. Also antidote to snake venom.

Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus:—Daffodil. Emetic in doses of from 3 to 5 Gm.

Neo-Arsycodile:—Sodium methylarsinate. Used like cacodylates. Dose: 0.05 Gm.

Nervocidine:—Hydrochlorate of an alkaloid obtained from "Gasu-basu," an Indian plant. Local dental anesthetic.

Neurotone:—Preparation of calcium and sodium glycerinophosphates.

Nicofebrin:—Antipyretic used in malaria, etc.

Nori:—Nutrient prepared from sea edge.

Normalin:—Preparation of hemoglobin and serum albuminate of arsenic. Used in diseases of digestive tract, liver, kidneys and skin.

Nutrium:—Powdered milk.

Oresol: — Guaiacol monoglycerinic ether. Antitubercular, like guaiacol.

Osmosum:—Preparation of aluminum silicate glycerin, etc. Used as a succedaneum for poultices.

Ozonoform:—Disinfectant for sickrooms; mouthwash and gargle.

Para-amidobenzoic acid Ethyl-ester:—See Anesthesin.

Perosol:—Disinfectant mixtures containing 3 per cent. hydrogen dioxide with salicylic acid, camphor, or similar substances.

Phenosol:—Salicylic-acid paraphenetid. Used in migraine and articular rheumatism.

Propol:—Mixture of propolisin and vasogen. Disinfectant for wounds and instruments.

Proteinum Pyocyaneum:—An extract of the cultures of Bacillus pyocyaneus, and used in ulcerous affections in the form of a lotion.

Puroform:—Antiseptic and disinfectant consisting of a zinc-formaldehyde compound, thymol, menthol, and eucalyptol.

Pyridine Tannate:—Uric-acid solvent and intestinal astringent.

Renaglandin:—"Concentrated solution of suprarenal gland." Hemostatic.

Renoform:—Preparation of the suprarenal capsule, intended for use in coryza.

Rheumasan:—Superfatted salicylic-acid soap. Used in gout.

Salicylic-acid Methoxymethyl Ester:—See Mesotan.

Salicylic-acid Paraphenetid: — See Phenosol.

Sangostol:—Liquor Calcii Iodoferrati. A calcium-iron compound used in rhachitic and scrofulous diseases.

Selenin:—A tubercular serum obtained from cultures of Diplococcus semilunaris.

Selenin A:—Selenin obtained by precipitation with alcohol.

Selenin B:—Selenin obtained by precipitation with sodium-bismuth iodide.

Selenin H:—Selenin obtained by precipitation with hydrogen dioxide.

Siccoles:—Preparations in which ill-tasting remedies like castor oil, santol oil, etc., are exhibited in dry form.

Silver Fluoride:—See Tachiol.

Silver Vitellin:—See Argyrol.

Sirikaya:—Anona squamosa. Bark of the tree is purgative; and the leaves sudorific.

Sonnin:—Compound of boric acid and phenols. Antiseptic.

Stenosine:—Disodium methylarsinate.

Sublamin: — Ethylenediamine-mercury sulphate. Substitute for corrosive sublimate in surgical practice.

Synthol:—"Chemically pure synthetic substitute for absolute alcohol."

Syrup Iodoferratin:—See Iodoferratose.

Tabernanthe Iboga:—See Iboga.

Tachiol:—Silver fluoride. Surgical antiseptic used in solutions of from 1 to 100:10,000.

Tannin Albuminat:—Mild astringent nutrient in dysentery, etc., in children.

Tannochrom:—Resorcinated chromium bitannate in 50 per cent. solution or powder.

Tegone:—A mass made from glycerin and agar-agar, and used for preparing bandages.

Thymol-Urethane:—Anthelmintic.

Trinophenon:—An application for burns, and stated to be an aqueous solution of picric acid.

Tua-tua:—A plant, probably Jatropha gossypifolia, used in leprosy.

Typhase:—Typhus antitoxin.

Typhoin:—Sterilized typhus bacilli, used hypodermically in typhoid. Dose: 0.15 to 0.23 Cc., daily for adults, hypodermically.

Ulmaren:—See Mesotan.

Valerianic-Acid Diethylamide:—See Valyl.

Valyl:—Valerianic-acid diethylamide. Remedy for nervous diseases. Dose: 2 or 3 capsules, of 0.125 grn. each, daily.

Wismol:—Succedaneum for iodoform.

Zymin:—A sterile yeast intended for medicinal purposes.

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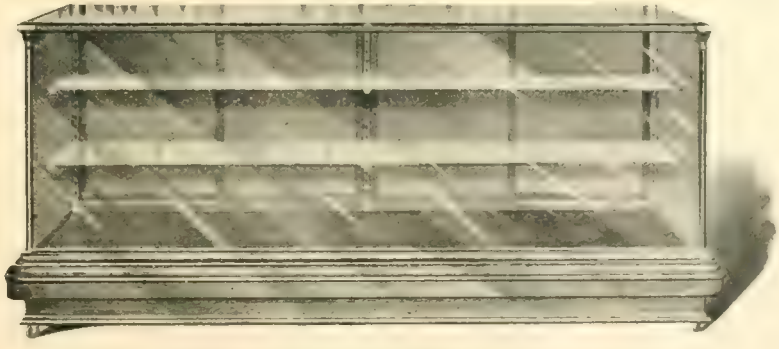

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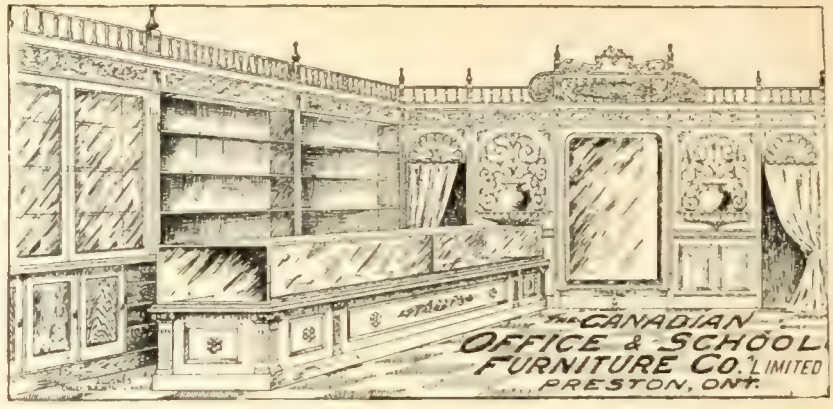

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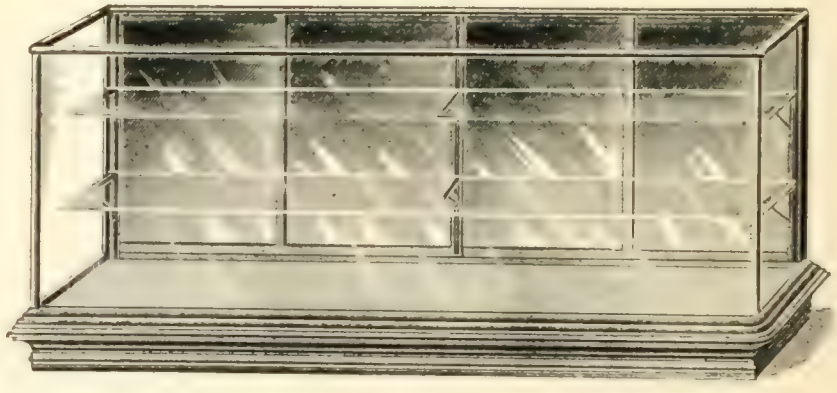

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Formulary

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

Eucalyptol	1.0 Cc.
Menthol	1.0 Gm.
Thymol	1.0 Gm.
Oil of wintergreen	1.0 Gm.
Fluid ext. baptisia	8.0 Cc.
Benzoic acid (natural)	8.0 Gm.
Boric acid	24.0 Gm.
Powdered orris root	10.0 Gm.
Alcohol	375.0 Cc.
Water	625.0 Cc.

Dissolve the first six ingredients in the alcohol and add the powdered orris root. Agitate frequently for a few days. Dissolve the boric acid in the water by aid of heat, and add to the alcoholic solution. Agitate frequently for 14 days, then filter.—Wilbur L. Scoville.

LASSAR'S CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.

Carbolic acid	½ oz.
Acetate-of-lead ointment	10 ozs.
Lanoline	10 ozs.
Olive oil	6½ ozs.

CHAPPED HAND LOTION

Glycerin, Soap liniment, of each	2 ozs.
Tincture arnica	1 oz.
Water	3½ ozs.
Oil rose geranium	20 drops.
Alcohol, sufficient to make	16 ozs.

PASTE FOR BLACKHEADS.

Lactic acid	1 fl. dr.
Boric acid	1 dr.
Ceresin	1 dr.
Liquid Paraffin	6 fl. dr.
Adeps Lanæ	12 dr.
Castor oil	6 fl. dr.

PILLS FOR LOSS OF APPETITE.

As a remedy in anorexia, or loss of appetite, the following is recommended very highly:

Ex. of nux vomica	5 grains.
Rhubarb, in powder	50 grains.
Aromatic powder	95 grains.
Mucilage, q. s.	

Mix and make into 60 pills. Directions: One to two pills before each meal.

A liquid for the same purpose may be made as follows:

Aqueous tincture of rhubarb	15 parts.
Magnesium carbonate	5 parts.
Fennel water	30 parts.

Mix. Directions: A tablespoonful every three hours.—National Druggist.

TASTELESS SYRUP OF QUININE

Quinidine (crystal alkaloid)	256 gr.
Sodium bicarbonate	20 gr.
Saccharin	2 gr.
Spirit orange	2 dr.
Syrup (dense), enough to make	16 fl. oz.

Of course, any other flavor or syrup, including chocolate, may be substituted. Yerba santa and licorice are about the best-known disguisers of quinine-bitter.

PETROLEUM EMULSION.

Formula presented to the Mass. Pharmaceutical Association by Wilbur L. Scoville.

Petrolatum	50 Gm.
Almond or cod liver oil	200 Cc.
Powdered acacia	40 Gm.
Powdered tragacanth	15 Gm.
Syrup of hypophosphites	200 Cc.
Water to make	1000 Cc.

Melt the petrolatum, and mix with the oil, then cool the mixture. Place the acacia in a dry mortar, add 160 Cc. of oil carefully measured, triturate together, then add 80 Cc. of water. Triturate rapidly until a smooth, creamy mixture is obtained, then add alternately 5 Cc. of water and 10 Cc. of oil, emulsifying well by trituration after each addition, until all the oil has been emulsified. Now add 100 Cc. of water gradually, then the tragacanth, then the syrup, and finally enough water to make 1000 Cc.

DIGESTIVE ELIXIR OF GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

Calcium glycerophosphate	4 dr.
Magnesium glycerophosphate	80 gr.
Potassium glycerophosphate	80 gr.
Sodium glycerophosphate	80 gr.
Pepsin	2 dr.
Diastase	40 gr.
Tinct. nux vomica	128 m.
Glycerin	4 fl. oz.
Water	6 fl. oz.
Elixir, enough to make	16 fl. oz.

Dissolve glycerophosphates, pepsin and diastase in water and glycerin. Add tincture nux vomica and elixir simplex.—Practical Druggist.

PARAFORMED COLLODION.

The following is a formula for a new skin remedy:

Paraform (trioxmethyl)	2 parts.
Etherized alcohol	2 parts.
Collodion (ricinated)	16 parts.

Rub up the paraform (in fine powder) with the etherized alcohol (ether 1 part and alcohol 2 parts), then add the collodion.

[illegible] OINTMENT (Gall paste)

Powd. galls	℥ i
Powdered camphor	℥i
Powdered opium	ʒ iss.
Powdered lead acetate	ʒ i.
Benzoinated lard	℥ xi

[illegible] PETROLATUM

Petrolatum	9 ozs.
Capsicum powder	1 oz.

Digest at water bath heat for a period of 12 to 24 hours, then run while hot through a felt filter.

MEDICATED LIQUID SOAP.

Revised by M. Bayard and of great utility in the treatment of skin maladies:

White castile soap	1 oz.
Soft soap	1 oz.
Olive oil	1 oz.
Water	2½ pts.
Naphthol	10 grs.
Oil of lemon	a sufficiency

Dissolve the soaps in the water, add the oil and naphthol; perfume and strain.—Gazette des Hôpitaux.

PHYSOL—A SOLUTION OF PEPSIN.

M. J. Wilbert, in the American Journal of Pharmacy, says that the following makes a very efficient and stable solution of pepsin, which he proposes to call Physol (from "physiological solvent"):

Pepsin	500 parts.
Menthol	5 parts.
Eucalyptol	5 parts.
Oil of wintergreen	5 parts.
Alcohol	100 parts.
Glycerin	500 parts.
Hydrochloric acid	200 parts.
Talcum	500 parts.
Water sufficient to make	10,000 parts.

Dissolve the pepsin in 8,000 parts of water, add the acid and glycerin and then the alcoholic solution of the aromatics. Finally make up the 10,000 parts with water, stir in the talcum and filter, until the filtrate comes off clear.—National Druggist.

WINE OF GADUOL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Gaduol	64 grains.
Alcohol	4 fl. drs.
Syrup of hypophosphites co., N. F.	2 fl. ozs.
Fullers' earth	4 drs.
Port wine, enough to make	1 pt.

Miz the gaduol with the alcohol, and add the fullers' earth; triturate well, and add the syrup and wine. Let stand for two or three days, shaking occasionally; then filter, passing sufficient wine through the filter to preserve the volume.

Photographic Notes

ARROWROOT PASTE

Water	1000 cc.
Gelatine	25 grms.
Arrowroot	125 grms.
Alcohol	60 cc.
Carbolic acid	12 drops.

Cook the arrowroot lightly in the water, add the gelatine, which has been previously soaked, allow to cool, and then add the alcohol and carbolic acid. It is well to warm the paste slightly for use. This paste is useful for sticking on labels strips for mounting position on glass, etc. To mount prints on card mounts the latter are pasted and allowed to dry and the prints are laid on them while still damp, the surplus moisture is removed with blotting-paper and the drying done under pressure.

RETOUCHING MEDIUM

An excellent retouching medium for negatives can be made by dissolving a small quantity of light colored shoemaker's wax in gasoline and decanting the clear liquid. A small quantity of this is added to some spirits of turpentine just enough to leave a slightly tackey surface after evaporating a drop on a piece of glass.

Another very good medium is made by adding a small quantity of damar to spirits of turpentine. Test with varnish (procured at any paint store) a piece of glass as above. Apply a small quantity of either of these to the part of the negative to be retouched and wipe off the surplus with a piece of muslin or your hand. I prefer the latter, as it is not so liable to leave lint adhering to the negative. These formulæ will permit much heavy work on the negative, especially if a fairly soft graphite pencil is used.—Western Camera Notes.

TO REPRODUCE COLORED PICTURES

Let the light fall directly on the picture. Avoid a side light, which would produce reflections. The lighting should be equal over the whole surface. Do the work for preference in the open air with a diffused light. Be sure that the camera and the picture are perfectly parallel. Use a medium stop, also slow or, better still, isochromatic plates and a yellow screen, more or less dense, according to the object to be reproduced. Give a long exposure, and use a slow developer containing a small quantity of bromide.

LANTERN SLIDE TONING BATH

The following will give blue-black and blue tones:

A.

Chloride of gold .... 15 grains.
Distilled water to make up ..... 1 fl. ozs.

Some Leading Features of Hockey

B.

Sulpho-cyanide of amm 40 grains.
Distilled water to make up ..... 4 fl. ozs.

Use one part of A and four parts of B mixed at time of using. This order of mixing must not be reversed.

We overlook the debt of gratitude we owe to the plate-maker of to-day. The fineness of grain and the uniform quality leaves little to be desired. Little, if any, retouching is required. If the subject is properly lighted and the plate properly timed and developed, the gradations of light and shadow are so perfect that no attempt at modeling is necessary.

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DEVELOPING ROLL FILMS

As amateur photographers sometimes bring roll films to me to develop, and having no film holders, or machine for holding them during development, I proceed as follows: First cut off lengths of the films equal to one exposure only (as indicated by the white lines upon the black paper they are backed with), and then place them in a developing dish containing plenty of developer, at least two ounces for a quarter-plate dish, and four ounces for a half-plate dish; if small enough, two or three film exposures can be developed side by side. I immerse each film separately thus: Dip one end of the film curved side (sensitive side) upwards quickly in the developer (which has been previously put in the dish), and then push the rest of the film quickly under the surface of the solution, and keep it under for a minute or two. Then take the film out and replace it in the solution, film side downwards, and serve all the others exactly in the same manner. The advantage of the foregoing plan is this, a touch upon the centre of the convex back surface of the films now and then keeps them entirely immersed, provided sufficient developer is in the dish, and there is no risk of damaging the film when doing so, and the progress of the development is visible through the backs of the celluloid films, so that they need not be examined by transmitted light so often as might be necessary when developing the films film side upwards, and their edges need not be handled so often, and perhaps damaged more or less in so doing.—Photography.

HOW TO PRINT ON CROCKERY, LAMP SHADES, ETC.

By F. Leach.

Those who have never experimented in this direction are not aware of the beautiful effects that can be obtained from printing favorite negatives on earthenware, vases, lamp shades, gas globes, etc. It is my purpose in this brief sketch to give directions and formulas that, if carefully followed, will enable one to do this work.

The easiest and cheapest method is to print direct from the negative. Only film negatives can be used for part of this work. To print, proceed as follows: First beat up sufficient quantity of the white of eggs to cover the portion of the surface desired to print upon, and then mix the following solutions:

No. 1.

Water	4 ozs.
Red Prussiate of Potash .	6 drs.

No. 2.

Water	5 ozs.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia	7½ drs.

Now spread the white of egg evenly over the surface and when it has dried thoroughly, sensitize with a solution made of equal parts of No. 1 and No. 2. When this is dry the vase or whatever is being used is ready to be printed upon. Place the film over the sensitized surface by using wax at each corner to keep it in position. It may then be printed in strong sunlight. There will be no need to remove the film to see how dark the image is growing, because with the above formula, it will not print beyond a certain depth. Print for about half an hour, which will be about right. Then wash the vase for about fifteen minutes in clear water.

Better results may be obtained by using gelatine instead of the white of eggs. Formula 1 and 2 will give a bluish picture, but if desired, it may be substituted by the following sensitizer:

Water	1 oz.
Silver Nitrate	50 grs.

If this solution is used, print very deep and tone in a gold bath.

Any other article of this nature can be printed on in the same manner, and very beautiful effects obtained. Images obtained from using the first formula will remain permanent. In printing on clock-dials, etc., more care will have to be exercised, and I would not advise the use of either egg or gelatine. Better use a piece of transparent film, the exact size of the negative to be printed from. This may be obtained by soaking a worthless glass negative in a solution made as follows:

A.

Water	20 drs.
Red Prussiate of Potash .	1 dr.

B.

Water	20 drs.
Hypo	1 dr.

As soon as the film is cleared of the image sensitize it with the silver nitrate bath mentioned above, and place it in a rack to dry. By cutting out the shape desired with a sharp knife, the sensitized film may be removed from the glass and transferred to any solid support, and then printed. Of course when the [illegible] upon use a film negatives may be used instead of a film.

In stripping a film from a plate to transfer to some other surface, a soaking of the plate in water for about an hour will do, as the film being transparent, it will make no difference whether it stretches or not. If, however, it is desired to remove the film whole, the plate must be immersed for five minutes in:

1.

Ether	50 c. c.
Alcohol	50 c. c.

When this coating is dry, place in:

2.

Sulphuric acid	4 c. c.
Water	186 c. c.

As soon as the film begins to loosen, lay a piece of clean white paper over it for a support and carefully separate both from the plate. It can now be transferred to the permanent support.

Materials for the first formula given can be obtained for a few cents at any chemists.—The Camera and Dark Room.

Silver stains on negatives are a constant worry to careless workers, and sometimes to careful ones. There is no absolutely certain cure. One of the best remedies is bicromate of potash, 10 grs.; common salt, 40 grs.; water, 2 ozs. Soak the plate in this for twenty minutes, then wash thoroughly and immerse in ammonium sulphocyanide, 40 grs.; water, 2 ozs. Lastly, wash well.

IF YOU NEED SLEEP

If you need sleep it is a good policy to turn trade down. To refuse to keep such popular lines, as for instance, Baby's Own Soap, because you cannot make a stated profit on it, and let people go elsewhere for their purchases. But if you need money, you need every customer you can grab, and if he asks for a certain article sell it—sell it as cheap as your neighbor. This man does not buy only one line of goods and your profit will come and your trade grow.

Ozonoform.—

Name of a disinfectant, said by the introducers to consist of ozone and a distillate of pine leaves, etc. It is intended for the disinfection of dwelling houses, sick rooms, etc. Can be used also as a pleasant mouth wash, a gargle, etc.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

R.A.R. Some books state that placing a two dioptre prism over the internal rectus muscle often aids tired eyes which have to do much fine work at close range. I have a customer who is a tailor in whom I can find no error of refraction whose eyes give out forcing him to abandon his sewing often when he most needs to continue. Would you advise me giving him a pair of two dioptre prisms base in for near work?

Answer. In order to reply to the above enquiry the best way probably is to simply state what the writer of this does with his own patients. Eliminating errors of refraction and presbyopia in cases such as stated by the question, I then test the muscles and if I find these orthophoric I look for possible systemic reasons why the eyes should tire upon use in sewing, reading, etc. Presuming I can discover no cause to account for the undue tiresomeness, we naturally enquire as to the length of time in the 24 hours the patient is in the habit of using his eyes for near work. We will suppose he says (as in the above case of the tailor) that he sews from 12 to 16 hours a day. At once the remedy is suggested, less work and invigorating out door exercise. We must remember that reading, sewing, etc., is really produced by muscular effort, viz., that of the ciliary muscle and the ciliary muscle will not tolerate without protest any outrage or undue demand from it, indeed, being so richly supplied by nerves having a very close connection with the brain it will not even tolerate the same abuse comparatively that other and more remote muscles will. It is true that no voluntary muscle can continue doing more than from one half to two thirds of its possible work for any length of time without tiring or giving out entirely and when a person says he sews from 12 to 16 hours a day he is simply outraging a willing servant muscle beyond the endurance provided by nature. Another factor is that to have binocular vision the internal recti muscles are equally overworked to an inordinate degree entailing a further consumption of the sum total of the nervous force intended for the whole system and with such long hours we would expect not only tired eyes but wearied body and in any except the unusually physically robust a complete break down or impairment of health. You say, but the man must do it or give up his business upon which depends the bread and butter for a lot of little mouths. This is a serious problem and the remedy therefor, I could more easily point out along the line of adjustment in economic conditions, but I must answer you in terms of optics, to which I then say yes; help out both the overworked ciliary and internal recti by means of convex lenses for the former and prisms base in for the latter but two dioptre prisms are too strong and might weaken the internal recti by continued use and we would suggest that three quarters of a dioptre prism base in over each eye would be sufficient for the internal recti combining it with a weak plus spherical lens say of one half or three quarters of a dioptre, advising your customer only to use them when he notices his eyes commencing to tire. There is one thing not to be forgotten viz., that the amount of eye work anyone can do at a given age is no criterion as to the amount another person of the same age can do. So much depends upon personal idiosyncrasy, physical development, robustness and vigor that each case is a law unto themselves. But after all there are not many cases which complain as above in whom we will not find sufficient ametropia or heterophoria to account for the tiring and frequently we will discover both ametropia and heterophoria in which case the rule is to first correct the ametropia and see if peace is not restored. If correction of the ametropia alone fails add prisms to your lenses. If the latter fails enquire into the habits, exercise and digestion of the individual and the ventilation and general sanitary environment of his working and sleeping hours. An intelligent optician in these cases is a veritable blessing to the patron and receives more satisfaction from the relief of distress than any monetary consideration possible, and is well worth the time, pains and trouble which the easiest of such cases exact.

THE DIOPTRIC SYSTEM

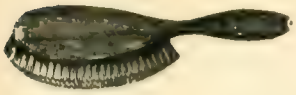
By C. H. Brown, M.D.

One of the advantages of the dioptric system of numbering lenses is that the public has not as yet become familiar with it, and hence the patient is kept in ignorance of the strength of the glass he is, or should, be wearing.

There is a class of persons (but fortunately their number is few) who go "shopping" for glasses. They will call on an optician who has a reputation for skill and experience, and request a careful examination made of their eyes. They ask numerous questions, and, having ascertained all they desire to know, they leave with some trivial excuse, or with the promise to call again. Then they go around the corner to some street stand merchant, or to a store where glasses are sold as merchandise, and ask for glasses of the number which the optician found suitable to their eyes. If the optician used the inch number, the customer will have no difficulty in procuring the No. 12, or 16, or 20, which he named. But if the optician is an educated one and employs the dioptric system of numbering, as he should, the storekeeper or peddler would be unable to give the 2.D, 2.50D or 3.D, named by the optician, because of his unfamiliarity with this method of numbering.

The better plan in the majority of cases, if it can be done, without giving offence, is to keep the patient in ignorance of the glass that is suitable for him or that is given to him. If he learns this he is to a great extent independent, and in case he breaks or loses his glasses, he can go to a street stand dealer or to a store, if he is parsimoniously inclined, and obtain the desired number of glasses. Otherwise, he must return to the optician who has furnished his glasses when he needs a new pair, and thus he can be kept somewhat dependent upon the optician, with a bond more or less firm, as the capability of the optician and the confidence of the patient will warrant.

If a request is made to be furnished with the number of the lenses, the optician can truthfully reply that his lenses are not ground according to the old and out of date inch system, but according to the newer and better metrical system, without, of course, any mention being made to the customer that even though



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AXMINSTER. Devon,
ENGLAND

BIDWELL'S Tooth Brushes always reliable, extra quality, every Brush guaranteed

BIDWELL'S Nail Brushes in Bone, Ivory, or Wood Many Novelties, Patent Self Drying, etc.

BIDWELL'S Hair Brushes in Bone, Ebony, Ivory, and Wood, extra value.

ESTABLISHED 1839

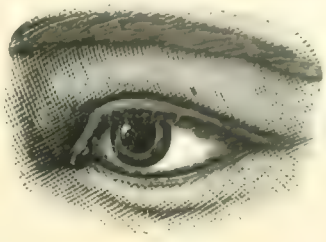
"An Eye Protector That Protects"

No. 18½. Nickel-plated steel frame with screw joint. White mi-coquille lenses, 1¾ inch in diameter.

Note the large size of glass and shape of nose bridge.

We send catalogues, but fill no retail orders direct from factory. Order from your jobber.

T. A. Willson & Co.
Mfg. Opticians Reading, Pa., U. S. A.



Prescriptions

10% LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE

Every country prescription sent out day of arrival
Full line of AMERICAN OPTICAL GOODS—cheaper and better than any competing line.
A trial will make you a steady customer.

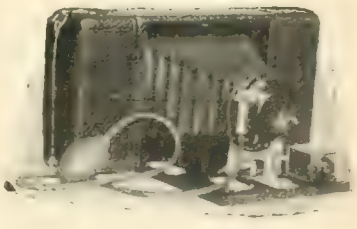
DOMINION OPTICAL CO.
TORONTO
Phone, Main 2808

WHY YOU SHOULD SELL

DUPLEX AND GLENCO CAMERAS

1. They are Canadian made.
2. They are Anti-Trust.
3. They have our absolute guarantee.
4. Experienced workmen to look after repairs —charges moderate.
5. Orders filled without delay—not necessary to carry large stock.

Our **No. 3 Duplex** at **17.50** for Plates and Roll Films. Write us for new Catalogue ready December. Liberal discount to trade.



Canadian Camera Co., 46 Adelaide St. West TORONTO

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

Henry R. Gray

Established 1859

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of Craig Street)

MONTREAL

Areca Nut

Tooth Soap

The finest preparation ever made for the TEETH.

WE have been selling this excellent soap to the wholesale trade of Toronto and Montreal for many years.

It pays

to sell your customers a preparation for the teeth in which dentists claim nothing of an injurious nature can be put. It is put up in a neat metal case, one dozen in a box. Write for quotations.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Manufacturing Chemists. Winnipeg

ASK FOR

Labatt's

(LONDON)

INDIA PALE ALE

Brewed with exceptional care and watchfulness until just the right body and flavor are obtained. Its flavor is the true flavor of good malt and hops. No substitutes used. At the proper age it is bottled and consumers are offered an absolutely pure, sparkling and delicious beverage, tonic, and refreshing to the body and quenching to the thirst. One case in your home will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that it is the best table ale brewed. All dealers can supply you.

THE BEST ADVERTISING SCHOOL

There is a school teaching advertising by mail, with offices at 10 Spruce Street, New York.

It is not called an advertising school; but it is without a doubt the best advertising school in existence.

This school is nothing more nor less than PRINTERS' INK, a weekly journal for advertisers.

It deserves the well-earned title: THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER.

For twelve or fifteen years PRINTERS' INK has been the recognized authority on good advertising throughout the whole civilized world.

PRINTERS' INK is so valuable to the business man, because:

It teaches the underlying principles of advertising.

It distinguishes between good and bad advertising.

It teaches good display.

It teaches retail, wholesale, department store, mail order and every other kind of advertising.

It tells why some advertising has been successful and why some has failed.

It teaches sound business principles.

It describes the world's best window displays.

If you are engaged in business of any kind you can't invest $5 more profitably than by subscribing for PRINTERS' INK.

Many a single idea will be worth more than the subscription price.

PRINTERS' INK easily slips in your coat pocket—the busy man can read it at odd moments, as when waiting for a car, a shave, etc.

10c brings a sample copy—$5 pays for 52 weeks.

Printers' Ink

10 SPRUCE STREET - NEW YORK CITY

numbered by the dioptric system they might have an equivalent in the more common inch system. This frequently satisfies the customer, and no more questions are asked. If, however, the patient is not satisfied with any evasive reply, and the optician feels that he cannot refuse to give him the number, it is stated in dioptrics according to the metrical system; it may be 1.D, 2.D, or 3.D. as the case is, and he is simply told 1 2 or 3. If he goes off with this information and with the intention of purchasing such a glass elsewhere, and asks for it at a general store or even from an optician who is not thoroughly posted, it would be next to impossible to obtain the desired glasses, and the patient would arrive at the opinion that the first optician understood best how to fit his eyes after all.

METRIC AND INCH SYSTEM COMPARED.

The following table explains itself, and should not only be carefully studied, but should be kept convenient for ready reference:

Dioptric System	English inch. 1 metre= about 40 in.	French inch 1 metre= about 36 in.
0.12	320	288
0.25	160	144
0.37	108	99
0.50	80	72
0.62	64	58
0.75	53	48
0.87	46	41
1.	40	36
1.25	32	29
1.50	26	24
1.75	22	20
2.	20	18
2.25	18	16
2.50	16	14
2.75	14	13
3.	13	12
3.25	12	11
3.50	11	10
3.75	10 2/3	9 1/2
4.	10	9
4.50	9	8
5.	8	7
5.50	7	6 1/2
6.	6 1/2	6
6.50	6	5 1/2
7.	5 1/2	5
7.50	5 1/3	4 5/6
8.	5	4 1/2
8.50	4 2/3	4 1/3
9.	4 1/2	4
9.50	4 1/3	3 3/4
10.	4	3 5/6
11.	3 1/2	3 1/4
12.	3 1/4	3
13.	3	2 10/13
14.	2 3/4	2 4/7
15.	2 2/3	2 5/6
16.	2 1/2	2 1/4
17.	2 1/3	2 1/13
18.	2 1/4	2
19.	2 1/5	1 17/18
20.	2	1 4/5

The first column gives the number of the lens ground according to the new dioptric or metric system, and the second and third columns its equivalent in English and French inches respectively. The table shows the focal distance of the lenses in general use, and affords an understanding of the relative value of the old and the new systems. The matter is taken as the standard, and is considered equal to forty English inches or thirty-six French inches; these are not the exact figures, the equivalent in English inches being a fraction over thirty-nine inches, and in French inches a fraction over thirty-six inches, but the whole numbers of forty and thirty-six are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, and are universally used in making the comparisons between the two systems.

The test-cases used by oculists and opticians were, until recently, composed of lenses ground according to the French inch system; and it can be easily seen how an error and much inconvenience might result, with corresponding discomfort to the patient's eyes, if a prescription based upon the French inch test-cases was filled by an optician whose lenses were ground according to the English inch system, and who, therefore, failed to furnish the glasses intended by the prescriber; and the difference would be all the more marked if the lenses prescribed were among the stronger numbers.

The French inch may be left out of the question, but the English inch is the one we use, and hence all the calculations are made on the basis of a meter equalling forty inches.—American Druggist.

DISCUSSION INVITED

Opticians are invited to use our columns for the discussion of things optical or to ask questions or seek information in difficult cases. It costs us good money to maintain our optical department and our readers have the privilege free of cost of securing the best advice along optical lines. As an illustration see the full answer given by our optical editor to the question asked this month by R.A.R. To obtain such a full exposition of a question like the above privately would cost several dollars. Our optical columns are open to our readers and the editor stands ready to aid any who appreciate the opportunity.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Drug Business.—Well established [illegible] cash [illegible] Store centrally located, modern and [illegible] About $2,500 00, easy terms. Don't reply unless you mean [illegible] Address

GENTIAN, care Canadian Druggist.

WANTED Drug Business or Drugs and Chemistry in Ontario Quebec or the Territories. Send full particulars of stock and business.

Address

BOX J Canadian Druggist

ACETANILID DENTIFRICE

Acetanilid	3i
Glycerin	3iij
Tincture of cochineal	3i
Oil of Peppermint	3s
Oil of rose geranium	3ss
Alcohol to	3iij

Dissolve the acetanilid in the alcohol, add the essential oils, tincture and glycerin.

A useful antiseptic mouthwash for those afflicted with toothache. Use thirty drops or more in a wineglass of tepid water.

A good general rule for selecting suspending agents is to use acacia for non-alcoholic liquids and tragacanth for all solids and alcoholic fluids.

STAMPS We can send good approval selections of all kinds at third to half catalogue rates. State kind and requirements.

BRIDGER & KAY.

65 Bishopsgate St., Without, London, E. C. England.

Stamp Bargains

[illegible] different; Foreign [illegible] $1.25; 300, 50c; 200, 25c., 100, 10 [illegible] Kings [illegible] 20 [illegible] set [illegible] Canada [illegible] 20 [illegible] 25c. [illegible] different [illegible] Central America, 15 [illegible] different Africa, 1 [illegible] 5 [illegible] sets, packets and single varieties. Price lists free. We buy stamps.

Wm. R. ADAMS, 401 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Stamps Free, 98 varieties all different. Send the names of two Collectors and 2 cents Postage.
10 Animal stamps all different 10 cents
20 Paris Exposition stamps 10 "
200 All different Foreign stamps 25 "
300 All different Foreign stamps 50 "
We buy stamps. Send 2 cents for [illegible] and Canadian stamps.
Price lists free. Agents wanted. [illegible]
TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.
[illegible] St. Clair [illegible]

RUBBER SCARCE

United States Consul Kennedy, reporting to the State Department from his station at Para, Brazil, calls attention to the alarming decrease in the caoutchouc in certain parts of Peru, where heretofore the greatest output was gathered. The consul says that the caoutchouc forests of Peru, from which nearly the whole supply of this product has heretofore been drawn, are practically exhausted. This is the result of the wasteful methods pursued by the gatherers who, instead of bleeding the trees, cut them down. This destructive process has been going on for many years, and now the former great caoutchouc forests of Peru are almost decimated. I am reliably informed, however, that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of caoutchouc in the little known regions about the Upper Maderia. In the near future gatherers must look to Bolivia for their supply of this gum. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to prevent their destroying the trees, as in Peru.

The supply of balata from which gutta percha is made is so great, however, that no fears of a shortage need be entertained for years to come if the business is properly and intelligently handled. Experts report that there is not a tributary to the Amazon which does not show forests of this tree upon its banks.

Consul Kennedy deplores the fact that as a result of his previous report on this subject three syndicates—English, Belgian, and German—are now in the field to produce gutta percha and no American syndicate has so far put in an appearance.

The importance of this new industry in Brazil may be realized when it is known that the market price of balata is equal to that of the best rubber and the cost of production is less than one-tenth that of rubber.

The balata fields of the Guianas and Venezuela are said to be nearly exhausted, which makes the discovery of the supply on the Amazon of the utmost importance to the commercial world.

Another advantageous feature in connection with the production of balata is that it does not necessitate the risk of life attendant upon the gathering of rubber. The balata grows upon high ground, as well as on the margins of swampy streams, where the fevers lurk. It is a common saying that every ton of rubber from the upper river costs two lives. This can never be said of balata, for men may work at this industry with no greater risk than usually attends any labor in the tropics, and four men will gather as many kilograms of balata per day as thirty men can obtain of boracha.

ALCOHOL FROM ACETYLENE

The producers of alcohol in France are somewhat disturbed because of the new invention by which alcohol is manufactured by synthesis by means of acetylene. Although the process is as yet too costly to endanger their industry, the members of the Society of Agriculture of the Nord, in a recent meeting, issued the following recommendation:

Considering the facts that alcohol manufactured from fruit and agricultural distilleries can be replaced by mineral fabrication by means of carburet; that these carburets can be produced economically only in foreign countries possessing powerful waterfalls and special minerals; that this manufacture will ruin the distillation of roots, grains and fruits, to the exclusive profit of foreign countries, the Society of Agriculture of the Nord recommends that a tariff of 50 francs per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) be placed on the carburets from foreign countries which are to be used for the manufacture of acetylene.—Commercial Intelligence.

Drug Reports

CANADA

Toronto, Jan. 8th, 1903.

The drug trade during the past year from all reports has evidently been highly satisfactory to both retail and wholesale druggists. The volume of trade has been large and the business done of a less speculative character than last year, which will probably be more profitable.

The manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties report that their business is considerably in excess of last year. The prospects of the coming year, with the opening up of the Northwest, are regarded as most encouraging, there being every reason to expect continued prosperous conditions.

Business during the past month has been exceedingly good, and we are glad to say that the general report from the drug trade is that they have never had a better Christmas. This, also, seems to be the case for every line of business and we in Canada certainly have great cause to be thankful for the good times at present prevailing, at the same time we should remember that this will not always continue, and should prepare ourselves so as to be ready for other conditions.

The markets during the month have not been particularly active. Bromides continue in excellent demand, and the general opinion is that there will be no further price cutting. When the advance may take place, of course, is quite an uncertain quantity.

Glycerine—Demand continues quite active. The market is very firm with higher price in sight.

Menthol—The market is in a peculiar position at present, as current quotations are below the cost of laying down the article.

Santonine—Owing to increased cost of production, price is higher.

Oil lemon, Bergamot and Orange are very firm with upward tendency.

Oil peppermint is very firm and from reports seems as if still higher price must prevail for pure oil.

Cod Liver Oil—From present appearances, it would seem that the scarcity will become acute before the time when new crop is available. Stocks in Norway are very small, consequently, higher prices must prevail.

Morphia sulph. has advanced 5 cents an oz.

Eserine sulphate has advanced very much on account of higher cost of production, and is nearly double what it was before.

We wish all our readers a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Esters of Morphine.—Merck's patent provides for the preparation of esters of morphine analogous to codeine. The sodium-compound of morphine is dissolved in nine times its weight of methyl alcohol, and 0.6 of its weight of the corresponding ester of benezene-sulfonic acid is added. The reaction takes place at ordinary temperatures.

A Seasonable Specialty is CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

A perfect skin food for chapped hands or face, rough skin and all complexion imperfections.
A first-class article, handsomely put up, well advertised, and yielding a good profit.
Retails at 25 cents. **PRICE $2.00** per dozen, at usual terms.
Send for our Special Offer. Order through jobber or direct.

The HUTCHINGS MEDICINE COMPANY

2 and 4 Yorkville Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to January 9th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	55	60
Copaiba, lb.	70	85
Peru, lb.	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	23	25
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb.	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	25	30
powdered, lb.	30	35
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	60	65
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb.	85	95
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb.	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45
COLLODION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50	
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80	
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	80	85
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	30	35
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	3	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	00
Kino, true, lb.	90	1 00
Myrrh, lb.	45	04
Powdered, lb.	55	66
Opium, lb.	3 75	1 00
Powdered, lb.	5 00	5 25
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb.	50	58
Bleached, lb.	60	65
Spruce, true, lb.	85	95
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	00
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb.	55	75
Thus, lb.	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.	30	45
Burdock, lb.	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb.	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb.	20	25
Chiretta, lb.	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb.	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb.	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb.	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb.	22	25
Jaborandi, lb.	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb.	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb.	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb.	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz.	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	48
HONEY, lb.	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb.	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	58
Bay, lb.	18	30
Belladonna, lb.	25	27
Buchu, long, lb.	65	43
Short, lb.	50	70
Coca, lb.	55	55
Digitalis, lb.	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb.	70	52
Senna, Alexandria, lb.	30	35
Tinnevelly, lb.	20	30
Stramonium, lb.	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

Nanna, lb	$ 1 25	$ 1 [illegible]
Moss, Iceland, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iris	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	30 [illegible]	50 [illegible]
Nutgalls, lb	25	3[illegible]
Powdered, lb	3[illegible]	35
Nutmegs, lb	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Nux Vomica, lb	[illegible]	1[illegible]
Powdered,	2[illegible]	2[illegible]
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc. lb. ½ & ¼	7[illegible]	7[illegible]
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	[illegible]	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	[illegible]	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Rosin, Common, lb	[illegible]	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	3[illegible]
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	4[illegible]
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	15	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd.	35	4[illegible]
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	8[illegible]	[illegible]
Ipecac., lb	4 00	4 20
Powdered	1 25	1 2[illegible]
Jalap, lb	40	5[illegible]
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	4[illegible]	[illegible]
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	15	5[illegible]
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	2[illegible]	3[illegible]
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Saccharin, oz	40	45
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	$ 35	$ 35
Burdock, lb	30	3c
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Chenopodium	[illegible]	1[illegible]
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Dill, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	3c
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	4c
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	4c
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	1[illegible]	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German	[illegible]	1[illegible]
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	35	40
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric	[illegible]	5[illegible]
Gallic	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
oz	1 5[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	40	45
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	85	1 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 35
Antipyrin, oz	50	50
Arbutin, oz	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	5[illegible]	5[illegible]
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c.,		
oz	9 [illegible]	9 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	20	25
Subcarbonate, lb	2 50	2 75
Subnitrate, lb	$ 2 10	$2 25
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	15
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	85	1 [illegible]
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	2 [illegible]
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	30	35
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	30	35
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Codeia, ½ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	7[illegible]
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	1[illegible]
Iodide, oz	65	70
Cotteras, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 40	1 50
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Eucaine, oz	1 [illegible]	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	3[illegible]
Iodine, lb	4 00	4 5[illegible]
Iodoform, lb	5 00	5 5[illegible]
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 [illegible]
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 5[illegible]
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	5[illegible]
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	1[illegible]
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 5[illegible]
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	4[illegible]
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	3[illegible]
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	2[illegible]
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		5[illegible]
Menthol, oz	60	65
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 3[illegible]
Wool Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	3[illegible]
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	30	35
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 55	1 7[illegible]
Muriate, oz	1 55	1 7[illegible]
Sulphate, oz	1 60	1 75
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

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PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PIPERAZINE, Marietta, gram	13	15
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	00	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	50	55
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	7	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	1
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And So. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	40
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	37	40
Ozs., oz	43	46
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	6 50	7 00
SALOL	1 35	1 40
SANTONIN, oz	60	65
SACCHARINE	4	4 50
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	75	80
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	40
Salicylate, lb	70	75
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	$ 8	$ 10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	40	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	35	40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	45	50
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	65	70
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	11	12

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	8
Sweet, lb	40	50
Anise, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	00	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	$ 70	$
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3
Garden, lb	75	1
Lemon, lb	1 75	1
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	
Neroli, oz	3 25	4
Orange, lb	2 75	3
Sweet, lb	2 75	3
Origanum, lb	65	
Patchouli, oz	80	
Pennyroyal, lb	2 75	3
Peppermint, lb	8 00	8
Pimento, lb	2 60	2
Rhodium, oz	80	8
Rose, oz	6 00	7 0
Rosemary, lb	70	5
Rue, oz	25	5
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 7
Sassafras, lb	80	8
Savin, lb	1 60	1 5
Spearmint, lb	8 00	8 5
Spruce, lb	65	0
Tansy, lb	8 00	8 5
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 8
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 7
Wormwood, lb	8 75	9

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	17
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	2 00	2 25
Norwegian, gal	3 00	3 25
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 05
LARD, gal	00	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	80	85
Raw, gal	77	82
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 50	1 60
OLIVE, gal	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal	2 75	3 00
PALM, lb	14	15
SPERM, gal	1 00	1 05
TURPENTINE, gal	1 00	1 05

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Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy

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A CANADIAN PHARMACOPOEIA

In the Canadian Druggist for December, 1880 there appeared a communication from a prominent druggist in Halifax, under the nom de plume of "Triticum Repens," in which the suggestion first appeared in print advocating the compilation of a Canadian Pharmacopœia. Since that time at frequent intervals we have in our editorial columns brought the matter before our readers, advising the formation of a committee representing the various provinces of the Dominion to take charge of the matter and suggesting that such a pharmacopœia might be framed from portions of the British and United States Pharmacopœias and the French Codex together with any desirable additions which might be suggested by Canadian pharmacists and physicians; such a committee to select from time to time, until it was deemed expedient to publish a work of the kind proposed.

We are pleased to note that the Special Research Committee of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy at the last regular meeting of that body submitted a report which takes the initiative for this Province in the preparation of a work, which we hope will eventually lead to the publication of a pharmacopœia, recognized as the standard work of Canada, both by pharmacists and physicians.

The report which appeared in full in our last issue recommends that "a permanent or standing committee be appointed by each and every council consisting of three members to be called the Pharmaceutical Research Committee, and ask that this Committee be authorized to confer with a committee to be appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario" with the object in due time of publishing "an official book of formulæ."

We would suggest that the powers of this Committee be enlarged by giving them authority to confer with the pharmaceutical associations of the other provinces of the Dominion, in order to have them name similar committees which might eventually meet together as a committee for the preparation of a Canadian Pharmacopœia, uniting with the Dominion Medical Association in its preparation.

ONE OF THE BEST FEATURES

Too often the retail druggist in his endeavor to secure additional trade, neglects what should be one of the best and most lucrative portions of his business.

The cultivation of the physician's trade is too often neglected, and the physician looked upon and treated just as any other customer would be, without any particular attention to his special requirements, and we must acknowledge that he has such, and that these should be attended to with, if anything, more than usual care.

We are well aware that there are those who would spurn the idea of giving any individual attention or special thought towards securing the good-will or the patronage of the physician, and who think it perhaps infra dig. to do so, but there is always a way of doing these things without any loss of dignity or of creating any feeling of subserviency.

The physician can be your best friend, and your strongest advertising medium (of course, this latter in a dignified and professional way), and although you may be in a town or city where prescribing is an exception, and the practice of doctors supplying their own medicine prevails, yet there are scores of ways in which the medical man can turn in profitable business if the druggist exercises his ingenuity and demonstrates his desire to co-operate with, instead of antagonizing the physicians from whom he might be expected to reap any benefit.

An exchange, speaking of the matter of influencing physicians says: The thing to strive for is his good opinion of your store your methods and above all your reliability. Speak about the care exercised in the preparation of galenicals; dwell upon the purity of your chemicals; call attention to your stock of gauze, cotton, bandages and antiseptic dressings; state your willingness to make up his private formulæ and keep the preparations in stock for his prescriptions. Each of these may be made the subject of a talk or a circular letter sent to every physician in the locality frequently should be productive of results.

JOBBERS AND THE SERIAL NUMBERING PLAN

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and of the Proprietary Goods Committee of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, together with Mr. Beardsley, of the Miles Medical Company was held in Chicago Ill., on February 11th in reference to the serial numbering plan, which has been adopted by the latter company.

Objection has been raised by jobbers in the United States to the plan for two main reasons. In the first place they claimed that due notice should be given to the wholesale trade when any such movement is contemplated, and also that the additional clerical work entailed meant a considerable loss and a hardship in many respects. The result was that an amended plan was submitted which apparently met with the approval of all parties and in which the principal features which were considered objectionable by the wholesale dealers were done away with, and, as such, was accepted by the respective committees. In future the N. A. R. D. will not ask the jobbers to adopt this or a similar plan on other proprietor's goods before the plan has been submitted to the Proprietary Committee of the N. A. R. D. and mutually agreed upon.

The Miles Company also agreed to increase their discount to the jobbers from 10 and 3 per cent. to 10 and 5 per cent. and the penalty clause has been done away with.

A different system of keeping track of the serial members was also adopted, by which the jobber will only be required to enter the numbers on a blank card attached to each package of one dozen, and will forward to the manufacturers, who will keep all the records. It is hoped and believed that all wholesale druggists throughout the United States will now sign the agreement and conform to the provisions of the amended plan, which is not only feasible, but an equitable one. As the notes of the N. A. R. D., given elsewhere, show, the retail trade are in earnest and in active sympathy with the movement and with this continued activity and well-sustained co-operation, all the leading proprietary manufacturers must, in deference to their own interests, if not for any other reasons, be participators in and allies of the plan.

DON'T NEGLECT TO CONVINCE THE RETAILER

There are some manufacturers who, while waging an energetic advertising campaign to the consumer, neglect to keep in touch with the retail dealer. The policy of educating the consumer to use a certain make of goods is a good one, and if judiciously done, there is scarcely a limit to its possibilities in the direction of increasing the demand, but at the same time it should not be forgotten that the retailer is the indispensable middleman between the manufacturer and the general public, and to ignore him, means to sacrifice, to some extent at least, the good work done by your general advertising. Convince the retailer by argument through the trade journal and you will materially supplement the work you are doing with the consumer.

STOP AND THINK

I overheard two young men discussing the relative merits of different ways of playing hockey, and one of them said: "I always find it a good thing to stop in the game every now and then, and think." So thought I, it is a good thing to stop in the game of business every now and then and think. For business is a game, one way you look at it, only it is not a game that you play for your health But just the same it is a good thing to stop occasionally to think and get your bearings and start off afresh

FERROL

The attention of the trade is especially directed to the advertisement of The Ferrol Company, Limited, which appears on page 147.

Although for about eight years Ferrol has been prescribed by the physicians of Canada, and it has found its way into most of the hospitals, sanitoriums, etc. (where, by the way, it is now recognized as a standard emulsion), it has never been advertised except in the Medical Journal. No doubt most of our readers have had some acquaintance with Ferrol through doctors' prescriptions.

Ferrol, as its name implies, is a combination of iron and oil (see formula), and the proprietors claim that it is the only preparation combining these remedies. So far as we are aware, the claim is a perfectly just one, although for many years numerous attempts have been made to amalgamate iron with cod liver oil in an emulsion that would "keep." The Ferrol Company also claim that, by an entirely new and scientific process, they have produced an emulsion which is therapeutically and pharmaceutically perfect, and that, while it contains the whole of the oil and a full complement of iron (with a modicum of phosphorus), it is the most palatable and easily assimilated emulsion known. The justice of this claim is fully borne out by the analytical report of such high authorities as the "London (Eng.) Lancet," "The Chemist and Druggist" (London, Eng.), the "Scottish Medical & Surgical Journal." We reproduce the following short extract from a great number that have been submitted to us:

"The preparation is a good one and of distinct therapeutic value, having regard to its constituents and the particular form in which they are presented."—London Lancet.

"The emulsification is perfect and the whole makes a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which we find is easily taken."—Scottish Medical & Surgical Journal.

"Judged by the standard of medicines, it is highly palatable and it is sure to be relished by children."—Glasgow Medical Journal.

Assuming that Ferrol is what it is claimed to be (and we see no reason to doubt it), every pharmacist will readily recognize the great value it must possess in the treatment of the numerous diseases and conditions

MERCK'S, Etc.

Darmstadt.

Merck's Chrysarobin, Merck's Lithia Carb.,
Merck's Pyro., Merck's Salicylic Acid,
Merck's Lactic Acid, Merck's Tannic Acid.

Howards & Sons

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Quinine Tablets

(SUGAR-COATED OR PLAIN)

Particular attention has been paid to the accuracy of the dose, a precaution too often neglected

Users of HOWARDS' TABLETS know that they are buying HOWARDS' QUININE, and that a 5-grain Tablet does contain 5 grains of the Quinine Salt exclusive of mucilage and coating . . . . . .

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

Sold in Bottles containing ½ oz., ¼ oz., and 1 oz. of the Quinine Salt in Tablet form. Also in Tins.

QUININE PILLS

Stratford ✠ [Established 1797] ✠ Essex

BRANCH HOUSE:

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

RIGHT now we have a big selection of all the leading designs and colourings for the Spring trade. Two weeks from now the selection won't be so complete.

Go over your sample books to-day; haven't you overlooked some of those new things that are to be in such demand? Isn't there a weak spot somewhere in your line that needs strengthening? If there is, let us do the strengthening Tell us what you are short of and we will send samples.

STAUNTONS
Limited
TORONTO

"WALL PAPER FOR SPRING"

"Goods well Displayed are Half Sold"

OUR "CORONATION" CASE

Are you anxious for business? Do you believe in old methods, or do you believe in up-to-date ideas? If so, then let us fit up your store with "Coronation" Cases. They stand on the market to-day without a parallel. If you have not seen one, write for particulars

Dominion Show Case Co., Toronto, Canada.

N. R. LINDSAY. Office and Factory, 53 Richmond St. East.

where cod liver oil and iron are indicated. It certainly has received such endorsations from the medical profession as are seldom or never accorded to a proprietary preparation.

About two years ago Ferrol was introduced in the United States (where, by the way, it is known as Ferroleum). The United States Company has its headquarters in Buffalo and Ferroleum is now being used from Maine to California.

In July of last year, Mr. F. M. Tuckett, the enterprising Managing Director of the Ferrol Company, went to England for the purpose of introducing the preparation in Great Britain. He was agreeably surprised to find that in staid and conservative old England, Ferrol (or Ferroleum) was received by physicians and laymen alike, with even greater enthusiasm than on this side of the Atlantic, probably owing to the fact that anaemia, tuberculosis and kindred disease have been increasing alarmingly in Great Britain. The Ferroleum Company, with office in London, is now in full swing and a thriving business is already being done.

As will be seen by reference to their advertisement in this issue, the Ferrol Company have opened new offices at 124 King street, west, Toronto, and have begun a vigorous advertising campaign. In view of this, together with the undoubted merits of the preparation and the unqualified endorsation of the medical profession, we think we may safely predict that a large and increasing demand for Ferrol will speedily accrue.

PROMINENT PHARMACIST DEAD

Dr. George W. Sloan, of Indianapolis, Ind., died February 1st at his home, as an after-result of an attack of apoplexy with which he was seized in October last.

Dr. Sloan was president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1879-80 and was afterwards honored with a life membership. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and had been actively engaged in the drug business since 1879-80 and was afterwards honored turer on pharmacy in the Indiana Medical College and the degree of M.D. was conferred on him by this college. Deceased was 68 years of age.

Thus, in the course of a few months, two ex-Presidents of the A. Ph. A. have passed away Mr. George W. Kennedy's death occurring in December last.

PATENT MEDICINES WILL BE BARRED

J. A. Ockerson, chief of the liberal arts department of the St. Louis exposition, says: "Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the exposition. The director of exhibits, with the approval of the president, has the authority to order the removal of any article he may consider dangerous, detrimental to or incompatible with the object or decorum of the exposition or the comfort and safety of the public."

TRUE, EVERY WORD

Retailers who supply trade demoralizers with goods for the small p.c. that is in it, are enemies of their kind, and merit social and commercial ostracism. Straightforward, clean business men cannot fraternize with abettors of misrepresentation and fraud.—N. A. D. D. Notes.

A "TRUST" IN THE DRUG TRADE

According to an exchange, there is only one pharmacist in the Danish West Indian Islands, and he holds the monopoly on condition that he keeps in stock every article included in the Danish pharmacopœia As the population of the islands is about 33,000 he has what would be considered a snap, or a "combine" of one.

CIVILITY TO THE TRAVELLER

The traveller when he calls on you should always be received with civility, even though you may not be able to give him your order. Civility is due to him, in the first place to show that you are a gentleman, and also because, looking at it from a selfish point of view, it may be in his power to benefit you in some way or other at some future time. This matter has been well and forcibly put by a writer in Keystone, who says :

"Business is business, and a commercial traveller or any other solicitor for patronage expects to put up with discomfort and annoyance, but no one has the right to ask him to patiently endure unnecessary humiliation. He who does shows an amount of [illegible] and a capacity for [illegible] that [illegible] as a man and as a merchant. There are men on the road as elsewhere who can not be too severely treated, but they are exceptions. The average travelling man has an exceptional knowledge of the world, exceptional powers of observation and insight into character and conditions, and an inside knowledge of goods and men that makes him a mine of information, a travelling storehouse for the people with whom he comes in contact. With his access to the credit men of great wholesale houses, his acquaintance with other travelling men, and his many relations in the great markets of the country, he is a commercial factor whose influence it is hard to overvalue. What folly it is to excite without provocation the ill-will of such a man! If a merchant cannot see the advantage of having the good-will of the travelling fraternity, let him remember that credit and the amount of consideration shown the retailer by the wholesale house are often materially affected by the travelling man's favorable or unfavorable attitude towards him. It's a hard thing to be hard on a man whom you like, and the reputation of being a nice man to do business with is a valuable moral asset. Again, it is a good thing to have the goodwill of the men from whom you never have bought and never expect to buy goods. The time may come when they can speak a word for or against you. The prestige for good or evil built up about us by the involuntary estimates or action of other people has its fruit as much as our direct efforts."

ADVERTISING

Creates many a new business,
Revives many a dull business,
Saves many a failing business,
Rescues many a lost business,
Enlarges many an old business,
Secures success in any business,
Preserves many a large business.—
The "Ad-School."

If people are told why they should buy certain goods you sell, why they should have the service you render, proper advertising is being done. If this is told at all interestingly, told regularly and without ceasing, results are sure to follow.

BACTERIOLOGY FOR PHARMACISTS

By A. Latimer Hewlett, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Professor of General Pathology and Bacteriology in King's College, London.

Most students will be inclined to say that the schedule of subjects for the pharmaceutical examinations is full enough as it is without any additions. To a large extent this is doubtless true, but there are so many facts to be urged for the inclusion of bacteriology in the curriculum, and it is such an interesting subject for study that space ought to be found for an elementary course at least in this branch of science.

Let us look at two or three of the directions in which bacteriology is of interest to the pharmacist. In the first place, take the various infusions and decoctions of the Pharmacopœia. Prepared as directed, the majority of them will keep but a short time—a few days at most—and it would be impossible in a small business house to supply the pharmacopœial preparations, which after all are really what are prescribed, and hence it is that the various concentrated substitutes have been devised. In the large London houses where the pharmacopœial preparations are supplied the various infusions, etc., are, I believe, made fresh every day or two. Then there are the solutions for hypodermic use, the sterility—i. e., the absence of germ life—of which is even of greater importance than with the infusions and decoctions. For, if certain germs be present, the injection of the solution hypodermically might be followed (and such accidents have occurred) by blood poisoning or lockjaw. The Pharmacopœia gives directions, it is true, for the preparation of sterile solutions, but unless the pitfalls be realized and the directions are intelligently carried out failure will probably ensue. Similarly bulky injections of saline solutions and of gelatin are now being employed in medical treatment, and it is of the utmost importance that the pharmacist should be able to prepare and to dispense these in a sterile condition. Lastly, in after days, when the student becomes a practising pharmacist, the ability to carry out elementary bacteriological examinations for medical practitioners will bring him work in more directions than one and give him an improved status.

Two hours twice a week—four hours a week in all—extending over two months might well be given to bacteriology, and in this time the student should gain a good insight into the principles sufficient to enable him to work by himself in after days. The first two or three lessons might be devoted to the preparation and sterilization of culture media, particular attention being given to gelatin solutions. The use of the microscope, and especially of high power and immersion lenses, and of the condenser, should then be studied, and the student should familiarize himself with the preparation of cover-glass specimens of bacteria, the use of various stains and of Gram's staining method and should examine a series of types of micro-organisms, commencing with the examination of yeast—e.g., brewer's yeast—and then of a mould—e.g., Penicillium glaucum—which can always be obtained by exposing some gelatin medium or bread paste to the air. The smaller forms might then be studied: a bacillus—e.g., Bacillus megaterium or mycoides, a sarcina, a micrococcus, and a spirillum. A putrefying vegetable or meat infusion will give a variety of forms, and by exposing a layer of nutrient gelatin to the air, moulds, sarcinæ micrococci, and bacilli are always obtained. In addition to stained preparations, the student should also examine the various organisms in the fresh and living state in hanging drop preparations and the [illegible] of some forms such as the Bacillus megaterium, might be followed from spore to spore again. Next, the value of a variety of culture media in the differentiation and identification of organisms might be exemplified by a series of cultures of the Bacillus coli and Bacillus typhosus, and facility in sub-culturing thereby be obtained. As regards pathogenic organisms, the tubercle bacillus and diphtheria bacillus ought to be studied, and the methods of identifying these organisms in sputum and by cultivation respectively should be dealt with exhaustively, as these are two examinations which the pharmacist could in after days carry out for diagnostic purposes. Anthrax and tubercular tissues might be examined in order to obtain practice in the preparation and manipulation of sections. Lastly, to obtain experience in the isolation of organisms and in the manipulations necessary for cultivating them, two or three samples of water might be examined bacteriologically; if properly carried out this would be valuable practice. Finally, some of the infusions and hypodermic solutions of the Pharmacopœia and saline solution should be prepared and be examined microscopically and bacteriologically as to their sterility, and then the method of preparation could be modified by introducing bacteriological technique and the results compared. The student might also devise for himself methods and apparatus for the preservation of these preparations aseptically and in such a manner that they might be dispensed without introducing contamination into the stock. I feel sure that the student of pharmacy might go through some such course as this, more or less extended as time and circumstances permitted, with great benefit, both as regards mental and manipulative training, and, when in practice, in increased monetary return.—Phar. Journal [illegible]

EVANS' PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Home Industry is now the watchword of this age of competition. The retail druggists of Canada are called upon daily to exercise that motive, and should remember that when dispensing "Evans' Pharmaceutical Preparations" they are supplying to the consumer preparations which are without a rival in purity and therapeutical value; at the same time they are also supporting a Canadian and British industry. Owing to our increasing business, we have enlarged our laboratories so as to enable us to keep abreast of the times. The quality of Evans' fluid extracts, tinctures, elixirs and granular effervescent preparations needs no comment, as we have always succeeded the world over in producing preparations which can conscientiously be recommended by the druggist to the physician, and by the physician to the patient. Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

You cannot make friends by selling your customers trash, no matter how cheap it may be.

The advertisement that attracts, interests and convinces contains the leading principles of good advertising.

The merchant who sits down and waits for business will not get much of it, but he will get all the waiting he wants.

Everything for the Drug Trade

Drugs and Chemicals

Moth Camphor.
Gum " Balls., oz. and 1/2oz.
Formaldehyde.
Copperas.
Blue Stone.
Paris Green.
Hellebore.
Spermaceti, 1lb. Block.
Parrafin Wax, 1lb. Block.
Amidol.
Pine Tar, pts., qts.
Dionin.
Phenacetine.
Aspirin.
Thiocol.
Metol.

PATENTS

Antithermoline.
Glykophore.
Ozone Laxatives.
" Ointment.
Grasshopper Pills.
" Oint.
Eau des Carmes (Boyer).
Kola, Celery and Pepsin.
Ergos. Apiol
Walnutta Hair Stain.
Phytolene
Skookum Hair Grower.
Galega Vera
"5" Drops
Pautauberg's Solution
Glover's Dog Remedies

SUNDRIES

Rubber Sponges.
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes all sizes.
Toilet Paper, new.
Bile Sponges, something new.
Dorin's Rouge.
Allen's Bath Outfits. Write for particulars literature on application
Talcum Powder, 10, 15, 25.
Astringent Pencils.
Johnston's Caustic Points.
Wool Soap, 6oz., 10oz.
Calvert's Dog Soap.

Proprietaries

Flax Liquid
Hair Tonic Wafers
Special advertising offer with 1 gross order.
Laxative Cough Syrup
Quinine Laxet
Special advertising offer with 1 gross order.
Creamery Butter Color.
"Best" Sarsaparilla, Special Spring Offer.
Our Sarsaparilla is "The Best" in every way.
Best Goods
" Sellers
" Profits

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **Cocaine** **B. & S. BRAND**

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratime, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

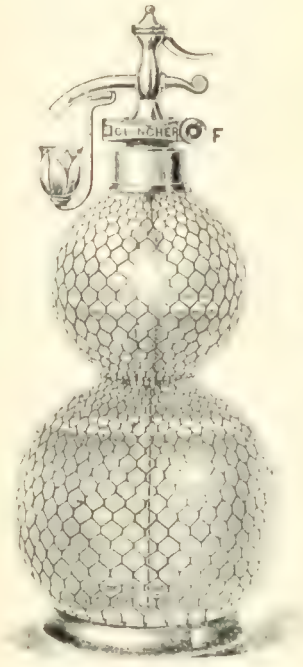
ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

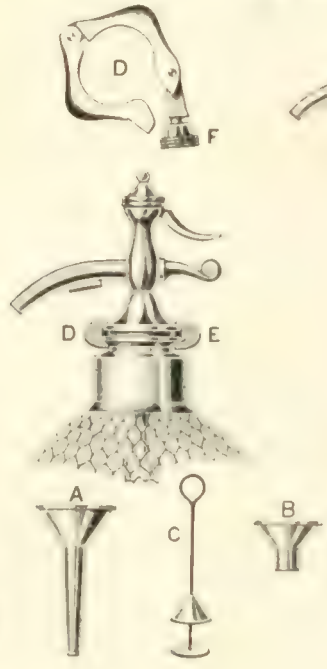
Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetine, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

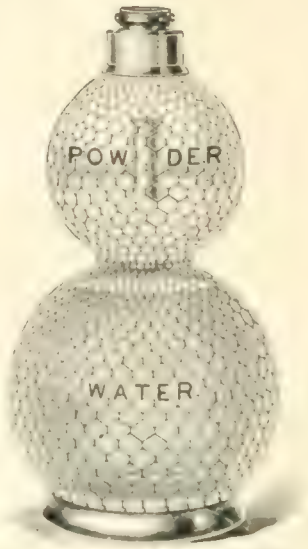
STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal

Seltzogenes







Soda Water at Home

Price $5.50 Each *Price $5.00 Each*

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

F. P. SCUDDER, President. ADOLPHE E. SMYLIE, Vice-President and Secretary. H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE CO.

Successor to

YOUNG & SMYLIE, Brooklyn, N.Y.
S. V. & F. P. SCUDDER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO., Camden, N.J.
H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sole Manufacturer of Licorice Specialties Heretofore Sold by Above Named, Including the Celebrated

Y. & S., Scudder and M. & R. Brands Pure Stick Licorice

ACME LICORICE PELLETS, M. & R. WAFERS in 5c. Bags, LOZENGES, Etc., and POWDERED GREEK and SPANISH EXTRACTS and POWDERED LICORICE ROOT, in Convenient Packages for the Drug Trade.

Main Office: 375-385 LORIMER STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Where all Communications, Orders and Remittances Should be sent.

Trade Notes

E. L. Ebbels, druggist, Kingston Ont., died last month.

C. S. Prouse, druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has given up business.

T. D. McLeish, Montreal, Quebec, is offering his drug business for sale.

H. Irwin, druggist, Warren, Ont., has moved to Pembroke, Ontario.

W. B. Kellatt, druggist, Sarnia, Ontario, has made an assignment.

The Pharmacie St Paul St Henri de Montreal, has been dissolved.

The drug store of Spencer & Co., St Thomas, Ontario, has been closed.

M. B. Annis has purchased the drug business of D. S. Sager, Brantford, Ont.

W. Crossland has purchased the drug business of John Woods, Barrie, Ontario.

T. N. Jarvis has purchased the drug business of L. E. Shier, Port Elgin, Ontario.

McHaffie & Eldridge, druggists, Cornwall, Ontario, have dissolved partnership.

The stock of A. W. Hawley, druggist, Trenton, Ont., was destroyed by fire last month.

W. H. Beattie has purchased the drug business of P. F. Maddock, Guelph, Ontario.

Dr. Gordon has sold his drug business at Carman, Manitoba, and will move to Winnipeg.

H. Roy, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, has ceased doing business as the "Pharmacie St. Paul."

J. H. Clements, of Ashcroft, has opened a new drug store at Kamloops, British Columbia.

The Royal Pharmacy, North Sydney, N.S., has been dissolved. A. C. Morse continues the business.

G. S. Borrowman has purchased the drug and stationery business of John A. Barr, Leamington, Ont.

J. A. Thompson has purchased the drug business of J. W. Houston, 326 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Rocan & Co., druggists, Somerset, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership.

R. G. Macpherson, Vancouver, British Columbia, has sold his drug business to McDowell, Atkins & Watson Co., Ltd.

Owen Mitchell has purchased the drug business of H. W. Ralph, at Hamilton, Ont., the latter retaining his business at Dundas, Ont.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., has purchased the stock of J. K. Patton, druggist, of that place, the latter going out of business.

W. A. Shoults and Dr. J. Armstrong have purchased the drug business of A. T. Andrews, Gladstone, Manitoba, and will conduct it under the name of the Gladstone Drug Company.

The building and contents of Mr. Combe's drug store at Clinton, Ont., were completely destroyed by fire on March 9th. Mr. Combe, while filling a prescription, carrying a bottle of alcohol in one hand and a lamp in the other, fell, and the place was at once in a blaze. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

COMPANIES

The London Mineral Water Co., of Montreal, Que., has been registered.

The Manitoba Linseed Oil and Paint Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been incorporated.

The Ferrol Company of Toronto and Markham, Limited, has changed their name to The Ferrol Company, Limited.

The Darling Company, manufacturers of wines, etc., Sandwich, Ontario, has been incorporated. Capital, $100,000.

The Ontario Linseed Oil Company, Ltd., capital $100,000, has been incorporated. Head office, Owen Sound, Ontario.

The Attean Dye Stuff and Chemical Co., Limited, has been incorporated. Capital, $40,000. Head office, Toronto, Ontario.

Goulet & Frere, manufacturers of aerated waters, Montreal, Quebec, have dissolved partnership, and the new firm is registered under the name of Calixte Goulet.

The Diamond Flint Glass Co. has been incorporated with head office at Toronto, Ontario. Capital $1,600,000. Provisional directors: H. J. Wright, John Payne, Richard Credicott, W. J. Gilchrist and Henry Toynbee.

It is proposed to establish at Sandwich, Ontario, a plant for the manufacture of soda ash, caustic soda, soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda. The plant would cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

MONTREAL NOTES

At the last regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, it was decided that the annual license fee should remain as at present, $10. The financial statement, which will be read at the annual meeting, was very satisfactory. A small committee was struck to watch legislation at Quebec. It was decided to oppose the case of a young man who is about to apply for legislation at Quebec to admit him to membership as a licentiate.

The monthly meeting of the Board of the Retail Druggists' Society of the Province of Quebec was held in the Committee Room of the College of Pharmacy on the 4th of March. Mr. Willis, of Quebec, was in the chair. Communications from Toronto and from the National Association of Retail Druggists of the United States were read. The benefit of union was clearly shown and druggists all over the United States were joining the Association. The right of manufacturers of trade-marked specialties to control the price at which their articles were to be retailed was generally conceded, and the question of looking after the numerous wholesale manufacturing pharmacists and the way in which some of them had attempted to undermine the relations between the druggist and the doctor, especially in rural localities, was being carefully studied. At this meeting the usual discussion on the question of wholesale houses selling direct to retail customers took place. It was generally conceded that while the evil still continued, nevertheless, it was not done to so large an extent as previously. As an instance, a druggist present related a case where one of his own customers, a wealthy man, but excessively mean, purchased a pint of methylated spirits from a wholesale house, he, the druggist, being present at the time. Of course, the proprietor knew nothing of this case, and the probability is that clerks in wholesale houses frequently supply goods at wholesale prices to please friends. Whoever is to blame.

a great deal of harm is done to retail druggists.

Another druggist in Montreal has had the bad taste to label his pharmacy "Cut Rate Drug Store," and in the aristocratic west end too. My experience is that the very meanest bargain hunting women to be found anywhere reside in the west end of this city. It has become a craze. Perhaps they will draw the line at drugs.

PERSONAL

Chas. McD. Hay, managing director of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., who has been laid up with la grippe, left Toronto on Monday, the 9th, for a trip South. Mrs. Hay accompanied him. Their objective point is Palm Beach, Florida, and they intend stopping off at points of interest on their way home. We trust the change of climate and temporary rest will quickly restore Mr. Hay to his usual vigor and health.

KINGSTON DRUGGIST DEAD

E. L. Ebbels, formerly head clerk at Hudnut's drug store, New York, and who for some time worked in Toronto, was found dead in bed on February 18th, in his boarding house in Kingston, Ontario, presumably from an overdose of chloroform. In August last last he bought out the drug business of E. C. Mitchell. Mr. Ebbels was 28 years old.

FERROL ON THE TRI-PARTRITE PLAN

The Ferrol Co., of Toronto, having decided to place their preparation before the general public, having for some time past been engaged in getting it thoroughly known to and prescribed by physicians, has adopted the tripartrite plan, and all sales will be made in accordance with it.

We congratulate the Ferrol Co. on taking this decided step, and believe they will find it to their decided advantage and we know it will be in the best interests of the drug trade.

No druggist should hesitate to sign the agreement. We understand this company intend doing extensive newspaper advertising almost immediately.

CONVICTION OF FALSIFIERS OF APOLLINARIS

In a criminal action brought by the Apollinaris Company, Limited, against falsifiers of Apollinaris water in Chile, the Supreme Court of Justice has just pronounced the final judgment. The falsifiers are condemned to six months' imprisonment in addition to a fine of $500 each. This was a test case on the new laws concerning trade-marks, etc., and the decision shows that counterfeiters who usurp European trade-marks can now be brought to book in Chile.—The Chemist and Druggist, London, January 31st, 1903.

AN ATTRACTIVE WINDOW

A very attractive and original window display has been made by Mr. George Allan, manager of M. V. Peddock's drug store, St. John, New Brunswick. It consists of the various appliances used in the dispensing department and also the prescription files from 1880 up to date, numbering somewhat over 40,000 prescriptions. There is also shown the process of abstracting medicinal properties from crude drugs to the finished product, with powder mills, pill machines, mortars and prescription scales. A telephone is shown which illustrates the means of a quick delivery of prescriptions.

The main feature of the exhibit is the still, showing the process of obtaining the water used in the prescriptions.

MORE CONVENIENCES

We notice that Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., with their usual enterprise are adapting themselves to their largely increasing business by installing a private branch exchange telephone in their establishment. This will be a great convenience to their customers who can now get a more prompt service as connections can be had directly with the different departments. Their new system will give their customers direct communication with the City Shipping Department, Country Shipping Department, Sundry Room, Financial Office, Sample Room, two in Commercial Office, Mr. Watt and Mr. Hay.

We congratulate the company on the progressive way in which they handle their business.

It costs a lot of money to advertise in more than three hundred newspapers, but Archdale Wilson says it pays when you have a good thing like "Fly Pads."

WOMEN PHARMACISTS

The Women's Pharmaceutical Association was organized at the Harvey Medical School, Chicago, January 14th by twenty seven women. A president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer were elected, and it was planned to hold meetings on the first Thursday of every month. This marks a new era in the history of American pharmacy; this being, as far as we know, the first woman's pharmaceutical organization.

Correspondence

ENQUIRY

Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST

Sir,—Will some of your experienced readers tell us the simplest modus operandi of collecting fir balsam (Pinus Canadensis) in the early spring, when the balsam is plentiful and not hard. Puncturing the "blisters" is tedious and unprofitable.

Yours truly,

Pharmacist.

Nova Scotia.

B. asks for a formula for essence of Pepsin.

RECOMMENDED FORMULAE

You may insert these three formulae. I have found them give entire satisfaction and I submit them with pleasure to my fellow-druggists.

A GOOD SWEAT BLISTER FOR CURBS ON HORSES, ETC.

R

Strong spts. ammonia	ozs.	2
Oil origanum opt.	ozs.	2

Rub well into curb once a day. Has been known to cure a curb of long standing.

HARNESS GALLS

R

Sugar lead	oz.	1
Zinc sulph.	oz.	1
Aqua ammonia	oz.	1
Spts. camphor	ozs.	2
Aqua	O	2

AN EXCELLENT OINTMENT FOR GALLS

R

Iodoform	grs.	20
Zinc oxide	dr.	3
Ac. Carbolic	gtt.	20
Adeps ad	ozs.	2

Apply. This ointment can be used when the horse is at work. The zinc should be rubbed down thoroughly and well incorporated to give a smooth ointment.

W. M. Wright,

Druggist, Brantford.

Kasagra is not a Purgative

When a quick and decided movement of the bowels is desired, one or a combination of the ordinary purgatives should be used.

Kasagra is the True Tonic Laxative

Permanent and satisfactory results are best obtained by giving Kasagra in small, frequently repeated doses.

Kasagra Depends Upon Cascara Alone

And contains no purgative or cathartic other than Cascara.

Kasagra is Identical With the Br. Ph. Fluid Extract

In strength and dosage but possesses none of its disagreeable features.

KASAGRA NEVER VARIES

There are many purgative mixtures masquerading under the name of Cascara.

Just a few of the many styles and sizes of our Sarsaparilla and Sarsaparilla Compounds.

The Styles are Tasty *The Quality is the Highest*
The Prices are Right *Ask us for Quotations*

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, Toronto and Montreal.

The Canada Paint Co.'s

PARIS GREEN

Is Strictly Pure.

GUARANTEED THE BEST THAT IS MADE

THE CANADA PAINT CO.
Limited
Montreal and Toronto

☞ Imported Paris Greens have been relegated to the Bargain Counter.
Ask for the C. P. Co.'s **P. G. !**

IMPORTANCE OF ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING

Did you ever ask your fellow druggists whether they were in the habit of taking annual invoices? If you did, you were no doubt surprised to find how few do it, notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the most important matters in conducting a business.

It is important, first, because it fixes your profits and losses; second, because it familiarizes you with your stock and prices; and, third, because in case of fire it enables you to make a justifiable claim.

Probably the most difficult and tedious part of invoicing is pricing your goods. In doing this it is best to follow some reliable list—pricing goods of your own manufacture just as they are priced by leading manufacturers. The writer was once informed (?) that goods of one's own manufacture should have their prices based simply on the cost of the crude materials. As for the labor—well, the clerks might accomplish it at odd times—why does one employ clerks?

A fire claim should be based on your stock books. After it is made out, consult several of your fellow-druggists, and, having agreed that it is a just claim, demand it in full, and under no circumstances, submit to arbitration—any court will uphold you. But your annual invoice is the best evidence to prove your claim; without it you can only guess at your stock, and the insurance adjusters are not slow in taking advantage of that.

As a rule, the companies are fair to the insured, but they want reasonable evidence that the stock was there, and if you are careless in your business—as non-stocktaking suggests—you must not be offended at any pointed questions they may ask.

Stock-taking is monotonous work, but do it annually and you will be a better business man.—Alumni Report.

TO FIT A CORK

To make a small cork fit a large bottle, and vice versa, it is common practice to trim the sides of a cork when it is too large for a bottle. Generally the knife is dull and the cut irregular. A simpler way, says the Scientific American, is to cut a wedge-shaped piece out of the cork at its lower end. If the cork is very large, cut out an additional wedge at right angles to the first. This will make a perfect, non-spilling stopper.

PRODUCTION OF CAMPHOR IN CHINA

An account has been given by Dr. Augustine Henry of camphor and other well-known Chinese drugs. Camphor, he said, was not, as might be supposed, a product known to China in ancient times. The tree which produces ordinary camphor (Cinnamomum camphora, Nees) was, indeed, well known to the ancient Chinese, but only as an excellent timber tree. The camphor which was first known in Europe and to the Chinese was that produced in Sumatra from the dryo balanops tree, which is now known in Eastern commerce as camphor baroos. It would appear that it was possibly through the Dutch or Chinese in their employment that the commencement of the camphor industry in Formosa and Japan originated, from the discovery that Cinnamomum camphora could yield a product analogous to that of the Sumatran tree. The strong odor of the leaves of the Chinese tree might have led them to this discovery. At present, the manufacture of camphor on the Chinese mainland is very trifling, and the world's supply is now a monopoly of the Japanese. It has recently been shown that camphor occurs in large quantities in the young leaves of Cinnamomum camphora; and some method of extracting it from the leaves, which could be clipped off the trees, might prove more efficacious than the costly and destructive practice heretofore in use, by which the tree is cut down and chips of the wood distilled. A third kind of camphor is obtained by distillation with water from the leaves of Blumea balsamifera, D.C., in the island of Hainan.

Vanity is too frequently the besetting sin of business men. They labor under the delusion that if they advertise during the few busy months, the public will keep them in mind for the remainder of the year. They overlook the fact that when the mightiest of earth pass away, people cease to talk or think of them after a week. In order to be in the public mind one must keep his name or his business before the public. Advertising loses one-half of its efficacy when put out spasmodically.—Printers' Ink.

N. A. R. D. NOTES

More than two hundred jobbers have signed the Miles wholesale agency contract; these represent about 80 per cent. of the distributing business of the country. Other jobbers are signing from day to day. Keep the ball a-rolling. Why not make it unanimous?

The Chamberlain Medicine Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has adopted the direct contract or price restrictive plan in Canada. The World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, and the Ozone Company, of Toronto, are operating under the same plan. The query is, Why should not the Buffalo and Des Moines medicine people distribute their choicest favors at home?

The elimination of the money penalty in the Miles wholesale contract does not mean that the wholesaler will not be sued promptly by the Miles Company upon his violating the contract. Not at all. He will be sued just as promptly as the retailer who violates the retail contract, but instead of being limited in the amount of damages that can be assessed as a penalty for violation, the jury can estimate it in the case of jobbers at hundreds or thousands of dollars for each offense.

For the life of the N. A. R. D. executive committeemen, they cannot see why the amended contract is preferable to the original contract from the jobbers' point of view. There is now no $96 limit, and many a jury in need of gymnastics is liable to give the jobber a good, strong backhander that will register around $960.

Resolution C contemplates that manufacturers of pharmaceuticals shall take their choice as to who shall be their patrons, whether the non-cutting trade, who are endeavoring to secure on this class of goods sufficient profit to justify their being handled honestly, due consideration being given to the just claims of the manufacturers themselves, or to the price-demoralizers, whom the various manufacturers of proprietaries have designated as aggressive cutters.

Are not all dealers who sell goods at less than the advertised prices "aggressive cutters"? Should they not all be required to conform to the principles of the organization?—Editor C. D.

The National Association of Retail

Druggists' only hope of success is that it will be supported financially by the retail drug trade. It cannot rely, and it certainly ought not to rely, upon the support of the manufacturers or jobbers. Such a course would enervate the organization and rob it of that independence which it must have if it is to do its best work.

SPRING IN THE DRUG STORE

By C. G. Buchannan, Professor of Commercial Pharmacy Scio College of Pharmacy, Scio, O.

The coming of spring presents many opportunities to the retail pharmacist which, if improved, will greatly redound to his advantage, not alone by the money which will flow into his cash drawer, but by an added reputation as a pharmacist and by the number of new regular customers which he will gather to himself as a reward for his thoughtfulness.

The season brings with it a deluge of blood purifiers, nerve tonics, invigorators and similar goods, but it is not alone in the remedial lines that the possibilities for increased gain lie, for spring weather also brings with it an onset of housecleaning, which, while not the most pleasant of things to contemplate, appears to be a necessity in all households, and during its progress there are many articles contained in the average drug store which either are used or are available for use, and it will be greatly to the pharmacist's profit to have such goods prominently before the public during this time.

There may be some few articles which the pharmacist will have to stock, especially for the spring season, but they are not many—in fact, the most of them are among his standard goods and it requires but little extra work on his part to have them done up in neat packages handy for retailing; they are almost, if not entirely, self advertising and yield a handsome profit.

There should be ammonia, spirit of turpentine, benzin, etc., in half pint, pint and quart bottles. One or more good furniture polishes are a necessity, and while there may be some favorite brand or brands, which custom requires one to keep, the pharmacist should also have a preparation of his own which he can recommend.

A great many excellent formulas for furniture polishes have been published and can be obtained by any one. The following is given only because it has been found satisfactory as to results, easy to prepare and of little cost:

Butter of antimony	½ oz.
Spirit of turpentine	8 ozs.
Linseed oil	8 ozs.

On the label special stress should be laid on the fact that in order to get good results vigorous rubbing should accompany the application and in selling furniture polishes, no matter of what kind, it will be found advisable to impress this carefully upon the purchaser.

Wall paper cleaners and carpet cleaners should also be featured at this season. Silver polishes, while saleable at all times should, owing to the increased demand, at this season, be brought to the front. The good, old-fashioned articles of whiting and prepared chalk and ammonia should be put up in five and ten-cent packages, ready to hand over the counter. These goods can all be appropriately advertised by means of window displays.

The sides, back and possibly the top of the window might be lined with old, dirty wall paper, odd bolts of which are obtainable at any paper store, and, if not dirty enough, they can soon be made to appear so by the use of a little soot and dirt. Half of this paper is to be cleaned so as to demonstrate the good results that can be obtained by the use of the cleaner.

The bottom of the window is to be carpeted with some old carpet of a good cleaning material, so that the cleansed portion will show up well in contrast with the uncleansed part; a small stand or table, partly polished, might be placed in the window for the display of silverware in the various stages of cleansing. The remaining space in the window might be used to display the different articles advertised and attention directed to their merits, prices, etc., by means of appropriate price tickets, show cards, etc.

The insecticides should receive attention, including the different insect powders, liquid preparations of a like nature, rat and mouse exterminators, moth balls, coal tar camphor, etc., and be kept well displayed for a time. Many of these, such as corrosive sublimate bed bug poison, should be put up by the pharmacist himself. Most of the powders can be bought in bulk and put up by the pharmacist, thereby greatly increasing his profits.

Some attention should be paid to the disinfectants which class include chloride of lime, copperas, carbolic acid, creolin, formaldehyde solution and formaldehyde fumigators, sulphur candles, Platt's chlorides and numerous others. The pharmacist should put up a disinfecting solution of his own make in order to have something which he can push and from which he can reap a good big profit. This solution may contain one or more chemicals and consist either of a mixture, the originating of which calls for a considerable knowledge of chemistry, or of one containing nothing more than a saturated solution of chorinated lime, iron sulphate, or even a 50 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

This solution will be found to sell best if it is put up in a pint bottle of some such shape as makes the container appear larger than it really is; say, either a round French square or Blake. A sprinkler top should be used and the labels should be carefully worded and neatly printed or lithographed. The label should call attention to the care spent in the originating and manufacture of the preparation; to its many uses and merits in each case, and give full directions for use. Such a preparation will soon be one of the store's best sellers at all seasons of the year.

As the housecleaning season approaches its close the medicinal and minor surgical lines should receive attention, for such things as court plaster, finger stalls, bandages, cotton, porous plasters, liniments of all kinds, toilet preparations, cough syrups, blood purifiers and many others will certainly sell and sell well if a little attention be paid to pushing the sale.—American Druggist.

A MODERN THOUGHT

There was a time when the retail dealer was consulted as to his opinion on everything which he offered for sale. Now, however, people read advertising and form their own opinions as to the merits of various articles to be purchased.—Progressive Advertiser.

Eccentricities attract attention—some favorably and some unfavorably, so make yours the former.

Effect is the result of efficient cause—you cannot expect to produce profitable effects from inefficient advertising.

Elliot's Citrate of Magnesia

FILLS ALL REQUIREMENTS.

Really good Citrate of Magnesia should effervesce strongly without *gushing*, it should be of palatable flavor and stable, and should exhibit in its visible characteristics evidences of the care that should without exception be exercised in the preparation of medicines—it should be pure white and evenly granulated.

Our price is very low. Special terms for contracts of 25 lbs.

5 lb. gold lacquered cans.
3-lb. bottles.
1-lb. lever-topped cans.

E. & Co. Insect Powder
Paris Green
White Lead
Moth Balls

E. & Co. Hellebore
Bluestone
Linseed Oil
Camphor

Effervescent Salts E. & Co.'s

We have special facilities for the manufacture of granular Effervescent Salts and long experience in the work. The greatest care is taken in compounding and manipulating those noted hereunder, so as to insure uniformity in composition and certainty in action. Official Salts are of full pharmacopœial strength. Please write for prices.

Sodium Phosphate, Lithium Citrate,
Vichy Salts, Kissengen Salts,
Potass. Bicarb., Caffeine and Pot Brom.,
Magnesia Citrate.

The ELLIOT & CO.
Limited
TORONTO

Spring Requirements

1903

Paris Green
Blue Vitriol
Sheep Dip, in bulk
Moth Bags, all sizes
Copperas
Glauber Salts
Insect Powder
Chloride Lime
Moth Camphor Balls
Carbolic Acid (Crystals)
Carbolic Acid (Crude Liquid)
Epsom Salts
Powdered Hellebore
Formaldehyde
(By demijohn or less)

Powdered Lye (99%) in 1, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins and 60 lb. kegs.

Sponges in great variety just received from England.

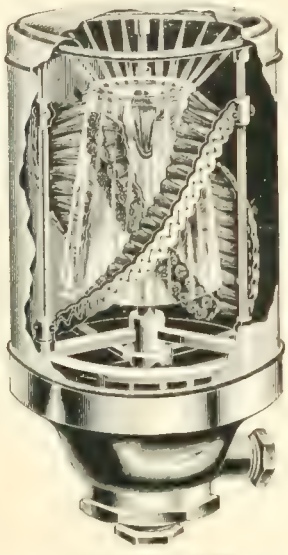
Quotations cheerfully supplied by return mail in every instance.

J. Winer & Co.

HAMILTON

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

The Lightning Tumbler Washer



PAT'D NOV. 20. th 1894.

The only machine in the world with two sets of rapidly revolving brushes. Washes the inside and outside of a glass the same instant.

Ice Cream Soda Glass washed perfectly and better than by hand in ten seconds.

For Prices and Catalogues write to

WHITEMAN MFG. CO.
CANTON, OHIO.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

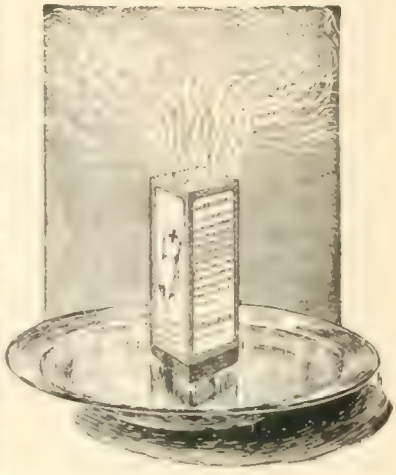
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Lister's Fumigator



A compact candle generating Formaldehyde Gas. Lights with a match. One candle disinfects a room.

Furniture, clothing, pictures, or other articles in the room will not be injured. Mirrors or silver will not be tarnished.

Effectual in destroying odors in public buildings, halls, waiting rooms, depots, basements and cellars.

Formaldehyde Gas is the most powerful disinfectant and germicide yet known.

Lister's Fumigator adapts it to general use in a safe, convenient and inexpensive form.

Manufactured by
JOHNSON & JOHNSON, New Brunswick, N.J.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., - - Montreal
Sole Agents for Canada

Dr. Marshall's

CATARRH SNUFF

Oldest and Best Paying Remedy on the Market.

Retails at 25 cents a bottle.
Pays 50 per cent profit.

An absolute cure for
Catarrh,
Cold in the Head,
Deafness Caused by Catarrh,
Headache,
Hay Fever.

F. C. KEITH, Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All Wholesale Druggists in Canada carry it in stock.

LIQUEFACTION OF SOLIDS BY TRITURATION

By Edsel A. Ruddiman, Ph.M.

It is a well known fact that certain substances when triturated together produce liquids or masses. This property of solids is more common than is generally supposed. In some instances the liquefaction is undoubtedly due to the formation of new chemical compounds, in other instances it is probably due to the liberation of water of crystallization or of hydration; in still others it is perhaps due to the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.

In the experiments made, equal weights of the substances were taken and in no case were more than two rubbed together at one time. No experiments were made varying from this proportion. Each substance was triturated successively with every other substance mentioned in the following list: Acetamid, acetanilid, antipyrin, borneol, bromal hydrate, butyl chloral hydrate, camphor, camphor monobromate, crystallized carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloral alcoholate, diuretin, euphorin, exalgin, lead acetate, menthol, methacetin, naphtalin, naphtol (beta), phenacetin, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, resorcin, salicylic acid, salol, sodium phosphate, sodium salicylate, thymol, urea, urethane.

In the following paragraphs only those substances are mentioned which produce liquids or soft masses with the substance first given in the paragraph. Where a dry powder resulted, the substance thus producing it is not mentioned :

Acetamid gives a liquid or soft mass with bromal hydrate, butyl chloral hydrate, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, lead acetate, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, resorcin, sodium phosphate, thymol, or urethane.

Acetanilid gives a liquid or soft mass with carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, pyrocatechin, resorcin, or thymol. It is said to give a mass with antipyrin, but the writer failed repeatedly to get it.

Antipyrin, with carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, euphorin, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, resorcin, thymol, or urethane, gives a liquid or soft mass. With bromal hydrate, salol, or chloral hydrate it gives a damp powder which quickly dries. It is said to give a mass with acetanilid, butyl chloral hydrate, salicylic acid or sodium salicylate, but this seems to be a mistake.

Borneol, borneo camphor, with bromal hydrate, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, menthol, naphtol, pyrocatechin, resorcin, salol, thymol, or urethane forms a liquid or soft mass.

Bromal hydrate liquefies with acetamid, borneol, carbolic acid, exalgin, menthol, pyrocatechin, urea, or urethane. With diuretin or methacetin it gives a stiff mass, which dries, and, with antipyrin, it gives a damp powder, which dries quickly.

Butyl chloral hydrate gives a liquid or soft mass with acetanilid, carbolic acid, exalgin, menthol, pyrocatechin or urethane. With antipyrin, camphor, or thymol it is said to liquefy, but a powder was obtained in each case.

Camphor with carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, menthol, naphtol, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, resorcin, salol, thymol, or urethane gives a liquid or soft mass. It is said to liquefy with butyl chloral hydrate.

Camphor monobromate with carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, pyrocatechin, salol, or thymol, gives a liquid or soft mass.

Carbolic acid (phenol) gives a liquid or soft mass when triturated with acetamid, acetanilid, antipyrin, borneol, bromal hydrate, butyl chloral hydrate, camphor, camphor monobromate, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, diuretin, euphorin, exalgin, lead acetate, menthol, methacetin, naphtalin, naphtol, phenacetin, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, resin, resorcin, salol, sodium phosphate, thymol, urethane, chloralamid, terpin hydrate, or antisepsin. Carbolic acid is hygroscopic and gives damp powders with most substances.

Chloral alcoholate liquefies with acetamid, acetanilid, antipyrin, borneol, camphor, camphor monobromate, carbolic acid, diuretin, euphorin, exalgin, menthol, methacetin, pyrocatechin, resorcin, salol, thymol, urea, and also with urethane.

Chloral hydrate liquefies with acetamid, acetanilid, borneol, camphor, camphor monobromate, carbolic acid, diuretin, euphorin, exalgin, lead acetate, menthol, methacetin, phenacetin, pyrocatechin, urethane, benzamid, quinine sulfate, saligenin, or salocoll. With antipyrin it gives a damp powder, quickly becoming dry.

Diuretin (phenylsuccinimide ethylate) forms a liquid or soft mass with carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate or chloral hydrate. With bromal hydrate, pyrocatechin, or pyrogallol it gives a stiff mass, each time.

Euphorin (phenyl urethane) gives a liquid or soft mass with antipyrin, borneol, bromal hydrate, camphor, camphor monobromate, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, exalgin, menthol, pyrocatechin, resin, resorcin, salol, thymol, or urethane.

Exalgin gives a liquid or soft mass with bromal hydrate, butyl chloral hydrate, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, menthol, naphtol, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, resorcin, salicylic acid, salol, sodium salicylate, thymol, or urethane.

Lead acetate gives a liquid or soft mass with acetamid, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, pyrocatechin, salicylic acid, sodium phosphate, or urea. It gives a stiff mass with pyrogallol, resorcin, sodium salicylate, or urethane.

Menthol gives a liquid or soft mass with borneol, bromal hydrate, butyl chloral hydrate, camphor, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, exalgin, naphtol, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, resin, resorcin, thymol, and also with urethane.

Methacetin produces a liquid with carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, pyrocatechin, or resorcin, and with bromal hydrate it gives a stiff mass.

Naphtalin gives a liquid with carbolic acid or salol, and a damp powder with pyrocatechin.

Naphtol (Beta-) gives a liquid or soft mass with antipyrin, borneol, camphor, carbolic acid, exalgin, menthol, pyrocatechin, or urethane.

Phenacetin gives a liquid with carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, or pyrocatechin. It is said to give a mass on trituration with salicylic acid.

Pyrocatechin forms a liquid with acetamid, acetanilid, antipyrin, borneol, bromal hydrate, butyl chloral hydrate, camphor, camphor monobromate, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, exalgin, lead acetate, menthol, methacetin, naphtol, phenacetin, pyrogallol, salol, sodium phosphate, urea, or urethane. It gives a stiff mass with diuretin or thymol, and a damp powder with naphtalin or resorcin.

Pyrogallol (pyrogallic acid) gives a liquid or soft mass with acetamid, antipyrin, camphor, carbolic acid, ex-

*Merck's Report

algin, menthol, pyrocatechin, sodium phosphate, urea or urethane. It gives a stiff mass with duretin or lead acetate.

Resorcin produces a liquid or soft mass with acetamid, acetanilid, antipyrin, borneol, camphor, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, euphorin, exalgin, menthol, methacetin, or urethane. With lead acetate, pyrocatechin, or sodium phosphate it gives a slightly damp powder, which quickly dries.

Salicylic acid makes a liquid or soft mass with exalgin, lead acetate, sodium phosphate, or urethane. It is said to give a mass with antipyrin or phenacetin but, according to the writer's experiments this is not the case.

Salol (phenyl salicylate) forms a liquid with borneol, camphor, camphor monobromate, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, exalgin, naphtalin, pyrocatechin, resin, thymol, or urethane. It gives a slightly damp powder with antipyrin, which, however, quickly dries.

Sodium phosphate gives a liquid or soft mass with acetamid, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, lead acetate, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, salicylic acid. It forms a slightly damp powder with antipyrin, resorcin or sodium salicylate.

Sodium salicylate is said to give a soft mass with antipyrin, exalgin, or phenacetin, but this is probably not true. It gives a stiff mass with lead acetate and a slightly damp powder with sodium phosphate.

Thymol gives a liquid or soft mass with acetamid, acetanilid, antipyrin, borneol, camphor, camphor monobromate, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, exalgin, menthol, pyrocatechin, resin, salol, or urethane. It is said to liquefy on filtration with butyl chloral hydrate.

Urea becomes soft or liquid with bromal hydrate, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, lead acetate, pyrocatechin, or pyrogallol.

Urethane liquefies or gives a soft mass with acetamid, antipyrin, borneol, bromal hydrate, butyl chloral hydrate, camphor, carbolic acid, chloral alcoholate, chloral hydrate, euphorin, exalgin, menthol, naphtol, pyrocatechin, pyrogallol, resin, resorcin, salicylate acid, salol, thymol, or benzoic acid.

WATER-MISCIBLE FL. EXT. CINCHONA

A water miscible fluid extract of cinchona which is also medicinally active is prepared according to Warin (West. Drugg.), by thoroughly moistening 200 Gm. of powdered cinchona bark with a mixture of 80 Gm. of water and 10 Gm. of hydrochloric acid, allowing to stand for two hours, then packing in a percolator, and percolating with water until the drug is exhausted. The first 150 Gm. of percolate are to be reserved, the remainder of the percolate is to be evaporated in the usual manner to 30 Gm., 20 Gm. of alcohol are to be added, and this mixture then incorporated with the reserved percolate. The product is a brown, very bitter liquid, making a clear mixture with water. The writer states that an alcoholic fluid extract is richest in active and aromatic constituents especially if a small amount of hydrochloric acid has been added to the menstruum, but it does not make a clear mixture with water. The presence of glycerin in this fluid extract is not only useless, but interferes with trituration as well.

SHREWDNESS AND HONESTY

An honest merchant made as strong a statement about his stock as the goods would warrant.

What he said was true.

A shrewd competitor always went him one better.

What he said was not true.

The honest merchant lost some sales, but saved his reputation.

The shrewd competitor fooled a number of people, but lost their friendship.

In the end the honest merchant had the bulk of the business.

In the end the shrewd fellow had nothing but experience.

Moral.—Shrewdness is not a desirable quality in dealing with customers.—Southern Merchant.

COMMERCIAL CHARACTER

We talk glibly of character-building, as though all a young man had to do in order to succeed was to follow prescribed lines of ethics, says the "Carpenter and Builder." This is true in a general way. Honesty, vivacity, punctuality, and industry are sure to be recognized, and the man who does not possess these qualities is, sooner or later, destined to land in the quagmire of commercial contempt. If a man has these qualities, he will be respected, it is true, and editors will not feel any qualms about writing him a good stiff obituary. But he needs more qualities than those to succeed. Predominant among them is system.

The farmer who, when he struck a stone in ploughing, picked it up and put it behind him in the furrow, struck the same stone next year. He wondered, of course, why he didn't make more money since he was so industrious, but it was because he didn't take the trouble to take each stone out of the lot as he ploughed it up. Specialization, with its minute systemization, is the keystone of the modern commercial structure, and method is essential to success.

Courtesy is another feature that is all important. Habitual courtesy works wonders for its possessor, and, in fact, has often landed a man in a much better position than his natural talents would give him any right to aspire to.

Another requisite is the habit of initiation. The little brook that twisted across the meadow of your youth is there to-day, but the current of business life is constantly seeking new channels for itself, and the man, whatever his other talents, who lacks the power to adapt himself to changed circumstances, cannot long stay in the running. Older heads in the business world should realize that they are making a mistake in not heeding the remorseless passing of the days, and bearing in mind that their desk will soon be vacant, and will be filled by the immediately succeeding or the very youngest generations.

Much injury has been and will be done by men of commercial acumen, but thoughtful of themselves or their individual circumstances only, and apparently unconscious of the younger men who are almost treading upon their feet, and waiting for a word of advice or encouragement to develop profound business tact and character.

Instances are very numerous where successful business and even professional men have no offspring worthy to take their places when the time of retirement or separation comes; and this condition has been undoubtedly brought about in many instances by a failure on the part of the senior to consider the young men a part and parcel of his responsibility.

MANY POINTS

OF SUPERIORITY FAVOR

WARNER'S

EFFERVESCENT
Lithia Tablets
Each tablet contains 4 grains Citrate Lithia
A tablet dissolved in a glass of pure water, makes a Lithia water which is stronger and more reliable than the natural spring water
WM. R. WARNER & CO
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO

Lithia Original Water Tablets

The kind that discriminating Druggists sell and appreciative consumers want when they ask for Lithia Tablets

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

The Oldest Makers of Fly Paper in Canada

We call the special attention of the trade to

BRIGGS' FLY MATS

As manufactured by us for the past 35 years, and still acknowledged
: . : : : : THE BEST IN THE MARKET : : : : :

OUR SHOO FLY PAPER

is a general favorite and brings you a handsome profit.
We are booking orders now, and if our travellers do not call soon enough, mail us your order for shipment at your own dates.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS

31 King St. West HAMILTON, ONTARIO

DRUGGISTS' DODGERS

2 Colors. ½ Tone Cuts. Book Paper.

(Note:—A Series = 5 Illustrations; 5 Series (A to E) = a Set.)

PRICES (printed 2 colors, F.O.B., Toronto):—

ANY ONE SERIES

10,000 Dodgers (5 illustrations, 2,000 each, different ad. for ea.) $16.50
50,000 " " 10,000 " " ") 49.25

SET

25,000 " (25 illustrations, 1,000 " " ") 48.50

Can be used at different times, giving several fresh supplies of artistic 2-colored sheets at price of cheap-looking one-story dodger. : : :

Are never thrown away without being looked at and read. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

Send for specimen sheet—Complete set Illustrated Blanks. 25,000 Dodgers, 25 illustrations, 1,000 of each, book paper, in sheet or cut, $24.00.

"Business Literature"

Sec'y Frank Vipond 46 Land Security Chambers, TORONTO

A GOOD SELLING LINE FOR THE WINTER

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

For Chilblains and Chapped Hands, and Skin Ailments generally.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations

AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal
LYMAN BROS. & Co., Limited, and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto.
J. D. PARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.
HENDERSON BROS., per M. DOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

and other wholesale houses who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C 6 H 5 MARK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

We have been passing through a crisis of change in commercial life and plans during the past few years, and "specializing" in every department appears to be the fundamental element of success. Not more than a decade ago it was not considered at all necessary for a young man to have beyond a common school education if he intended to take up a commercial life; but now it is very necessary that a young man should have gone through a period of close study, so that the habits of application and attention may have been developed and a large range of knowledge concentrated on the branch of business that he may have selected.

The young business man should continue his studies after entering upon the commercial life, and realize that he is facing strong conditions which must be met and overcome. The power of realizing a commercial character and success beyond the monetary feature, in any branch of business, depends more largely on these features of study and application, with a serious comprehension of what we are aiming to become, than even the genius with which Nature may have endowed us. When a young man, upon entering business, manifests these attractive qualities, he should be given the atmosphere in which they can alone be developed and used for the advantage of his seniors. It is hard to make men over, and we love to dwell on the ideal; but there is really nothing which should hurt us more than to see a fine effort wasted and contracted because there is no appreciative spirit; and it was simply looked upon as one of the daily cogs of the business to grind and grind, and at last wear out.

Surely every firm, in filling subordinate positions, should recognize the responsibilities surrounding them, and that it means just as much to develop a life as that the right side of the profit and loss account should be substantially increased by a proficient assistant. The trouble many boys give, and the numerous changes necessary, are frequently discouraging, and it looks as though the proper stuff is hard to get; but, nevertheless, very many of these boys have a good foundation away underneath the surface, and if they are given some advice, and caused to realize just what the business life means, will sober and make splendid men.

——Publicity——

In charge of Frank Vo[illegible]

With the back of March broken, every up-to-date druggist should have the details of his spring advertisements well under consideration. Man's spring ailments are the druggists' golden opportunity. In addition to this field, the druggists, in country towns at least, should gather a fair harvest from the agricultural or horticultural side lines. By the exercise of a little thought the window could be made to do splendid service. Let it be cleared of all the customary variety of show goods; and at the back and across the full width of the window flooring, run the legend in bold, clear lettering:

"Nature's Needs for Every Form of Life."

This should be hung at a height equal to the eye level from the street. Beneath it should hang—equi-distant—three other signs: "Human," "Animal," "Vegetable." Each of these would represent a division of the window flooring. In the centre of the "human" division place one or more terra-cotta or plaster figures—models of athletes or a hercules. At the same point in the "animal" division station the best specimens of cow, horse and other domestic animal obtainable, the contents of a large-sized child's Noah's Ark could be made to do very effective service, being backed by as large a figure as possible of a horse or cow in terra-cotta or plaster. In the centre of the "vegetable" division place a large flowering plant, and around it several smaller plants until almost the vanishing point is reached in a seedling sprouting from the smallest pill boxes.

Build a double wall between the divisions of package goods bearing relation to the division which they face. Thus the wall between the "human" and the "animal" divisions would show your blood purifier on one side, and your cattle spice or sheep wash or other condiment on the other. Similarly, the wall between the "animal" and the "vegetable" should be true to each division. A wall should also enclose the whole piece at the back, and the sides should not be more than one package high. The space in each division should then be filled, but not crowded with generous samples of A FEW ONLY [illegible] the [illegible] lines applicable to each.

At an outside cost of $10.00, and a few hours' labor, the druggist possessed of some measure of artistic [illegible] could work out the idea to the point where his window would be one of the show pieces of the town.

We have capitalized the words "a few only" in referring to the lines to be displayed. It is with window dressing as with newspaper or dodger advertising—there must be lucidity and ease of comprehension. If a man be attracted to the "human" division of the window we have roughly sketched, he should be impressed forcibly with one thing as helpful in certain conditions. That condition may, or may not, be his then, but it may be his some day, or he may meet some friend who is at the time in that very condition. If the impression made upon his mind by the remedy in the window were as deep as it ought to have been, just as soon as he meets that condition in himself or in another, his mind will revert to that remedy instinctively. He will talk of it, and in all probability try it. Certainly he will advise the other man to try it. But if the impressing power of the window were scattered over a few score different commodities he is likely to have gone away without any impression upon his mind of any one of them.

A good spring window ad. can be made by the use of a small kettle kept boiling over a burner or spirit lamp, backed by a well-lettered card, "Boils all day—with some men it's Boils all Spring, because they have not used our spring tonic or blood purifier."

SPRINGLETS

An Easter bonnet goes ill with a foggy complexion. Our spring tonic will make your face match your bonnet.

Spring means you should feel full of spring and elasticity. If you don't your blood is still clogged with winter. Our spring tonic will make you seasonable.

Your teeth should be as white and your breath as fragrant as an Easter

lily and they will be if you use our tooth paste every morning.

Spring is the time to prepare baby to resist attacks of summer complaints. Give him Baby Powders now, and when summer comes you will not be drenching him with medicines.

The whole year is Lent to some people. They fast, not from choice or religious conviction, but from the necessities of the stomach. They need not do this if they will assist nature by taking our Stomach Help.

"Winter lingering in the lap of May" is the way the poet puts it; but "winter lingering in the blood" is the way many people feel in spring. Nature's Remedy for this unnatural state of affairs is a bottle of our spring tonic.

LEMON JUICE AND THE TYPHOID BACILLUS

A recent bulletin of the Chicago Board of Health, speaking of the alleged germicidal action of lemon juice, says:

The study of the action of lemon juice on the typhoid bacillus and on the colon bacilli, which are the cause of many forms of acute intestinal and other diseases, has been continued in the laboratory with very interesting results. The juices of different specimens of lemons were found to vary materially in germicidal action—that from some specimens requiring as much as 10 per cent. to kill all the exposed germs.

Experiments with other fruit juices have also been made on quite an extended scale. Lime juice, apple juice, the juice of grape fruit and grape juice have been tested. While all of these have a more or less inhibiting effect on the growth or vitality of these bacilli, the bottled grape juice found in grocery stores gave the most conclusive results, although there was a marked difference between the brands. With some brands a proportion of 1 per cent. effectually and permanently destroyed the vitality of both the typhoid and the colon bacilli—"no growth" at the end of seven days' incubation.

Cultures of these germs were used to infect both distilled water and water from the laboratory tap, in a strength of about 10,000,000 bacilli to a cubic centimeter—about one-third of a teaspoonful. The bottled grape juice was then added in proportions varying from 1 to 5 per cent. Examinations made at one-minute intervals showed that some brands had killed the germs at the end of the first minute as also does the lemon juice if of proper strength. The effect is almost instantaneous.

The advantage of those brands of bottled grape juice which gave these results is that the quantity required (1 per cent.) does not affect the flavor of the water or disturb digestion, as lemon juice does with some individuals.

The freshly extracted juice of the grape prepared in the laboratory had no effect on the bacilli even in a proportion as high as 100 per cent.

MACERATION PREFERABLE TO PERCOLATION

By Eugene P. Sandwick

The process of percolation is a very indefinite method of extracting the medicinal properties of powdered drugs. The Pharmacopœia directs that a drug of the proper fineness of powder be properly placed in one of a number of kinds of percolators, moistened with a small quantity of the proper menstruum, and allowed to stand until, to all intents and purposes, the medicinal virtues are nearly if not entirely extracted.

As is known by all practical pharmacists, the process is very trying, as well as indefinite, in results obtained. From my own experience, after following the formula to the letter as given by the Pharmacopœia for the making of tincture opium, I have often been obliged to resort to maceration to complete the preparation, with the result that after a proper test was applied, I found the finished tincture fully up to the standard of the Pharmacopœia.

Perhaps the reason why percolation was adopted was to make tinctures more rapidly, if so then all the more reason why maceration is more preferable.

My experience has taught me that treating a drug of the proper fineness of powder placed in a suitable vessel with the menstruum and allowing to stand a definite length of time, is the best method of extracting the active principle without the unnecessary evaporation which occurs in the process of percolation, while also minimizing the expense of percolating apparatus and the danger which so often happens of not properly packing the drug so that the solvent will pass through properly. The cost will be less, the finished product more definite, the loss by evaporation practically none, and the quality absolutely the same each time.

As a suggestion I would advise that the present process of preparing the following tinctures by percolation be substituted for that of maceration:

Aconite.	Gentian Comp.
Aloes and Myrrh.	Hops.
Arnica Flowers.	Hydrastis.
Arnica Root.	Hyoscyamus.
Bitter Orange Peel.	Krameria.
Sweet Orange Peel.	Lavender Comp.
Belladonna Leaves	Lobelia.
Byronia.	Matico.
Calendula.	Opium.
Calumba.	Physostigma.
Cannabis.	Pyrethrum.
Cantharides.	Quassia.
Capsicum.	Rhubarb.
Cardamom.	Rhubarb Aromat.
Cardamom Comp.	Rhubarb Sweet.
Catechu Comp.	Sanguinaria.
Chirata.	Squill.
Cimicifuga.	Serpentaria.
Cinchona.	Stramonium Seed
Cinchona Comp.	Strophanthus.
Cinnamon.	Sumbul.
Colchicum Seed.	Valerian.
Saffron.	Valerian Ammon.
Cubeb.	Vanilla.
Digitalis.	Veratrum Viride.
Nut-Gall.	Ginger.
Gelsemium.	

All the above-named tinctures which are specified to be prepared by percolation, may be ground to the fineness of powder ordered by the Pharmacopœia, the same proportion of drug and menstruum used, placed in a wide-mouthed bottle, and agitated occasionally during forty-eight hours. The result will be a tincture which contains all the medicinal qualities of standard Pharmacopœial strength. Perhaps the only possible exception may be tincture of opium, which from practical experience I have found to be perfect if prepared as follows:

Gum opium ... ... 12 av. ozs.
Boiling water ... ... 64 fl. ozs.
Alcohol, to make .....128 fl. ozs.

Upon the opium which has been reduced to small pieces, and placed in a large mortar, pour the water, triturate until reduced to a smooth paste, transfer to a wide-mouthed bottle and add alcohol to make 128 fl. ozs. Allow to stand forty-eight hours with occasional agitation, then filter.

(This, it must be remembered, is for the U. S. P. (Ed. C. D.)

The man who knows it all is not always the one who gets the best of a bargain.

*Merck's Report.

ROB ROY PENS.

Sold by all Stationers in 18 varieties in

6d., 1s. and gross boxes

HINKS, WELLS & Co. beg to draw attention to this new series of turned up, pointed and other pens, made of the same material, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works, as the well known series of Waverley Pens, which Hinks, Wells & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901), manufactured for and supplied to the proprietors thereof.

HINKS, WELLS & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

JOHN HEATH'S PENS

Got the lead 45 Years ago and have held it ever since.

"The Pen of a ready writer"—in 9 cases out of 10 is one of John Heath's Celebrated Steel Pens. British made throughout.

Send for SAMPLE BOX of 24 Kinds, to

London Agency:

24 St. Bride St., E.C.

Here are a few of the most popular favorites:

"TELEPHONE,"
"POSTAL TELEGRAPH"
"J," BARRISTERS,"
"OLD COURT HAND."

Try them all, and stick to the one you like best.

"THE KINDS THAT SELL"

PLANTEN'S CELEBRATED C & C BLACK CAPSULES

Keep your Stock well up and lose no Sales.
Popular Priced and Reliable.
Worth-while Profits to the Retailer.

PLANTEN'S "CAPSULES" AND "PERLOIDS" TRADE MARK OF SANDAL OIL

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Essential=Oils

Almond Oil Olive Oil

Lautier Fils = = Grasse, France
Paris, London, New York

Sheepswool Sponges

A ONE-MONTH OFFER

FOR the first time in three years we can offer Sheepswool Sponges in all sizes at 3c, 6c., 8½c, 12½c., 15c., 17c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 55c., 65c., 75c. and 85c. each.

We have graded these goods a size larger right along the line, and with size, shape, and unequalled wearing quality combined, we consider this to be positively the greatest **VALUE** offer we have ever made.

We will mail samples to any of our customers who will drop us a card

Saunders & Evans

Limited

TORONTO

MAJOR'S Celebrated Cements

...FOR...

China, Rubber and Leather.

You can stock no better sellers as they are in active demand.
All one price 15c. per bottle.
Jobbers' price list on application.

A. MAJOR, Sole Proprietor,
461 Pearl St., New York

Agent for the Dominion of Canada
D. Watson & Co, 444 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Beware

of using imitations of our celebrated

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful to delicate skins.

Baby's Own Soap is [illegible]

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS, MONTREAL

See our name on every box.

This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold to the trade from

HALIFAX TO VICTORIA

by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Hattie & Mylius
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons, Canadian Drug Co., S. M. McDiarmid & Co.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co., proprietors.
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Evans & Sons, Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Dominion Drug Co., J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Bole Drug Co.
VANCOUVER and VICTORIA—Henderson Bros., McDowell, Atkins & Watson
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton WITH A COMMON PEN Without a Preparation

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

Ladies Whose Trade You Would Like to Have

Send names and we will mail samples and refer them to you for

H AND H TRADE MARK

THE UNEQUALLED CLEANER

Does all sorts of special cleaning such as cannot be done by ordinary soaps; removes stains, and yet is so injurious either to delicate fabrics or the skin.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists from Halifax to Vancouver. Its use creates a want.

JAMES McINTOSH

34 Yonge Street TORONTO

TOWLE'S

Pennyroyal AND Steel Pills

FOR FEMALES.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

WE desire to call the attention of the trade to our new Cough Remedy

Muskoka Pine Syrup

which was put on the Canadian Market in the Fall of 1900. The sales have been most gratifying. It is a large-sized package, neat and attractive in appearance, and a ready seller.

For prices write to

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.
MONTREAL

TRADE WITH ENGLAND

Every Canadian who wishes to trade successfully with the old country should read

"Commercial Intelligence"

The address is

168 Fleet Street, London, England

The cost is only 1 cents per week, including postage. (Annual subscription, 2 dollars, 11 cents).

Moreover, regular subscribers are allowed to advertise without charge in the paper. See the rules.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS*

The following suggestions and devices while not all original have this much in their favor that I myself have used them and found them of practical value and I therefore bring them to your notice in the hope that they may prove of some service to some of you.

The first thing of which I shall speak is a little scheme for filling the little two-ounce pomade bottles with witch-hazel jelly or preparations of a similar consistency and composition.

Take a gallon funnel and fit over the neck a piece of rubber hose about three inches long. Then get two corks which will fit in the hose, and bore a hole about half an inch in diameter in each cork, fitting into one piece of cork a tin cylinder (the spout from a glycerine can works nicely). Now slip in the cork before the spout is attached to the hose, and then put in the cork with the spout.

Where the two pieces of cork meet have a space sufficient to admit a spatula through an incision in the hose. This acts as a valve to start or stop the flow of the contents of the funnel.

Now cut a circular hole in a board large enough to hold the funnel securely and adjust the height by means of two boxes at either end of the board, and you are ready to begin filling, which can be done rapidly without waste of material or soiling of the container.

A somewhat similar arrangement is very useful for filling such liquids as are put up in little containers, the necks of which are very small. Take a gallon, or any size funnel desired, and fit into the neck a cork into which has been fitted a piece of glass tubing about one-quarter of an inch in diameter, and slip a piece of rubber tubing about two feet long over the end; now use the same board as above to hold the funnel, and, grasping the rubber tube between the thumb and fore-finger, begin filling the vials, stopping or starting the flow of liquid by means of pressure on tube.

A clamp like ones used on fountain syringes acts nicely to stop the flow of liquid permanently.

The following system of labelling and marking stock is a great saver of time and a wonderful help to one taking a position in a strange store:

Take the ordinary gummed labels and upon them write the following items: Cost per Lb. or Pt.—selling price per Lb. or Pt., and number blank. Paste one of these on each bottle, box, drawer, or container in the store.

Now arrange a label cabinet large enough to contain labels for everything in stock, and divide it into small compartments to suit sizes of labels, numbering each compartment consecutively. The next step is to get a little book with index, and alphabetically arrange all the labels in the cabinet, hanging this book on the side of the cabinet. Then place labels in cabinet, arranging them so that the number on the container corresponds with number in cabinet. It now becomes an easy matter for even a stranger to get a label for anything in a few seconds and without aid from any one. For instance, he sells two ounces spirit camphor.

On back of bottle containing the spirit camphor he finds the following data: Cost per Pt., selling price per Pt., number 73. Going to label cabinet he opens drawer and looks for compartment No. 73, which contains the labels for spirit camphor, and then, too, without any inquiry or bothering any one, he is able from the information on the bottle to tell the customer the price of article. The little book is a help in case one fails to note or forget the number on container—he can then look in book and find the number opposite the name of article to be labeled.

This scheme of numbering can also be applied advantageously to such small articles as patent pills, ointments, headache powders, etc.

Arrange a certain space to accommodate these articles and make each shelf about six inches in height.

Have boxes made of heavy cardboard with tops; about sixteen inches deep, seven inches wide and six inches high to fit the shelves. Now number these boxes consecutively, and have a little indexed book hanging on side of cabinet, arranging in it alphabetically everything in the cabinet, and place the number of the box containing the article opposite the name in the book. You can put several items in one box into as many spaces. It is an easy matter now to get any article by referring to the book, which gives the number of container.

This, besides being a rapid way of getting at the article wanted, [illegible] to always keep a line of stock on hand.

One [illegible] to remove an [illegible] old label from the bottle and [illegible] most simple as well as most [illegible] way of doing this is to wet the label and then hold it over a gas [illegible] other flame for a few seconds when it can be removed without trouble.

I will now bring this paper to a close by describing one of the simplest, yet one of the handiest arrangements that has proved of value to me. This is a bottle which I use in making deodorized tincture of opium.

After exhausting the opium and reducing the percolate to the required amount, the ether is added and the whole placed in a bottle to be shaken. The ethereal solution separates upon standing, and Pharmacopœia instructs us to pour it off. Here is where this bottle serves its purpose. About a quarter of an inch above the junction of ethereal and the aqueous solutions bore a hole, by means of a rat-tail file and turpentine, large enough to admit a No. 3 cork. (Of course, this bottle when so arranged will answer only for the same quantity each time.) Into this cork fit a piece of glass tubing about two inches long, closing the outer opening with another cork.

Now fit the cork containing the glass tubing into the bottle and after shaking sufficiently let stand till separation takes place, when, the outer cork being removed, the ether will nearly all drain out and the aqueous contents will not be at all disturbed, which is almost an impossibility if you attempt to separate the two layers by pouring off the ether.

*Read at meeting of the Kentucky Pharm. Association by M. N. Overton.

LITTLE TRICK WORTH KNOWING

It is often desired to separate postage stamps that are stuck together without destroying the paste, so that they can be used without another application of paste. This can be done by dipping the stamps in water for a few seconds (not as long as is usually done), shaking off the excess of water, and heating with a match as much as possible without burning. The heat expands the water between the stamps and separates them, so that they can be easily pulled apart, and are ready for use.

Prosperity follows in the wake of the hustling druggist.

A REMARKABLE DRUG BUSINESS

In the February issue of Merck's Report appears the following description of an up-to-date prescription drug store, which, we think, will interest our readers. Mr. E. Von. Hermann, the proprietor, says:

"One of the most interesting and most unique buildings in the world for the medical and pharmaceutical fraternity is to be found at the southwest corner of State and Washington streets, Chicago, the Reliance Building, practically in the heart of Chicago, at the intersection of State and Washington streets. It is fourteen stories high, devoted almost entirely to the medical profession, there being over 200 physicians and about forty dentists beneath its roof. Some physicians occupy their own suites; others rent only hours from the Reliance Co. The fourteenth and ninth floors are each practically one large waiting-room, with a number of adjoining private offices. A young lady attendant has charge of each of these floors and she directs the patients to the different private offices.

"On the second floor of the building will be found besides doctors, a large, spacious library furnished by the house with a large supply of new and interesting literature from the latest European and American writers.

"The front part of the second floor is devoted to the pharmacy of the house. The pharmacy is somewhat a clearing-house of the building, in which will be found change and stamps and other conveniences which the doctor needs in daily life. If he wishes to know about any new preparation he calls at the druggist's, who stands ever ready to give the desired information. The pharmacy does not sell any patent medicines, either toilet goods, candies or soda-water. It is pure and simple a prescription-room. The writer, who has been on the street (31st and Indiana avenue) can only state it is heaven on earth from a pharmaceutical standpoint. Business starts at 10 o'clock and after 5 o'clock it is all over. We go home like other mortals and enjoy ourselves for the rest of the day. No Sunday work to speak of—we are open from 10 to 1 merely to refill prescriptions and for general clearing up, as we find little time to do so during the week. The pharmacy employs five men in all. Three are full registered prescription clerks, one assistant registered clerk, and one colored porter as errand boy. There is no cleaning work connected with the store, as the house takes care of that.

"In reference to the stock carried in such a pharmacy I wish to state it is of the greatest importance to handle nothing but the very best. It is necessary to carry a complete stock of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, as the people have a perfect right to expect the very best from such a place. It is needless to say Merck's goods are prevalent, and the doctors who visit our place daily take pride in recommending such a place to their patients. You must take great care in preserving the confidence of your physicians, as you are depending more or less on their good will—more so than if you were on the street. The clerks in such an establishment have pleasant hours, but there is more expected of them than the average clerk. They must be quick in their work, very accurate, and well versed in filling prescriptions. The average number of people who are carried up daily in four elevators is about 11,000—more people than a fairly good-sized city can boast of."

WATCH YOUR STOCK

There is one place for needed reform in many drug stores, especially in the smaller towns, and that is in the manner of stock-keeping. There are too many druggists who are not judicious buyers; there are many more who regard it their privilege to sell any article that is in stock, no matter how long it may have been there. Some will hand out packages of pressed herbs which have been bored full of holes by worms. Some will dispense in mixtures salts which have deliquesced and turned into liquid form; some will sell essential oils which have taken on the odor and appearance of turpentine; plasters which bear revenue stamps of 1862 will be handed out, and the seller gloat over the fancy that he has got rid of a "sticker" which has long since lost its ability to stick to anything but the old stock department of the store. These are samples. Most druggists know all about this kind of stuff. Every such sale is to the disadvantage of any man who expects to continue in business for any length of time in one location. "Be sure your sin will find you out" is applicable to every druggist who permits any article to go out from his establishment, which is not as fresh, pure and reliable as it is possible for him to procure it.

Very few stocks are as hard to preserve as drug stocks. A large percentage of the items in every drug store are perishable. Tinctures and fluid extracts will precipitate or gelatinize; chemicals are affected by light and atmosphere; plasters will lose their elasticity; pills and solid extracts will become hard; ointments and cerates will grow rancid; powdered drugs and herbs will become wormy or mouldy; rubber goods will grow hard and worthless; and so along the line of almost every branch of a drug stock. What then is the remedy? Is every substance that has lost its first estate to be discarded? If so, where is the profit to come from out of the entire business? Here is the field for the exercise of those qualities which go so far to make the successful pharmacist.

The percentage of profit on druggists' wares has long been the theme of common ridicule. Many druggists have become sensitive over such comment and hesitate to exact the portion of profit on their sales which the proper conduct of their business requires.

Added to this timidity is the keen competition often from reckless and unscrupulous men who may for a time prosper at the apparent expense of their more conscientious neighbors. But who ever knew of a poor or dishonest pharmacist permanently damaging a competent and honest one? A druggist must make large profits if he keeps his stock in prime order and sells only the best articles which are fresh and clean, otherwise he is doomed to ultimate failure. Let him buy only in such quantities as are absolutely necessary to meet the demands of his business. The numerous jobbing houses and the modern methods of rapid transit enable him to secure supplies in a very brief space of time. Better pay a higher price for small quantities, and express charges when necessary, than to accumulate a lot of stuff which in a few months is utterly worthless.

To be a good stock-keeper requires a degree of alertness which is often lacking in pharmacists who in other respects are competent men.—Midland Druggist.

Office of the Ferrol Company, Limited

124 King Street West

TORONTO, 14th March, 1903

To the Trade:—

We take the liberty of addressing this open letter to the Retail Chemists and Druggists of the Dominion in order to acquaint them with certain changes in our name, location and business methods.

You are no doubt aware that, while FERROL has been on the market for some years, it has not been advertised except in the Medical Journals and has depended entirely for its sale on doctors' prescriptions and the recommendations of those who have used Ferrol and been benefited by it. In this way a considerable business has developed but we realize that thousands of people who are in urgent need of just such a preparation as Ferrol have never even heard of it.

We are pleased to announce that we have at last arranged for a campaign of vigorous advertising of such a character as will undoubtedly create a large demand for Ferrol, but which will not alienate the physicians of Canada or cause them to withdraw the cordial endorsation they have so fully given to our preparation.

We have also made arangements for extensive sampling and we are certain this will greatly assist in creating a demand for Ferrol.

We have adopted a new and very attractive label. We have arranged for a much heavier bottle to minimize breakages and we shall pack our goods with the greatest care in order to avoid freezing when shipping in cold weather.

We have also decided to discontinue the manufacture of ''Ferrol with Creosote,'' ''Ferrol with Acid Phosphates'' and ''Ferrol with Manganese'' so that, in future, Ferrol will be in ONE FORM, ONE SIZE and at ONE PRICE.

Ferrol has been placed on the Druggists' Protective Price List and the retail price, 75 cents per bottle, will be strictly maintained, thus ensuring a handsome margin of profit to the retailer.

Finally, we have secured commodious premises in Toronto for our OFFICES, WAREROOMS and LABORATORY and shall be in a positon to supply the largely increased demand for Ferrol which we confidently look for.

Soliciting the honor of your patronage, I am

Yours faithfully,

F. M. TUCKETT,

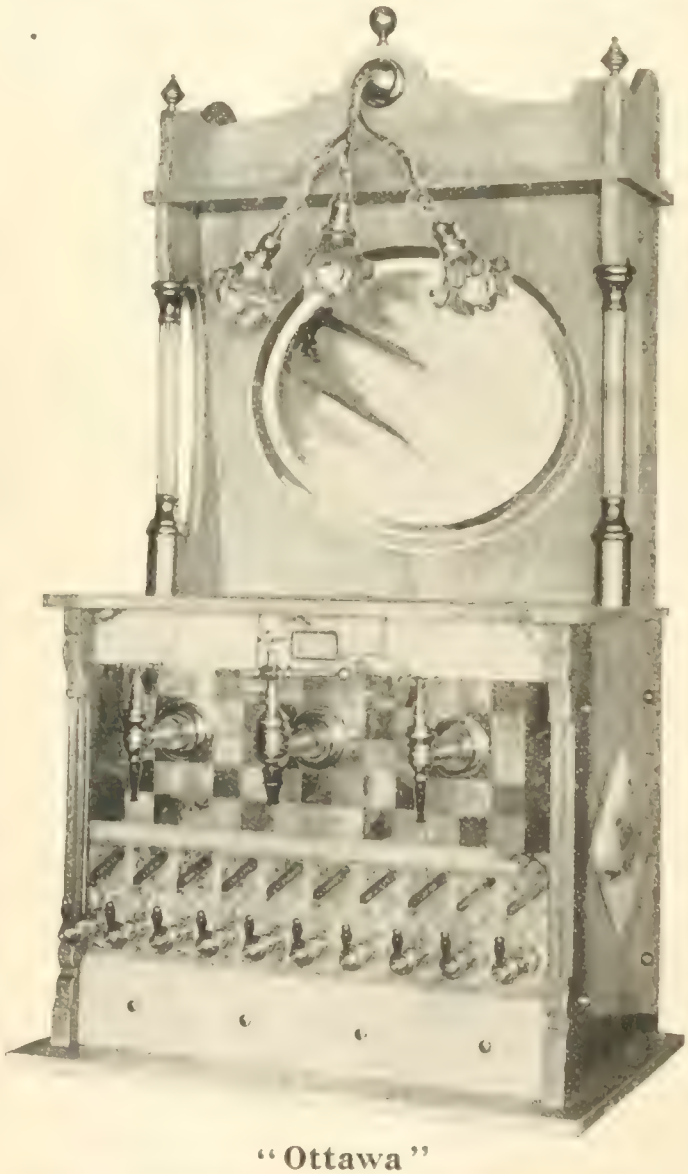
Managing Director.

Fletcher Mfg. Co.

440-442 Yonge Street 29-31 Hayter Street

TORONTO, ONT.

Write for our new Catalogue : : Terms Reasonable



"Ottawa"

Specially designed for dispensers having a limited space.

Manufacturers of

Onyx Marble

and Silver-plated

Soda Fountains

Steel Cylinders

Liquid Gas

Fruit Syrups

Carbonators

Suitable for Soda Fountain Trade.

Write for Prices

Before placing your order.

All the latest improvements are embodied in our Carbonators

Sole manufacturers "Fletcher's"

Patent Julep Straws

MACNAB & ROBERTS, WINNIPEG

Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

Gleanings

CRYSTALLINE HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Staedel has obtained pure hydrogen peroxide in a crystalline state. It melts at two degrees C. Analyses show that it crystallizes in the pure state without water, but crystals containing 10 to 20 per cent. of water were also obtained. Naturally, the crystals are not very stable, and if 1 grain of platinum black is added to them a violent explosion takes place.—Mount. Sci.

Phenosalyl.—Cambe suggests the following formula: Phenol, 600; lactic acid, 50; salicylic acid, 50, borax 80; menthol, 1; thymol, 1, eucalyptol, 1; glycerin, 200. Dissolve the borax in the glycerin by the aid of heat. Add to it, while warm, the salicylic acid, phenol, and lactic acid, when a solution is obtained; cool and add the volatile ingredients.

ATOXYL

Under the name of atoxyl, a new organic compound of arsenic has recently been placed upon the market. It is an amido benzene compound, and occurs as a white, inodorous, and almost tasteless powder. It is only about one twentieth as poisonous as the quantity of arsenic it contains would be in the free state, and has very marked therapeutic properties.—Nouv. Rem.

CREOSOCAMPHOR

This is the trade name for creosote camphorate, an oily liquid in which are one molecule of camphor, and one molecule of creosote. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, glycerin, but insoluble in water. It is recommended as a sedative to the nervous system. It is given in solution with a bland oil, in the proportion of one part of the medicament to 5 parts of oil, a teaspoonful at a time. It may also be given in capsular form, 2 orgns. each from 3 to 5 capsules per dose.—Nat. Drug.

COATING FOR PILLS

The following coating for pills has been proposed:

Balsam Tolu	30 parts
Colophony	3 parts
Absolute alcohol	50 parts
Ether	200 parts
Boiling water	100 parts

Digest the tolu with the alcohol and ether for an hour, frequently stirring, and then decant the liquid; then dissolve the residue, together with the colophony, in the solvents.—Pharm. Centralh.

HYPNOPYRINE

Under the above name there has been introduced a compound which is stated to be a chlorine derivative of quinine, but which is in reality only a mixture. The substance is described as having a very bitter taste, and as being soluble in eight times its weight of water; very soluble in alcohol and in acids, and insoluble in ether and in chloroform. Hypnopyrine is stated to be an antithermic, analgesic, and hypnotic; and is said to have yielded good results in migraine, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is given in doses of 0.25 Gm., three or four times daily in cachets, or else dissolved in syrup of bitter almond.—Rep. Phar.

STABLE COCAINE SOLUTIONS

Jonas states, in the Bulletin of the Belgian Royal Pharmaceutical Society that the addition of 0.1 per cent. of either carbolic or salicylic acid to solutions of cocaine will preserve them for at least two months. He suggests the following formula:

Cocaine hydrochlor.	gr. 25
Distilled water	fl. oz. 2
Salicylic or carbolic acid	gr. 1

The British Pharmacopeia, '98, under the title, "Injecto Cocainæ Hypodermica," makes official a similar preparation, except that the proportion of salicylic acid is increased to about 1½ grains.

STRYCHNICINE

A new alkaloid has been isolated from the leaves—fresh or dried—of strychnos nux vomica. It is present in but very small proportions, 1 kilo of fresh leaves having yielded only 100 milligrams, and has relatively feeble toxic power. From strychnine and brucine it differs by affording a tartarate much less soluble in water than the tartrates of those alkaloids. The free base forms colorless, tasteless, anhydrous crystals from water; the salts are bitter, and give precipitates with most of the alkaloid precipitants. With caustic soda a precipitate is formed which redissolves in [illegible]

PEROXOLES

Prof. Beyl has studied a group of preparations known as peroxoles, liquid antiseptics containing a solution of hydrogen peroxide in combination with other disinfectants. These preparations are composed of from [illegible] to 38 per cent. alcohol, about 3 per cent. of hydrogen peroxide and 1 per cent. of thymol, menthol or camphor the name being according to the choice of the last ingredient—thymosol, menthosol or camphorosol. The author finds that association with these disinfectants greatly increase the antiseptic power of hydrogen peroxide. Aqueous solutions containing 10 per cent. of the peroxoles are usually employed. These correspond to a 1 per cent. solution of mercuric chloride, and possess a more energetic action than 5 per cent. carbolic acid.—Deutsche Zeit.

ESSENCE OF GINGER, SOLUBLE.

1. Fluid extract of ginger. 4 fl. oz.
   Pumice, fine powder. 1 av. oz.
   Water, enough to make 12 fl. oz.

Pour the fluid extract into a bottle, add the pumice, and shake the mixture thoroughly and repeatedly during the course of several hours. Then add the water in portions of about two fluid ounces, shaking well and thoroughly after each addition. When all is added, repeat the agitation occasionally during twenty-four hours, then filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear, and, if necessary, pass enough water through the filter to make twelve fluid ounces.

2. Jamaica ginger, ground 16 av. oz.
   Alcohol 8 fl. oz.

Mix and allow to stand twenty-four hours, then with the same menstruum percolate to obtain twenty-four fluid ounces. To this liquid add two av. ounces magnesium carbonate (heavy), shake thoroughly and add twenty-four fluid ounces of water, shake again and filter.—Nat. Drug.

NEW ELECTRIC CARTRIDGE

An Italian electrician has invented an electric cartridge, which he offers as a substitute for dynamite and smokeless powder in mines, rock blasting and for heavy ordinance.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS, 1903

The figures settled upon by the International Commission appointed in 1900 are calculated upon two systems, O = 16 and H = 1, it not having been found possible to come to an agreement as to which of these should be adopted. In the following table (Zt. f. ang. chem. 1902, 1,305) both are given in parallel columns for convenience of reference:—

		O = 16	H = 1
Aluminum	Al	27.1	27.0
Antimony	Sb	120.	119.3
Argon	A	39.9	39.6
Arsenic	As	75.9	74.4
Barium	Ba	137.4	136.4
Beryllium	Be	9.1	9.0
Bismuth	Bi	208.5	206.9
Boron	B	11	10.9
Bromine	Br	79.96	79.36
Cadmium	Cd	112.4	111.6
Caesium	Cs	133	132
Calcium	Ca	40.1	39.8
Carbon	C	12.0	11.91
Cerium	Ce	140	139
Chlorine	Cl	35.45	35.18
Chromium	Cr	52.1	51.7
Cobalt	Co	59.0	58.56
Copper	Cu	63.6	63.1
Erbium	Er	166	165.5
Fluorine	F	19	18.9
Gadolinium	Gd	156	155
Gallium	Ga	70	69
Germanium	Ge	72.5	72.0
Gold	Au	197.2	195.7
Helium	He	4	4
Hydrogen	H	1.008	1
Indium	In	114	113.2
Iodine	I	126.85	125.9
Iridium	Ir	193.0	191.5
Iron	Fe	55.9	55.5
Krypton	Kr	81.8	81.2
Lanthanum	La	139.9	137.9
Lead	Pb	206.9	205.35
Lithium	Li	7.03	6.98
Magnesium	Mg	24.36	24.18
Manganese	Mn	55.0	54.6
Mercury	Hg	200.0	198.5
Molybdenum	Mo	96.0	95.3
Neodymium	Nd	143.6	142.5
Neon	Ne	20	19.9
Nickel	Ni	58.7	58.3
Niobium	Nb	94	93.3
Nitrogen	N	14.04	13.93
Osmium	Os	191	190
Oxygen	O	16.0	15.88
Palladium	Pd	106.5	105.7
Phosphorus	P	31.0	30.77
Platinum	Pt	194.8	193.3
Potassium	K	39.1	38.86
Praseodymium	Pr	140.6	139.4
Radium	Ra	225	223
Rhodium	Rh	103.0	102.2
Rubidium	Rb	85.4	84.8
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7	100.9
Samarium	Sa	150	148.9
Scandium	Sc	44.1	43.8
Selenium	Se	79.2	78.6
Silver	Ag	107.93	107.12
Silicon	Si	28.4	28.2
Sodium	Na	23.05	22.88
Strontium	Sr	87.6	86.93
Sulphur	S	32.06	31.83
Tantalum	Ta	183	181.6
Tellurium	Te	127.6	126.6
Terbium	Tb	160	158.8
Thallium	Tl	204.1	202.6
Thorium	Th	232.5	230.8
Thulium	Tu	171	169.7
Tin	Sn	119.0	118.1
Titanium	Ti	48.1	47.7
Uranium	U	239.2	237.5
Vanadium	V	51.2	50.8
Wolfram	W	184.0	182.6
Xenon	X	128	127
Ytterbium	Yt	173.0	171.7
Yttrium	Y	89.0	88.3
Zinc	Zn	65.4	64.9
Zirconium	Zr	90.6	89.9

Mohammedan deposits in the Post Office savings banks are enriching the British government, as their religion forbids them to receive interest. They insist on taking out no more than they have put in.

DRUGS IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES

"Ship at once three monkey skins of Socotrine aloes!"

This order, if received by an ordinary, hard-working American druggist, would most certainly "rattle" that patient individual, accustomed as he is to receiving all sorts of outlandish and unintelligible requests. It is hardly likely, though, that the consumer would use this form of order, as it would be more customary to buy by the pound, ounce or grain. But over in the Socotrine-aloes country, this variety of gum is often shipped in monkey skins. Why, I am unable to say, unless it is because the hide of the simian is cheaper and more plentiful than seal skin and more durable than panne velvet. The skins are tightly sewed into the form of a bag, with the hairy side out. Although this form of package still comes into the market, it is seen much less frequently than in former years, a more usual container at present, being a small keg. No doubt the descendants of former Socotrine aloes packages are thankful for the innovation.

The subject of "Drugs in Original Packages" is a large one, and one with which retail dealers are not very familiar. It is the purpose of this article to deal merely with the manner in which some of the principal articles in the drug line are put up and to give a description of the more peculiar forms of packing.

To continue with aloes: The Curacao variety is usually put up in cases of ordinary pattern, weighing (gross) about 150 pounds. Sometimes, however, gourds are used as containers. These, of course, are of various sizes, and are shipped abroad by the barrelful. There is nothing out of the ordinary in the method of putting up Cape aloes, the container being a case, weighing, when filled, about 300 pounds.

That bitter blessing to the victim of chills and fever, quinine sulphate, usually arrives in this country in cases containing ten tin cans, each can holding 100 ounces. The product of the quinine factory at Bandong, Java, is also shipped in 100-ounce cans, but only four of these are packed in a case. Cinchona bark for manufacturing, that is, the root, bark and chips, is at present packed in bales weighing anywhere from [illegible] pounds and protected by a covering of burlap. Thirty years or more ago, South American cinchona, or Peruvian bark, came chiefly in seroons, and some is still shipped in this package. A seroon is rather a peculiar looking affair, being a species of bale protected at the ends and about a third of the way down all four sides with a covering of hide. The hide is cut and sewed into caps which are fitted over the two ends of the package and laced together. The quill, or druggists' bark, is placed in ordinary cases of about 130 pounds gross weight.

Over where the opium comes from, the unspeakable Turk packs the crude gum in large wooden cases, heavily built and lined with zinc to protect the contents from any possible damage, for opium, as is known, is a very valuable article, and one for which there are many uses,, although to one would think so from the lackadaisical state of the American opium market for some months past. The cases, when ready for shipment, contain about 150 pounds of gum.

Cuttlefish bone is put up in a rather peculiar manner. The containers are small boxes made of thin wood, similar to orange and lemon crates. In these the bone is carefully packed with seaweed to reduce breakage to a minimum. Four of the boxes or crates are fastened together, and the whole covered with burlap, forming what is known commercially as a "strap."

Some of the better-known essential oils come into the wholesale market in odd packages. Oil of anise and oil of cassia, for instance, are put up by the almond-eyed Celestial in lead containers, four of which are packed in a wooden case. The interstices between the containers are filled with chaff to prevent damage from jarring or chafing, and the whole is covered with matting, having the appearance, when ready for shipment, of a chest of tea. Over in Bulgaria they pack otto of rose in one and eight-ounce flasks —"coppers" is the technical term— looking very much like an old-fashioned army canteen, such as were used in the Civil War—the kind of canteen the soldier carried with him, not the kind General Corbin wants to have restored to our army posts. The resemblance is all the more marked, as the copper is covered with a light gray felt. The edges of the felt covering and the stopper are sealed with wax,

Southern Drug Journal.

EVANS & SONS
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Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

We guarantee all our pharmaceutical products to be Standard preparations. Quality is the first consideration, not price, but the price is right—Specify "Evans'."

Dealers in Druggists' Sundries

Our travellers are now showing a complete assortment, including many new lines of exceptional value, and will be pleased to receive your order either for import or present shipment, and

Photographic Supplies

We carry a full line of Cameras, Paget Plates and Photo Sundries.
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MONTREAL NEW YORK TORONTO

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LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

MR. DRUGGIST:

I am the silent salesman for "Ideal" Perfumes. Your customers will vouch for my goodness.

This surely proves me a good line.

My nationality is my only handicap.

I confess to being wholly Canadian.

Some Canadian druggists cannot tolerate this and look beyond me through smoked glasses.

I am unpopular with the Custom House.

My patrons don't pay 50 per cent. duty for the privilege of using me.

See me in my new styles.

I will call on you with my salesman.

I am being sold daily to druggists, but I have never been in a departmental store.

I am made by

Sovereign Mfg. Co.
Limited
TORONTO

Robt. Gibson & Sons

Limited

MANCHESTER and LONDON, ENGLAND

These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out in three sizes of

Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS, ½ GROSS AND ¼ GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children eat them with delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SODA GLASS HOLDERS
Soda Spoons
Crushed Fruit Bowls
Straw Jars

ALL NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS
IN HIGH-GRADE SILVER PLATE

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Toilet Sets, Mirrors, Photo Frames, Etc.

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IMPORTERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.

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86 Bay St., TORONTO

PLEASE TRY

CE-ESS-CO'S

Trade Mark

CHOCOLATE

(Our Own Manufacture)

Cream Drops
Burnt Almonds
Walnuts
Ginger

Cream Bar
Wafer Lozenges
Put up in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. boxes, also 5, 10 and 15 cent packages.

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Butter Scotch, Fig Nut, Peanut Brittle, Cough Tablets in 5 and 10 cent packages.

Assorted Wafer Lozenges

Menthol, Horehound, Black Cough and all other flavor drops

HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes.

RENTZ'S Salted Peanuts, French, Cave & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide. Chapireau's Cachets, etc., etc.

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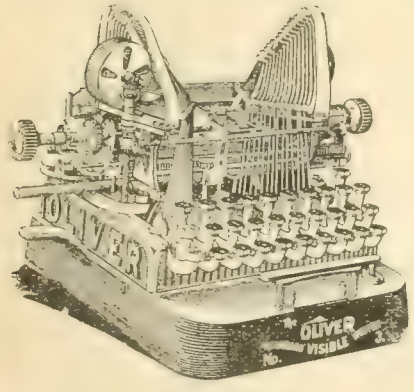

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Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."

—2 Henry VI., iv.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be You bees that make these locks of counsel."

—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

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11 PRIZE MEDALS

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1903 PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

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"True Fruit"

Syrups and Crushed Fruits

EXCEL IN PURITY,
FLAVOR AND STRENGTH

We now have a factory at the Bahama Islands, which enables us to put up Pine-apples where they are raised, giving us a fruit which is ripened in a natural way, greatly improving flavor.

A liberal supply of Handsome Lithographed advertising matter sent with first orders to all customers.

Our factory is the most complete and extensive plant for manufacturing Fruit Syrup in this country, and the materials we use are the best money can buy. This accounts for the high grade of goods we turn out.

stamped with the seal of the distiller. Oil of lemon is also packed in coppers holding from one pound upward, but they are not of the same shape as the rose copper, being cylindrical, with a flat bottom and sloping top. The outside is not covered with felt, but is slightly burnished.

Most curious packages are the civet horns. Some of these are whole horns, looking very much like the powder horns of former days, while others are cut in half, the opening in the larger end being closed by means of a wooden plug. The business end, through which the civet is packed, is fitted with a leather cap, and the whole affair is covered with hide, hairy side out. An empty civet horn is highly prized by pharmaceutical institutions for decorative purposes, but in order to properly admire one of these packages, it must, for obvious reasons, undergo a thorough fumigation. In a spirit of curiosity and desire for knowledge, I smelled of a nice, ripe civet horn one day, just after the contents had been removed. Well, it wasn't the spice-scented air of Borneo—or wherever it is that the air is spice-scented. If the reader has not done it, good advice is, don't.

A really handsome package is a musk caddy. The reader's Chinese laundryman, if, by unlucky chance, his devil has cursed him with one of these destroyers of linen and provokers of profanity, has probably presented him with a small box of tea at New Year's time. These boxes give some idea of a musk caddy, only the latter is constructed on a much more elaborate scale. It is a box with a hinged lid, all covered with a peculiar Chinese paper, and is lined with lead, which is sealed up after the musk pods have been packed. Caddies containing the more expensive grades of musk are sometimes covered with decorated silk. Over and above the aroma of the musk, the caddy has that indescribable Chinesy odor. There are some people who like it.

The Chinese cantharides are shipped in zinc-lined cases, weighing, when full, a picul, or about 133 pounds. The Russian variety, however, is occasionally packed in casks of 250 pounds, but more frequently in cases of 110 pounds. Nux vomica comes in burlap bags, dignified by the name of pockets. Lycopodium is put up in paper packages weighing ten kilograms, or 22 pounds each. Ten of these are shipped in an ordinary, heavy wooden case. Manna is packed in wooden cases, those containing small flake weighing [illegible] pounds and those holding large flake about 80 pounds, gross. Buchu leaves and canabis indica come in bales, the former weighing about 225 pounds, and the latter 150 pounds. These bales are, of course, covered with burlap.

The German and Hungarian chamomiles are shipped in cases of 220 pounds, while the Belgian flowers are put up in 110-pound bags. Mullein flowers are put up in cans weighing about five kilograms, or eleven pounds.

The packages containing balsams are many and varied. Central American copaiba is packed in four-pound tins and shipped two cans in a case. Para copaiba sometimes comes in barrels and sometimes in kegs. Canada and Oregon fir balsams are contained in barrels holding fifty gallons. Balsam Peru is put up in iron drums weighing fifty pounds. Gurjun is also shipped in iron drums. Balsam tolu comes in tins weighing anywhere from ten to fifty pounds.

HOFF'S CONSUMPTION CURE

In answer to a request for a formula for the above remedy, the Bulletin of Pharmacy gives the following:

Acidi arseniosi	0.1
Kali carbonatis depur	0.2
Acidi cinnamylici ($C_9H_8O_2$)	0.3
Aquæ destillatae	5

The first three ingredients must be of the highest purity, and must be boiled over a water-bath in 200 cubic centimeters of water for at least half an hour, replacing from time to time the evaporated water, until a perfect solution results; then add:

Spiritus vini gallici	2.5
Extract. laudani aquos	0.3
Aquæ destillatae	2.5

Sig.: Six (6) drops after dinner, to commence with, increasing the dose from week to week by two drops, until a maximum of twenty-two (22) drops is reached.

METRIC SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES

A Bill has been introduced and favorably reported on in the U. S. House of Congress, providing that after January 1st, 1904, all departments of the Government, in all their business shall use the metric system of the metric system shall be the legal standard.

PREPARATION OF OLEATES, OLEO-PALMITATES AND OLEO-STEARATES IN POWDERED FORM*

[illegible]

As regard the [illegible] oleo-palmitates we find, that in them, we have an invaluable class of substances that act as helpful bearers for an innumerable amount of active medicaments.

The above in their plain, uncombined state, however, are very little desired, but are most usually used in combination with other substances which find ready application in medicine and surgery and, as such, have a vast sphere of adaptability. These medicaments are substances which are capable of uniting directly with them without altering the properties of either in the least, but enhancing their therapeutic value instead, which, while in such a state of combination, have a field of application wide and extensive. In the preparation of the oleo-stearates and oleo-palmitates, as here suggested, the base-zinc is made use of, but potassium, sodium, magnesium or calcium, along with the antiseptic properties of lead, copper and mercury can also be incorporated to suit circumstances.

But as zinc furnishes a base most desirable in all directions, the same will be made use of in the following formulæ, for it has chemical, physical and therapeutic virtues not possessed by the others. In preparing the following solutions, glass instruments should be used throughout the entire process as indicated in each case, so as to insure satisfactory results:

PULVERIZED OLEO STEARATE OF ZINC

First prepare a solution of zinc as follows:

Solution Zinc Acetate.

Zinc acetate	200 grs.
Water distilled	1 oz.

Mix and dissolve to a clear solution, strain if any insoluble particles are noticeable.

Right here the fact should be mentioned that, if a desire is created for any other base than the one suggested, as, for instance, copper, lead or mercury, the acetates of these may be used instead of the zinc acetate.

The process is carried out as for-

*Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association's Meeting, 1902.

mulated and the result will correspond to conditions prevailing. Next proceed to prepare the following:

SOLUTION OLEO-STEARATE OF POTASH

Solution No. I.

Potassa hydrate	[illegible]
Alcohol 95 per cent	[illegible]

Mix and dissolve to a clear solution.

Solution No. II.

Acid stearic (in shavings)	[illegible]
Acid oleic	[illegible]
Alcohol 95 per cent	[illegible]

Warm the stearic acid in a glass vessel to just its melting point and to this add the oleic acid previously warmed to just its boiling point and mix the two acids intimately with a glass rod. Now add the alcohol which has been warmed to just its boiling-point, and mix all three together thoroughly by constant stirring until cool. After cooling, if any hard lumps are noticeable in the mixture, they should be removed by heating, then straining through a piece of wide meshed cloth, then cooled again by constant stirring. Now heat solutions No. I and No. II to just their boiling-points and quickly as possible pour the two solutions simultaneously into a gallon-glass or porcelain vessel. Stir the resultant mixture vigorously until it becomes cool. The result is a thick, soapy, alcoholic solution of oleo-stearate of potash. Gently reheat the above solution again to a lukewarm state and to it add two pints of boiling distilled water and again mix completely by vigorous agitation. After a complete mixture is obtained, quickly as possible pour into it the prepared solution of zinc acetate, which has been warmed to just its boiling point, and thoroughly stir this combined solution to a uniform mixture until cool, which then has a creamy consistency. When cool, add two more pints of boiling distilled water and stir this mixture until this is also cool.

The solution as prepared above then contains the oleo-stearate of zinc and other by-products, which are to be disregarded.

To separate them, pour the solution on a piece of moistened draining-cloth (common toweling is best), with close meshes, suspended over a vessel to catch the wash-water. Collect the precipitate on the cloth and return the wash-water to the drainer from time to time until it shows but a slight turbidity. Wash the precipitate on the drainer repeatedly with quantities of warm water until the wash-water is free of all traces of the acetate of potash and is neutral to litmus paper. After neutrality is accomplished, the cloth and its contents are suspended in a moderately warm place, well protected from contamination and allowed to thoroughly dry. When well dried, the mass is then triturated to a fine impalpable powder. The powder, if carefully prepared, has a nice fluffy white appearance; smooth, soft and greasy to the touch, and possesses a pleasant, bland, fatty odor, somewhat aromatic and neutral in reaction.

In the preparation of the oleo-palmitates the only deviation necessary in the process is the use of 450 grains of palmitic acid instead of the stearic acid, and the process then followed out as stipulated, with results corresponding to substances used.

In working with larger quantities than here specified, the alcohol in the wash-water may be reclaimed by adding potassium permanganate to the water to give it a permanent pink color, and the process of distillation resorted to for its removal. The combinations which may be formed by the addition of other substances are as numerous as they are varied. A partial list is here given, which may be used with one another in varying proportions. Those most generally used are: Acetanilid, acid boric, acid carbolic, acid pyrogallic, acid gallic, acid tannic, acid salicylic, alum, balsam peru, bismuth subgallate, bismuth subnitrate, calomel, camphor, chrysarobin, creosote, guaiacol, ichthyol, iodoform, menthol, napththol, oil cake, resorcin, salol, sulphur sublimed, tar, thymol and zinc oxide. A pleasant oleaginous preparation can be produced with the powdered oleo-stearates or oleo-palmitates, in combination with any of the above-mentioned substances, by incorporating the same with a quantity of pure, bland, odorless and colorless liquid petroleum.

The following formula gives an idea of the method involved:

MIXTURE OLEO-PALMITATE OF ZINC WITH ACIDS BORIC AND CARBOLIC

Powdered oleo-palmitate of zinc	2 drs.
Acid boric	[illegible]
Solution acid carbolic	5 to
Liq. petroleum alba, q.s.	2 ozs.

Triturate the oleo-palmitate of zinc and boric acid with the petroleum; to this add the solution of carbolic acid, and agitate to a homogeneous mixture. Always agitate before using.

SOME PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS OF COD LIVER OIL*

Gay's Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion.—Cod liver oil, 500; sugar, 190; gum acacia, 5; gum tragacanth, 5; infusion of coffee, 200; rum, 100. Mix the sugar and the gums. Shake up the oil with the coffee. Add a portion of this liquid to the powders in a mortar and rub together until an emulsion is formed; then add the rum and lastly the rest of the oily mixture. Emulsify by trituration.

American Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 800 Gm.; decoction of Irish moss (1:20), 500 Gm.; syrup of tolu, 250 Gm.; essence of curaçoa, 2 Gm.; oil of lemon, 1 Gm.; oil of coriander, 5 drops; oil of star anise, 2 drops; water to produce 1,600 Gm. Add the oil gradually, while emulsifying, to the decoction of Irish moss; then the syrup, and lastly, the flavoring ingredients, previously dissolved in a little alcohol.

Durst's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.—Cod-liver oil, 250 Gm.; gum tragacanth, 1 Gm.; saccharin, 0.2 Gm.; sodium bicarbonate, 0.1 Gm.; yolks of two eggs; simple tincture of benzoin, 3.5 Gm.; chloroform, 2 Gm.; oil of bitter almonds, 10 drops; alcohol, 10 Gm. Sodium hypophosphite, 10 Gm. Calcium hypophosphite, 10 Gm. Water sufficient to produce 500 Gm. Dissolve the saccharin in about 150 Gm. of the water, by means of the sodium bicarbonate. Rub down a little of the oil with the gum, the yolk of egg and a little water, gradually add the other liquids, oil and water alternately, thoroughly emulsifying after each addition. Finally add the hypophosphites previously dissolved in a little water, and make up to 500 Gm. with more of that liquid.

Chocolate Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.—Decoction of Irish moss (1:20), 150; cod-liver oil, 250; glycerin, 60; cacao powder, 30; essence of vanilla, 0.50. Rub the cacao powder with the decoction, warm the mixture, add the oil and glycerin and emulsify with egg yolk.

Kretschy's Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 500; freshly ground coffee, 20; animal charcoal, 20. Heat together

*From the Schweizerische Wochenschrift fur Chemie und Pharmacie (Ph. Jl.)

MATTINSON'S THROAT PASTILLES

A NEW PASTILLE FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Carefully prepared from a selected formula, by Rowntree, of York, England. Put up in nice attractive boxes to retail at 25c. each; and packed in display cartons of one dozen.

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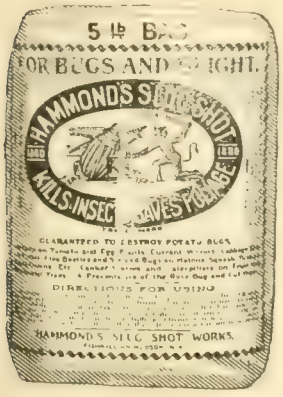

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SLUG SHOT is a cheap powder that kills BUGS in the Garden, Conservatory and Field, and is safe to use for man or beast

KILLS THE Currant Worm, Potato Bug, Cabbage Worm, Slug on Roses, Caterpillars, Aphis on Roses, Bugs on Melons, Bugs on Asters, Cut Worms, Sow Bugs, Lice on Fowls or Cattle, Curculio on Plums, Tobacco Worms, etc.

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Put up in one-pound Cartons, one-pound Tin Sift Top Canisters, 5 and 10 pound Bags; Kegs, 125 pounds; and Barrels, 250 pounds, **bulk** Used extensively for nearly a quarter of a century as a Reliable, Safe and Available article for general purposes. For pamphlet and trade list, address

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THESE old-established and well-tried Remedies have stood the test of over 65 years, and their virtues are known throughout the British Empire. They are always saleable, and as they are being brought before the notice of the public in the Canadian Press, the attention of the trade is courteously invited to the following

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Ointment: Brown and Green on White.

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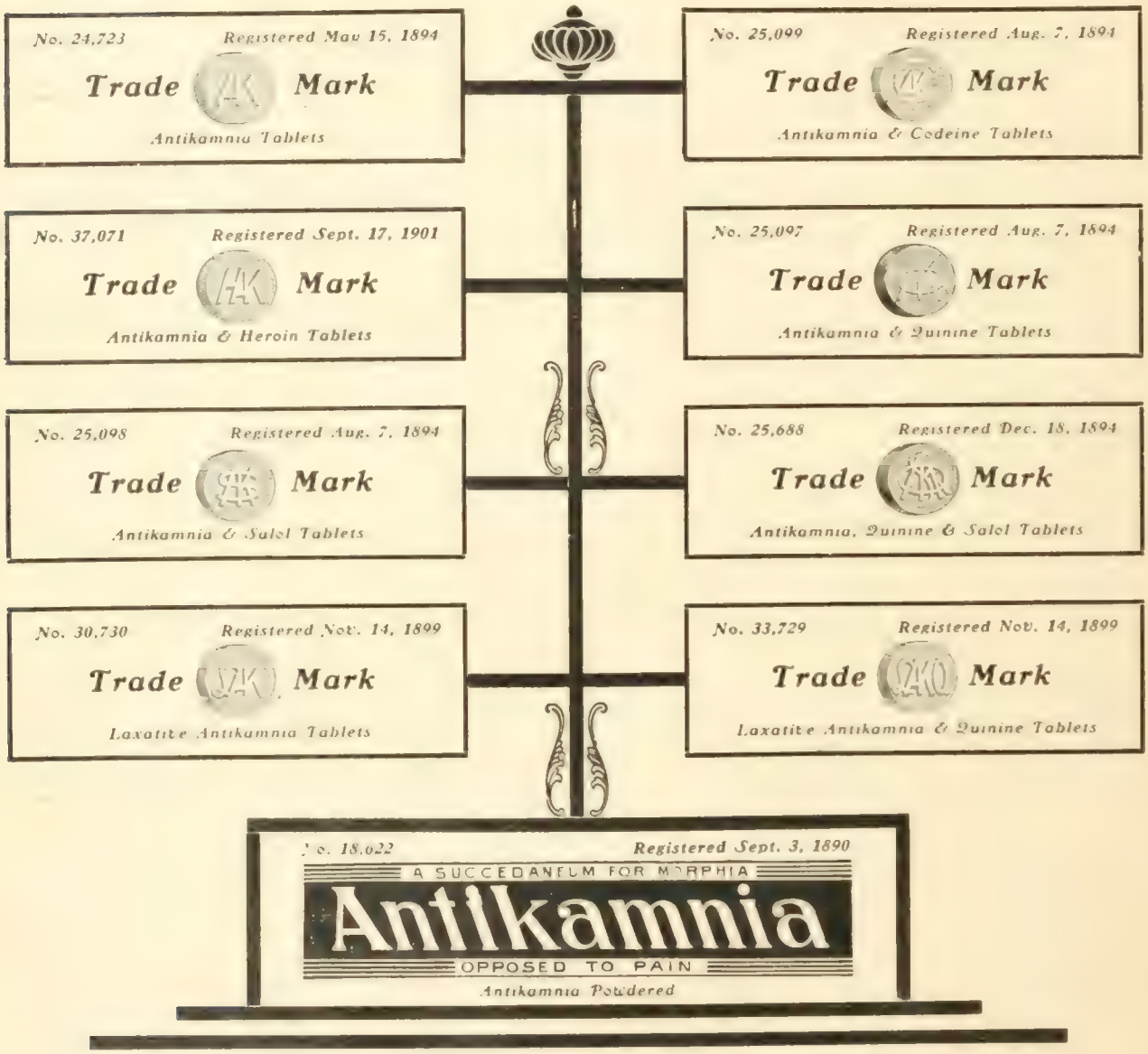
The Antikamnia Chemical Company

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.



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Honest Druggists and Honest Drug Clerks will protect Honest Pharmacy by advising us promptly when fradulent Antikamnia Preparations are offered to them. All Antikamnia Preparations offered in bulk in any other than in our original, well-known cartoned packages, are fraudulent.

to 100 deg. C. in a flask for fifteen minutes. Allow to stand for several days, then filter.

Duquesnel's Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 150; oil of eucalyptus, 2. Mix.

Dieterich's Iodised Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 100; iodine 1; chloroform, 2. Rub down the iodine with a little of the oil. Add the chloroform, then the rest of the oil, and shake until a clear mixture results.

Tollner's Iodised Cod-Liver Oil.—Tincture of iodine (1-10), 10; cod-liver oil, 1,000. Mix.

Reboul's Concentrated Iodised Cod-Liver Oil.—Rub down iodine, 5, with cod-liver oil, 250; introduce into a flask, and heat on the water-bath until the iodine has combined, as shown by the non-production of a blue color, when a little of the oily liquid is treated with starch solution. This concentrated iodised oil is used as a basis for making the prescribed dilutions.

Ferrated Cod-Liver Oil.—Solution of ferric chloride is precipitated with an excess of solution of sodium benzoate. The precipitate is collected, washed, drained, and twenty parts of this is mixed with sufficient sodium benzoate to form a dry powder. This is rubbed down with 100 parts by weight of cod-liver oil, and heated on the water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 32 deg. C. The ferric benzoate is thus dissolved, while the sodium salt remains insoluble, and is filtered out. The oily solution, containing about 2 per cent. of iron, is diluted with 4 to 9 parts of oil for medicinal use.

Dieterich's Ferrated Cod-Liver Oil.—Solid dialysed iron, 37.5 Gm., is dissolved in distilled water, 200 Cc. White, hard soap, 3.5 Gm., is also dissolved, by the aid of heat, separately in a similar quantity of water. The solutions are cooled and mixed; the precipitated ferric oleate is collected, washed, and drained until the weight is 20 Gm. It is then placed in a capsule with sodium chloride, 5 Gm., and cod-liver oil, 100 Gm., and heated on the water-bath, with constant stirring until the iron oleate is dissolved. The product is then filtered. It contains about 2 per cent. of iron, and is diluted with cod-liver oil before use.

Iodised Cod-Liver Oil and Iron.—(1) Iron filings, 2, iodine, 4, cod-liver oil, 40, are mixed in a mortar, a little ether being added, and triturated together until a blackish mixture results. This is then made up to 100 Gm. with more oil, and filtered. It contains about 2.5 per cent. of ferrous iodide. (2) Iodine, 1-7; iron filings, 1; cod-liver oil, 1,000. Introduce into a flask and leave in contact for eight days, with occasional agitation. Filter and add cod-liver oil, 900. The product contains about 0.2 per cent. of ferrous iodide.

Sweetened Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 100 Gm.; saccharin, 0.4 Gm.; acetic ether, 2 Gm.; peppermint oil, 5 drops.

Eucalyptus Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 240 Gm.; sodium carbonate, 0.6 Gm.; oil of eucalyptus, 0.75 Gm.; syrup, q.s. to produce 450 Gm. Emulsify.

Peptone Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 240 Gm.; peptone, 160 Gm.; sugar, 60 Gm.; oil of wintergreen 25 drops; alcohol (90 per cent.), 30 Gm.; water sufficient to make 480 Gm. Emulsify.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Calcium Hypophosphite.—Cod-liver oil, 150; hypophosphite of calcium, 3; glycerin, 25; water, 75; mucilage of acacia, 145. Emulsify.

Quillaia Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 200; glycerin, 30; tincture of quillaia, q.s. cherry laurel water, 4. Emulsify.

Liquorice Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 60; glycerin, 30; glycyrrhizin, 3.5; water to make 120. Emulsify.

Dextrin Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.—Cod-liver oil, 20 Gm.; distilled water, 60 Gm.; glycerin, 10 Gm.; gum acacia, 20 Gm.; dextrin, 10 Gm.; calcium hypophosphite, 1 Gm.; sodium hypophosphite, 0.5 Gm.; oil of bitter almonds, ¼ drop; oil of lemon, 1 drop.

Flavored Cod-Liver Oil.—Cod-liver oil, 100; cherry laurel water, 15. Shake together and then separate and reject the watery layer.

Cod-Liver Oil and Pancreatin.—Cod-liver oil, 150; water, 50; extract of malt, 200; soluble scale pancreatin, 1; sodium chloride, 2; sodium bicarbonate, 2. Dissolve the salts and the pancreatin in the water. Mix the oil and the extract, then gradually add the solution.

When merchants learn to put nothing in their advertisements that they cannot back up in their stores they will get better results from their advertising.

PRESCRIPTION MATHEMATICS*

Percentage prescriptions are quite generally used. Solely for convenience, especially for ounce solutions, for solutions, and topical liquids, generally.

The question as to what is meant by a "percentage solution" has already been touched upon in this series of papers, and there seems no reasonable excuse for supposing that percentage when applied to the mixing of a solid with a liquid means anything but parts by weight. If the rule of "liquids by measure and solids by weight" can be applied at all, such a rule must be used only when the solution is intended for internal administration and where a well defined dose is to be given, but never for products intended for application or absorption, excepting where a definite measure (mark measure) of the compound is to be used with the idea of conveying to the parts a certain well-indicated quantity of the medicament.

COCAINE SOLUTIONS

should, therefore, invariably be made by the rule of parts by weight, unless it is quite clear that such a solution is intended for internal administration and the quantity prescribed is to represent the dose desired in regular fractional parts. These percentage solutions must be based upon the facts that a fluid-ounce of water actually weighs four hundred and fifty-five and seven-tenths grains (455.7), and that a grain of cocaine hydrochloride, in solution will make up but a small fraction of the volume that one grain of water will make. The great loss of volume of solids, when put into solution, is so generally overlooked by both physicians and pharmacists that special attention is called to it here. This fact, however, is not more frequently disregarded than is the equally certain and important one, that solids dissolved in a liquid add to the weight of that liquid the exact weight of the solid, excepting, of course, when a chemical reaction may modify the weight.

We must not, then, expect to increase the volume of a liquid by dissolving a solid in it, as we would were we to add an equal number of grains of a liquid, yet all must realize that we add weight ("parts") to a liquid when we dissolve a solid in it. Thus, if we were called upon to

*Bulletin of Pharmacy

make a 20-per-cent. solution of cocaine hydrochloride and we should add ninety-one grains of the salt to a fluid-ounce of water (455.7 × .20 = 91 — 455.7 — 546.7) we would have something over a fluid-ounce possibly four hundred and ninety or ninety-five minims (volume increased ten or fifteen minims) of a solution weighing five hundred and forty-six grains.

A SOURCE OF ERROR

It is at once seen that there are not twenty parts of the cocaine salt in each one hundred parts, because, while there are nearly five and a half hundred-parts of solution, there are but four and half times twenty-parts of salt. Evidently, there should be twenty grains of cocaine hydrochloride, for each hundred of solution, and forty-six one-hundredths of twenty grains, for the forty-six grains: 20 x 5 — 100 [illegible] of 20 — 9.2 — 109.2. One hundred and nine and two-tenths grains, then, should be in the solution, but we very well know that it only contains ninety-one grains of the salt, that in every hundred grains of the finished product there are but sixteen and seven-tenths grains, and that we would dispense but a 16 per cent. solution.

This must prove to a reasonable mind that the system is wrong, inaccurate, and unfair. The variations would be greater, naturally, with still stronger solutions, and less and less objectionable as the solutions are of lower percentage, until, when a one-per-cent. solution is made, a basis of four hundred and fifty grains might be used and a solution secured quite accurate enough for medicinal purposes. Four and one-half grains added to a fluid-ounce of water will give a volume, perceptibly, no greater than the fluid-ounce of water which will weigh four hundred and sixty grains and will give a percentage only a shade (about one-fiftieth) less than one per cent. This basis will be found to answer for all solutions up to and including four per cent.; when stronger solutions are made higher figures should be used as starting points.

A TABLE FOR MAKING PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS

The following table devised by Mr. H. A. B. Dunning, will be found both convenient and accurate. It, like all tables, should be verified by one's own work, that the confidence of understanding and trial may be had. Metric measurements are used because, with cylindrical metric graduates, much more accurate measuring can be done.

PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS

1 per cent.—Water: Cc. 29.9. Sub. 1.57 or 24 grs.
10 per cent.—Water: Cc. 29.7. Sub. 3.5 or 54 grs.
15 per cent.—Water: Cc. 29.4. Sub. 5.17 or 80 grs.
20 per cent.—Water: Cc. 28.8. Sub.: 7.2 or 111 grs.
25 per cent.—Water: Cc. 28.1. Sub.: 9.37 or 145 grs.

PERCENTAGE PRESCRIPTIONS FOR SOLIDS

Prescriptions for powders, ointments and suppositories written on a percentage basis, are far less troublesome since no consideration as to volume is necessary. To one who knows anything at all about percentage, they are as simple as anything can possibly be. There is but one note of warning required. Experience and observation teaches that the careless and unmitigated are apt not to deduct the total amount of substance added, from the base or diluent. A ten-per-cent ointment of boric acid should be made up of forty-eight grains of the acid and four hundred and thirty-two grains of the base, and not a full ounce of the latter, as is sometimes carelessly used by, otherwise, very good pharmacists. The same caution, of course, applies to powders for local use, and suppositories. In making the latter, by mold or hand, it is only necessary to be sure the total weight, when finished, is consistent with that intended by the prescriber. If, for instance, a ten-per-cent suppository of ichthyol is required and the size or weight is to be sixty grains, it does not matter how much material you make up provided it is enough to fill the molds, to the number required, and provided, also, that it is made in the proportion of ten grains of ichthyol and ninety grains of base—glycerin jelly, say.

One rarely secures a new assistant, no matter where taught, who seems to understand the rationale of diluting normal mercury oleate. Many can work it out by proportion, or by the rule of proportion, and others follow the directions given by the manufacturers, but few, indeed, know why they take such a course and are, consequently, never assured as one who understands is assured.

It is known to every one, strange as it may be, that

OINTMENTS OF MERCURY OLEATE

are reckoned on the amount of oxide they contain; they are really ointments containing 5, 10, or, perhaps, 20 per cent. of mercury oxide, which is in combination with oleic acid. If one is called upon to make a 20-per-cent. ointment of mercuric oxide, he combines ninety-six grains of this substance with three hundred and eighty-four grains of base. Now, if to get this ninety-six grains he has to use a substance, in every grain of which there is but twenty-eight one-hundredths of a grain ($\frac{28}{100}$), such is the normal oleate, which represents 28 per cent. of the oxide. If this is so, and it is so by actual calculation, then it is only necessary to find how many times twenty-eight one-hundredths of a grain is contained in ninety-six and we have the number of grains of normal oleate required. If one grain of the oxide contains one hundred parts, and one grain of normal oleate contains but twenty-eight of these parts, it will, obviously, take three and four-sevenths grains of the latter, to make one grain of oxide, and it will take ninety-six times three and four-sevenths, or three hundred and forty-three grains, to make an ounce of ointment—leaving but one hundred and thirty-seven grains of diluent to be added (100 — 28 = 34 + 96 = 343 + 137 = 480).

This is equally as well done by multiplying the quantity required by the per cent. desired, to ascertain the number of grains of oxide needed, which is divided by twenty-eight one hundredths, the amount of oxide in a grain of normal oleate, to give the quantity of the latter required:

480 ÷ 20 = 96 .28 = 343 + 137 (base) = 480.

AN INSTANCE OF A PERCENTAGE PRESCRIPTION

One other prescription, on file, offers still further variations:

℞

Iodine, ½ p. c.
Camphor-menthol, 3 p. c.
White petroleum oil, 1 fluid-ounce.

M. S. Use as a spray.

Since the petroleum oil is lighter than water, is of a different specific gravity, the practical manner of handling this prescription is to balance a graduate, by counterpoise, measure in it a fluid-ounce of the oil, and ascertain its weight in grains, which will be about three hundred and ninety. Different stocks will vary slightly. Instead of this, take four hundred grains, one half per cent. of which is two grains, three per cent. of which is twelve grains

"Therefore your best appointment make with speed."

Our

25th

Annual Import Season

THE year 1903 being our twenty-fifth anniversary as an Importing Fancy Goods House, we have left no stone unturned to make our line of Holiday Fancy Goods of greater magnitude and variety than we have ever shown before. The most successful season was enjoyed by the Trade who made their selection from our line last year, and will warrant them in withholding orders until our new line is complete. Those who did not so favor us would do well to wait until they see our samples before placing orders.

Our Travellers will Call Shortly

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Importers of Foreign Novelties

Toronto

The Natural and Only Genuine

CARLSBAD SALT

(**In Crystals or Powder**) is prepared from and contains all the constituents of the famous

"SPRUDEL SPRING" AT CARLSBAD

the water of which is largely prescribed in cases of CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH, HYPERÆMIA of the LIVER, GALL-STONES, DIABETES, RENAL CALCULI, GOUT, and DISEASES of the SPLEEN, etc.

The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** in *Powder* has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the most reliable.

To avoid imitation, see that the wrapper round each bottle bears the signature of the

Sole Agents===INGRAM & ROYLE, Limited

Samples free to members of the Medical Profession on application.

East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., LONDON, E.C.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited,
82 Church Street, Toronto.

ABBEY'S

EFFERVESCENT SALT

Reaches the consumer through the Drug Trade only.

Any Druggist who has not received one of our new Change Trays can procure some by sending us the name of the Wholesale House with whom they do business and one will be enclosed with their next order. Also upon application one of our new Hangers for 1903 will be mailed direct.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO. - MONTREAL
LIMITED

Camphor-menthol, being equal weights of camphor and menthol triturated together until liquefied you would proceed as follows: Powder six grains of camphor, with alcohol, add the same weight of menthol and rub together until liquid is formed; add to this two grains of iodine, which will quickly dissolve, and, finally, add three hundred and eighty-six grains of oil. This will give you just about one fluid ounce of fluid. Any excess may be discarded.

A thorough understanding and study of the mathematics connected with pharmacy is commended, since it will bring the comfort and satisfaction that certain knowledge always gives.

HOW OPTICIANS SHOULD TREAT THEIR CUSTOMERS

The following instructive paper, read before the Minnesota State Optical Association of St. Paul, Minn., by George P. Tuthill, was reported by the Keystone:—

David Harum says that a great many people interpret the Golden Rule this way: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you, only do them first." This application seems all too common among tradesmen, and I am sorry to say that the optician, until recently, at all events, has been no exception. Time and again people have been surprised to find themselves possessors of gold-filled frames when they paid for solid gold. This is the height of trickery, to say the least, and will surely react on the seller. A person thus imposed on will be a long time getting over it, and will never forget it—neither should he. Fortunately, this sort of imposition now-a-days is rare, and confined to unprincipled dealers, and we hope this class will grow beautifully less. An optician who wishes to build up a business cannot act on the principle of "get all you can now from this customer, for you may not get another chance." This principle is fatal to business building.

GAIN THE CUSTOMER'S CONFIDENCE

When people go to an optician, they don't go for fun, nor to hear him talk pleasantly a few minutes about the weather. They want to see you give your earnest attention to their business first. The eyes a man brings to you are the most important to him of anything, and he is vitally interested, and whether you are fitting his eyes or fitting a frame, let him see that your interest is with him. You may give a person great confidence or none at all, just by the way you address your first few questions to him. First, know your business, then apply your conscientious efforts to all customers alike. A man in a retail business must be civil, courteous and attentive to the smallest details, because not infrequently what is a small troublesome detail to-day may bring a fine customer and large sale later. I think whoever handed down the old saying: "Honesty is the best policy," should have added, "and the most comfortable," and it is the best business builder, too. Now, there are many opportunities for opticians to save a customer unnecessary expense by using a frame they already have, or by changing it a little so they will not need to buy a new one. Some customers will thank you for it, while others care nothing and want a new outfit anyway. One must feel his way and act accordingly. I had an illustration of this sort not long ago. A man came in to have the nosepiece of his glasses changed for a kind that would "stay on." After this was accomplished, he said: "That left glass is scratched. I guess I had better have you put in a new one. If it was the right one I would not care, because I don't use that eye anyway." He looked surprised when I suggested switching them, thus putting the scratched lens before the poor eye and saving him 50 cents. He was grateful, and a couple of days later his wife came in with a prescription for two pairs of glasses and a lorgnette. Did it pay?

About "kickers," the same rule of "fix it up with him as you would wish a dealer to fix it up with you," might apply. In my own experience I have had but few of these that I know of. There is no telling how many there are who have kicked to others about me. My energies are all bent to avoid these things, but as no man can please everybody, I am no exception. The person who complains of prices, or kicks on paying so much, no matter what the price is, and who wants something thrown off the price just on general principles, has no sympathy in my shop. Some years ago, first year I was here, one of these men brought me a prescription, [illegible] price was to be $4.50. When he came after the glasses he surprised me by offering $4, saying, "he thought that was enough." We had quite a set-to, because that was an imposition, pure and simple. No man who does business on [illegible] to tolerate any imposition whatever from anyone. Of course, I was "riled" some on the inside, but was all smiles to that big, ignorant, filibusting chap on the outside of the counter. Finally, I made him this proposition: "Now," said I, "you understood the price was to be $4.50 when you ordered them, and if you don't want to pay that I will be glad to give them to you for nothing if you will tell me you can't afford to buy them, or I will return the prescription to you and you can go elsewhere to get them. I will be glad to do this, too, but I will never take $4.49 or anything less for them." He was mad and started out. After he had reached the door he suddenly swung around and threw down $4.50 and took the glasses, though still pretty mad; and that was the way he left. In about two months he sent his daughter with a prescription, and two years after in he came himself. Of course, I remembered him, but asked his name just the same, and taking down the book referred to the episode just mentioned. He said: "Oh, never mind; that's all right, but I lost them, and I want another pair like them." I prefer not to win a customer that way, but sometimes we have to do it.

FORESTALLING COMPLAINTS

A large majority of customers seem to complain when leaving a broken lens for renewal or frame for repairs. The former complaint may be overcome largely by making it your invariable rule to tell all purchasers before buying, that the skeleton glasses break easily. The responsibility is then with them, you see. About the frames—it helps some to tell them that in wiping they should hold frames by end piece instead of nose piece, and telling them of a customer who was in just ahead of them, who has worn his glasses three or four years and never had a break until to-day. A frequent complaint among customers is misleading advertisements. Several times I have been handed a pair of glasses, with some fellow's clip advertised "to fit any

nose" and stay on, by an unsuspecting person who was induced to buy the clip by the advertisement. When they learn the truth of the matter, of course, they are disgusted and glad to be fitted at home, or accept the verdict of some conscientious optician that they cannot wear eyeglasses either with comfort or discomfort, and come to spectacles under protest as usual. Don't advertise a nose clip that will fit any nose, for you know, and I know, there is no guard that will fit all noses.

CLEANLINESS ABOUT ALL THINGS

And now you will smile when I caution you younger members who may be just starting out to keep your store, office, or department clean. That sounds easy, and is easy, but if you will notice the appearance of a large number of places you visit, you may think it is forgotten. Many optical rooms look like junk shops, and it is too bad, for, as a rule, they are small, and the work of dusting and washing every day, or several times daily, would not be much. You men must remember that our wives and sisters and all other ladies see dust ten times as far as we do, and you know the majority of our patrons are ladies, and that reminds me of another small matter or two that are homely, but practical. You know an optician must necessarily get close to his customer. Now, how about your linen, your collar and cuffs? Are they changed every day, and is your necktie threadbare? Do you keep well shaved, and how about your breath? Did you ever go to a dentist or a barber and have a foul breath blown into your face? Of course you have, and how did you enjoy it? As a rule, it pays to give attention to all these little details. For fear there may be some here who suspect I am giving the foregoing in the manner of advice, I wish to say that the substance of these remarks may be found in our trade journals.

CLERKS SHOULD NOT CHANGE TOO OFTEN

Among the errors in judgment committed by the young drug clerk is the practice of changing his business connections frequently—sometimes because of an opportunity to get more pay, sometimes for other reasons. While it is always right to be on the alert to better oneself if possible, it does not follow that every change based upon a slightly better salary or upon more agreeable surroundings, will be for the better in the long run.

It is easy to see how one might soon acquire a reputation for unsteadiness in this way that would soon make it very difficult to secure a good position. When a business man secures a good employe he does not wish to be in danger of losing him soon. A good clerk grows better and better the longer he stays, and, consequently, is worth more and more money to the business. Besides this, there are many other reasons why the employer should and does wish to retain the satisfactory salesman.

It is far more to a young man's credit to work five years for one firm than to work for five different firms in the same length of time. Where the facts are not fully known, there is something in the nature of a stigma attached to frequent business changes, and in such cases the clerk is likely to have to bear more than half of it. Of course, it would be foolish to remain in an unprofitable or unpleasant place merely to avoid a change, even though a desirable one; but skipping around one month here, the next month somewhere else, is not a good indication for the man who does it. Neither does it speak well for a store to be constantly changing the personnel of its salespeople.—The New Idea

THE SUCCESSFUL DRUG CLERK

The successful drug clerk is the one whose habits of speech and act have been so well directed from youth up that what he takes pleasure in doing and saying brings pleasure to customers and employers. If habits of dress show slovenliness, habits of manner show boorishness, and habits of caring for the person show uncleanliness, these will repel at first sight.

A drug-clerk who is not habitually polite and obliging to customers can never hope for success. The act of being polite and of doing favors, if due to a fixed habit, will be constant because it has become second nature. Let any clerk take a conscientious inventory of his own habits and he will soon discover that success is far from being all due to luck, and that such success as he has had has been about such as he deserved. His rewards are in proportion to his social virtues. He surely could not hope to please employers by habits of lack of care. Nine times out of ten the breaking of mortar, graduate, box, bottle, show case, or goods could have been avoided had a little more care been taken.

One of the worst habits of some unsuccessful drug-clerks is that of fearing that they may do more for their employers than they are paid for. Nothing short of a habit of unselfish devotion to the interests of the business will ever bring pleasure enough to the heart of an employer to make him think his clerk is indispensable. Clerks who have no such habits as lead to the highest success should begin at once trying to establish them. The longer they delay the greater will be the difficulty in replacing bad habits with good ones. The sifting of natural selection is inexorable, but as rapidly as a man fits himself in all essentials for a higher place the quicker is he ready to fill such a place when it comes along, and the more certain is he to keep it. —From article in Merck's Report.

WHERE JANE'S PAIN WAS

A dear little boy whose winter home is in the Oranges in New Jersey, and whose summer home is at Glen Summit, Pa., but whose identity shall not be further disclosed, attended a dame school last winter and, on an occasion when visitors were announced, took part in exercises in their honor. The exercises comprised recitations by the brighter children, and among them this dear little boy was called on. He recited in perfectly good faith the following, which he had learned, or caught, from an indulgent nurse with semi-poetical instinct:

Jane ate cake and Jane ate jelly,
Jane went to bed with a pain in her—
Now don't get excited,
Don't be misled,
For what Jane had was a pain in her
head.

When the youngster told of this to his entirely surprised and somewhat shocked parents, they asked him:

"What did the teacher say?"

He replied: "She said nothing. She just turned around and looked out of the window, but the scholars and the visitors wanted me to say it again."
—Brooklyn Eagle.

Confidence inspires confidence. The merchant who does not believe the statements he makes concerning his goods will find it difficult to get others to believe them.

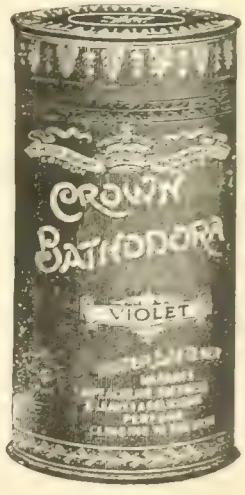
The Hall-Mark of Excellence

Aim at pleasing your Customers

Reputation counts a lot in business

Counting House and Works—**HOMERTON, N.E.**
Show Rooms, Advertising Department, and General Directors' Offices—
108 & 109 FORE STREET, E.C.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Crown Perfumery Co.'s Special Spring and Summer Lines are to be had from all the jobbing houses in Canada



Makers of the only genuine "Crown" Lavender Salts and Crab Apple Blossoms Perfume, etc.

Specialty:
Perfumes and Toilet Soaps with Customer's own name.

The Crown Perfumery Co.

When you sell Brandy

—When the Doctor sends a patient to you for Brandy his reputation is —in your hands. The quality of what you sell must be right—or the —effect will be wrong.

SALAMANDER
Invalid Reserve Brandy

—Imported direct from the growers, the United Vineyards Proprietors' —Co, Cognac, France, specially for medicinal use. This Brandy is --the best for this purpose.

Samples and prices on application to the Sole Agents in Canada.

S. B. Townsend & Co. 4 St. Sacrement Street **Montreal**

UNLOSABLE STOPPERS
FOR
HOT WATER BOTTLES

THE "Holdfast" Attachment

IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

Delights Everybody Who Sees It

We are prepared to furnish any of our HOT WATER BOTTLES with Unlosable Stoppers, at an extra charge of seventy-five cents per dozen.

When Ordering Specify with "Holdfast" Stoppers

Canadian Rubber Co. (of Montreal)
MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

"Health" Chest Protectors
Are Worth Your Attention

They will wash without injury. They assist the action of the skin and promote a feeling of warmth not obtainable from any other material.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO. Mark St. Mills, LIVERPOOL.
TELEGRAMS—"LINT," LIVERPOOL

GOOD BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

The principles governing business to-day may be classified as follows:

1. A well assorted stock often replenished.

2. No old stock allowed to accumulate.

3. A fair profit marked on merchandise.

4. The best clerks that money and experience can procure.

5. Honest advertising.

6. Cash, cash, and always cash, both buying and selling.

WHAT IS SLUG SHOT?

To those of our readers who have not already carried Hammond's Slug Shot in stock we would say, it is a light composite powder easily distributed either by bellows, duster or mixed in water for spraying.

It is an acknowledged insecticide and bug destroyer, and is sure death to currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, lice, etc.

It is put up in kegs (in bulk), and in packages, 5 and 10 pounds each, in tin canisters with perforated screw top containing 1 pound each, and also in perforated top cartons of one pound.

It is a most satisfactory article to handle and the drug trade should control its sale. Have you a stock? Read the advt.

The first robin has not yet put in an appearance, but Wilson's Fly Pads have loomed up on the business horizon for the twenty-fifth season.

"The Reliable Wall Paper Chart" is the title of a very useful booklet published by Stauntons, Limited, Toronto. Besides the tables which give the number of rolls of paper required for any sized room, there is useful information as to the preparation of walls, general rules for hanging paper, making of paste etc. The booklet will be sent free to applicants.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are household words almost everywhere and the progressive advertising which is being done in Canadian papers should, and no doubt will largely stimulate sales of these goods. See that you have them in stock.

Read the Chemists' and Surgeons' Supply Co., Ltd., advertisement in this issue.

A NEW ARTICLE

Mattinson's Throat Pastilles is the name of a new article advertised by the London Drug Co., London, Ont. This is an article of special merit and should be a splendid seller. The pastilles are put up in handsome tin containers, with a beautifully decorated hinged lid and make a very attractive display for the show case.

Dr. Hamill has had placed in his hands for sale a drug business in a Manitoba town from which the owner has saved $15,000 in seven years. Stock is about $6,000. Terms of sale, two thirds cash, balance secured.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS*

By Wilbur L. Scoville, Ph. G.

What is probably the largest and best-known manufacturing concern of flavoring extracts in the United States to-day was started in a retail drug store in Boston about fifty years ago. It was begun as a natural part of the drug business, was judiciously pushed as such, and as the business increased, more and more attention was given to it until finally "the tail wagged the dog." The drug part was sold and a new firm for the manufacture and sale of flavoring extracts came into existence. To-day that firm stands at the head in its line, and its managers feel no hankerings for the long-past allurements of drugs and chemicals.

History never repeats itself in just the same way, and perhaps the same opportunity for building up a fortune on a pharmaceutical "sideline" does not exist to-day, but certain it is that there is still a chance for enhancing one's income in many

*Bulletin of Pharmacy.

[illegible] to be meeting in the small [illegible] the making of flavoring extracts [illegible] pharmaceutical operations requiring [illegible] special aptitude nor demanding [illegible] ly such skill as all pharmacists are supposed to possess. Most of the operations are very simple, and demand only a good discrimination—both professional and business wise.

AS TO THE TRADE.

there are two main channels. There is the domestic demand, in small quantities, and mostly in cheap qualities. Then there are the large users, such as the hotel proprietor, the baker, and the bottler. These buy in gallon or even in barrel lots, but the druggist is quite capable of supplying all their needs. Indeed, he has a great advantage, for in his own and adjacent towns there are no freight bills to be paid nor travelling salesmen to demand commissions. Of course, prices must be met, but with these advantages this is an easy matter, provided one correctly gauges the situation.

The main difficulty in the large trade will be found in convincing the buyer that the quality is right. With the average buyer quality is quite as much a matter of imagination as of fact, and the pharmacist will find that he is obliged to judge qualities largely by the price. The writer has known a manufacturer to supply extract of vanilla at all prices from four dollars to thirty dollars per gallon, and to offer to supply an extract at any price desired within this range. Five extracts were kept on hand—one each of best Mexican vanilla beans, one of short Bourbon beans, one of Tahiti beans, one of vanilloes, or wild vanilla, and one of tonka beans. A suitable combination of any one of two of these with vanillin and cumarin could easily be made to suit any price, or, when allowed, vanillin, cumarin and carmel would settle the question without any beans at all! The pharmacist can use judgment in these cases just as well as the special manufacturer, and with a more limited trade it will not be found necessary to carry a large variety of stock extracts. One extract of good Mexican or Bourbon beans, if discreetly used, will answer nearly all the requirements.

The largest item of cost in flavoring extracts is alcohol, and the greatest problem is the reduction of this to its lowest terms.

Formulary

PETROLEUM EMULSIONS

Petrolatum	50 Gm.
Almond or cod liver oil	200 Cc.
Powd. acacia	40 Gm.
Powd. tragacanth	15 Gm.
Syrup hypophosphites	500 Cc.
Water to make	1000 Cc.

Melt the petrolatum, and mix with the oil, then cool the mixture. Place the acacia in a dry mortar, add 160 Cc. of oil carefully measured, triturate together, then add 80 Cc. of water. Triturate rapidly until a smooth, creamy mixture is obtained, then add alternately 5 Cc. of water and 10 Cc. of oil, emulsifying well by trituration after each addition, until all the oil has been emulsified. Now add 100 Cc. of water gradually, then the tragacanth, then the syrup, and finally enough water to make 1000 Cc.

2. Petroleum ..... 2½ ozs.
Powdered acacia ... 10 drs.

Mix thoroughly, and add at once:

Distilled water ..... 2 ozs.

When thoroughly emulsified, add:

Sol. saccharin, N. F. ... 1 oz.
Essence bitter almonds 160 m.
Distilled water to make 20 ozs.

For an emulsion of petroleum with hypophosphites the following formulas were suggested a few years ago at a meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Society, and appear to have given satisfaction:

3. Liquid petrolatum ... 1 pt.
Powdered acacia ... 8 ozs.
Glycerin ... 4 ozs.
Sodium hypophosphite 288 grs.
Calcium hypophosphite 288 grs.
Water to make ... 3 pts.

Add the acacia to the petrolatum, and mix well in a large mortar. Then add a pint of water all at once, and triturate energetically, until an emulsion is formed. Dissolve the hypophosphites in half a pint of water and add the glycerin; then add this mixture to the emulsion and triturate well, adding enough water to make three pints.

4. Liquid petrolatum ... 4 ozs.
Expressed oil almonds 2 ozs.
Powdered acacia ... 1½ ozs.
Glycerin ... 1½ ozs.
Sodium hypophosphite 128 grs.
Calcium hypophosphite 128 grs.
Lime water to make ... 1 pt.

Proceed as above. Flavoring may be added, if desired.

DR. THOMSON'S LINSEED EMULSION

Oil wintergreen	2 drs.
Oil cinnamon	2 drs.
Diluted hydrocyanic acid	2½ drs.
Glycerin	5 ozs.
Syrup	10 ozs.
Water	24 ozs.
Acacia, powdered	3 ozs.
Linseed oil	15 ozs.

Make an emulsion. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls t. i. d.

LECITHIN SYRUP—EGG SYRUP

Egg albumen	60 parts.
Water	12 parts.
Cooking salt	3 parts.
Sugar	40 parts.
Glycerin	80 parts.
Bitter-almond water	15 parts.

Beat the albumen in the water thoroughly, then add the other ingredients.—Merck's Report.

SYRUP OF GLYCEROPHOSPHATES, GUEGUEN (PHOSPHOL.)

Calcium glycerophosphate, neutral	G.	28.1
Sodium tartrate	G.	9.25
Sodium sulphate	G.	4.
Potassium sulphate	G.	2.
Ferrous sulphate	G.	4.6
Manganese sulphate	G.	2.8
Quinine bisulphate	G.	4.1
Strychnine sulphate	G.	0.042
Sugar	G.	775
Water, enough to make	Cc.	1000

Proceed in the proper manner to make a clear syrup.—Suddentsch. Ap Zeit.

SOLUTION PEPTONATE OF IRON

Dried egg albumen	Gm.	10
Pepsin	Cg.	50
Solution of dialyzed iron	Gm.	90
Syrup	Gm.	30
Brandy	Gm.	100
Distilled water enough to make	Liter	1

Dissolve the albumen in 190 grams of water, add the pepsin, and digest the whole for fifteen minutes at 40 deg. C. Mix the dialyzed iron with the syrup and 550 grams of water and add the whole to the first solution. Heat to 90 deg. to 95 deg. C., and after cooling add the brandy and bring the bulk up to one liter with water. Allow it to stand eight hours before decanting the clear solution.

VIOLET TOILET AMMONIA

Extract violet	4 fl. drs.
Extract cassia	4 fl. drs.
Spirit rose	2 fl. drs.
Tincture orris	2 fl. drs.
Cologne spirit	½ pint.
Spirit ammonia	½ fl. ozs.
Extract violet	4 fl. drs.
Extract cassia	4 fl. drs.
Spirit rose	2 fl. drs.
Cologne spirit	½ pint.
Spirit ammonia	½ fl. ozs.

CLOUDY AMMONIA

Water of ammonia	1 pint
Soft water	8 pints.
Yellow soap	4 ounces.
Potash nitrate	1 ounce.

The soap, in shavings, is dissolved in water by heat, and the potash added on the mixture cooling. It is then strained and skimmed, after which the ammonia is added.

RUBIFACIENT VINEGAR

Camphor	70 parts.
Garlic	300 parts.
Cantharides	60 parts.
Black pepper	500 parts.
Mustard seed	300 parts.
Alcohol (86 per cent.)	4,500 parts.
Vinegar	750 parts.

ROSE TOILET VINEGAR

Rose leaves dry	112 parts
Triple rose extract	280 parts.
Acetic acid	140 parts.
Distilled water	980 parts.

Mix. Let macerate for fourteen days, then filter.—Nat. Drug.

HEADACHE COLOGNE

Chloroform	8 Cc.
Menthol	15 Gm.
Eau de cologne, q. s.	500 Cc.

SAPONACEOUS MENTHOL SOLUTION

H. Kuhl (Pharm. Ztg.) gives the following formula for this:

Menthol	1 Gm.
Chloroform	5 Cc.
Spirit camphor	10 Cc.
Alcohol	20 Cc.
Soft soap (U.S.P.)	15 Cc.
Oil wintergreen	2 Cc.

This affords an agreeable and cooling lotion that may in many cases be recommended in place of menthol cones, or menthol pencils, in neuralgia or headache.

EAU DE BOTOT

Green aniseed	32 gr.
Cinnamon	8 gr.
Clove	0.500 gr.
Spanish camomile	2 gr.
Cochineal	2.500 gr.
"Tear" myrrh	1 gr.
Cream of tartar	2.500 gr.
Alcohol at 80 deg.	1000 gr.

The whole is ground and crushed, and then macerated for eight or ten days in alcohol; it is afterwards filtered and 2gr. of essence of menthol added. This tincture poured into water, makes it slightly milky.

It's a waste of time to tell people what they already know. If it be told in an advertisement it is also a waste of money.

Your Reputation

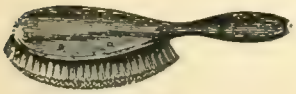
is linked with that of the Physician who sends you his prescription.

When Port Wine is ordered, or asked for, procure and sell

RAMIRO'S INVALID PORT

True, rich—a full-bodied genuine Oporto, matured in wood. Ramiro's Invalid Port is imported direct, and specially for medicinal use, in original packages, by the sole Canadian agents.

S. B. Townsend & Co. 4 St. Sacrement St. MONTREAL.



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PRACTICAL DRUGGIST COURSE—HOW IT EXCELS ALL OTHERS

The excellence of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Correspondence Course lies in its remarkable fullness, clearness and simplicity. All useless technicalities are avoided as much as possible, the instructions being given in a simple conversational language, explaining everything so thoroughly as to make a teacher superfluous. The constantly growing popularity of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Course, and the ease with which its graduates pass all the Examining Boards is attested by numerous letters from our students J. R. Gould, Bell Bend, Pa., writes: "I am highly pleased with your lectures. Have learned more already in chemical equations, etc., and metric system, than I learned in the Junior Course in the College of Pharmacy. You make everything so plain that it is *impossible* not to understand."

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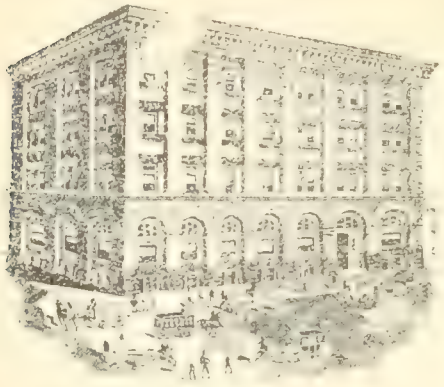
While passing the board of pharmacy examination should not be the final goal of the best and most successful pharmacist, this is nevertheless the first thing he must accomplish if he does not want to remain an underpaid, overworked drudge, or a junior clerk. Nothing will help you so much to gain independence, knowledge and a license, as a course in the Practical Druggist Institute. Sample lectures, references, etc., Free. No text-books required. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE, 105 Fulton Street, New York. Handsome Diplomas.



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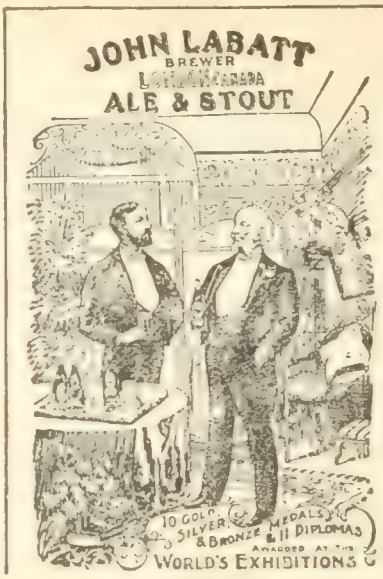

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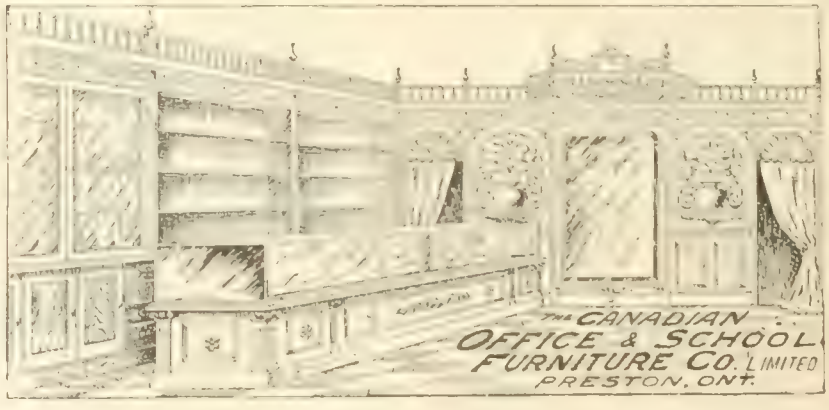

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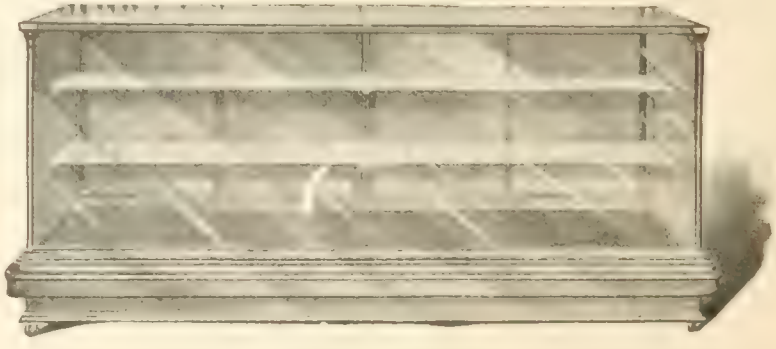

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Photographic Notes

Toning With Sulphocarbamide.—The yellow product obtained by mixing two solutions of gold chloride and sulphocarbamide furnishes an excellent toning bath. If a small quantity of tartaric acid and an alkaline chloride be added. Helain suggests the following formula:

Two per cent. solution of sulphocarbamide ... . 2 ounces
Tartaric acid ... ...24 grains
(Brown) gold cloride solution, one per cent. ... .2½ ounces
Sea salt .... 1 ounce
Water up to ... 50 or 100 ounces

The acid is first dissolved in the sulphocarbamide solution, the gold is then added with stirring, and then the salt.—(La Phot. Franc.).

Users of Gaslight Paper [illegible] quite fast or five minutes exposure will find the following plan a good one. Obtain a piece of wood about 1 inch thick and 6 inches or 7 inches square. In the centre drill a hole about the same size as the thickness of a broom handle. Then get a broom handle or such piece of wood round that will be long enough to reach from the ground or table to the gas, as the case may be. Then get a board about 2 feet long and 9 inches or 12 inches wide, and nail with brads, a wedge of about 2 inches or 3 inches width to it; then nail or screw the board to the broom handle as near to the top as possible. Fasten the whole will form a portable stand for resting the frames on (instead of holding and making the arms ache) whilst printing.

[illegible] mercier. It is made of acetic acid six drams, desiccated sodium sulphite [illegible] ten drams. The dry mixture is moistened with water, and applied with a brush.

In Burnishing Prints—I find that the best way is to rub them with Castile soap, run them through the machine once, soap them again, and again burnish. It is a little extra trouble, but the improved results pay for the extra labor.

Engraved by Grip, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

CARIBOO ROAD BRIDGE, FRASER CANYON.

A Simple Matt Backing.—For thin negatives where some parts require forcing and others keeping back is made by gumming by the edge of the glass a thin piece of tissue paper on the back. Hold it up to the light, and mark where the thinnest places are. Then hold it over a lamp, and while warm go over the whole paper (except on the thin places marked) with a wax candle, so as to make the paper transparent. This at the same time sticks it down to the glass smoothly. Now scrape away where the densest parts are.

An Effective Method—Of keeping small sizes of platinum paper dry without going to the expense of a proper tube is to enclose the tube in which the paper is sold (having first withdrawn the pad of calcium chloride) in a bottle with a good screw lid, such as a French plum bottle. If a few pieces of calcium chloride are placed in the bottle and a few thicknesses of waxed paper in the lid, it may be screwed down tightly, and the contents will keep in excellent condition.

To avoid that unpleasant granular effect often present in copied prints, take care that light only reaches the print to be copied from the front and sides. A card, umbrella, or other suitable shade, should be held directly over the print when making the exposure. This stops the bright light from the sky. Another plan is to make a tunnel of tissue paper to diffuse the light. This should be large and long enough to cover the lens and the print to be copied.

DISHES FOR ENLARGEMENTS

We are not infrequently asked to suggest some expedient by which large-sized developing and fixing dishes for occasional use may be made. Inquiries for a varnish which will withstand the action of acids, alkalies, etc., with which zinc or other trays may be coated, are also of common occurrence. Needless to say, the varnish which will resist the action of all solvents is yet to be found, and of the many suggested methods for making these trays which are sent to us from time to time, few meet all the requirements of the average photographer who is not an adept in the use of carpenters' and tinmen's tools. Glass-bottomed trays, especially in large sizes, require some skill to construct in such a way that leakage does not take place. They may be sound enough in the first instance, but after repeated wetting and drying, contraction of the woodwork is pretty certain to take place, and when again required after a period of disuse, will require caulking and revarnishing before they are water-tight. Zinc, in addition to being refractory in making, is, of course, quite out of court as a receptacle for the fixing bath. Cardboard, even when coated with wax or with varnish, is too fragile for constant use, as the protective coating speedily breaks, or is rubbed off, allowing water to be absorbed, when the board material quickly resolves itself into a state of pulp. Of all the materials suggested, we believe that lead will be found the most generally useful. It can be obtained in large sheets of practically any gauge from that of "tea lead" upward. It is easily bent to any shape, and if used to line a shallow wooden box of the required size, may be so thin that it will almost fall into its place. The corners may be neatly turned in, and the edges turned over the side of the box and nailed down with small tacks. The cost of even a large-sized tray is very small; it is not excessively heavy, it cannot be broken, and it is readily cleaned. It is, of course, unaffected by developing agents and the alkalies used with them, and with the exception of acetic acid, none of the acids in common photographic use readily affect it.—Photography.

TOUGH GLASS

One of the so-called "lost arts" appears to have been rediscovered, partially at least, by Louis Kauffeld, of Matthews, Ind. It is a process of making glass of extraordinary toughness, so that it will withstand rough usage and violent changes of temperature without breaking. The composition of the new glass is the secret of the inventor. The product is said to be quite as transparent as ordinary glass, and perhaps even a little clearer. Tests that prove the surprising toughness of this glass are: Boiling water in a lamp chimney made of it, and using such a chimney to drive nails. If the chimney is first cooled in ice water and then suddenly held in the flame it does not crack.

Engage in a worthy business—there are plenty of openings for active people.

CLEANING SILVER STAINS FROM THE FINGERS

It is stated that silver stains can be removed from the fingers by dipping them into a mixture of copper sulphate, 8 parts; hydrochloric acid, 2 parts; and water, 90 parts. The fingers are subsequently dabbled about in a clean hypo. bath of ordinary strength, using plenty of friction, and afterwards rinsed under the tap. If there are any painful cuts or abrasions of the skin it will be advisable to use the acid more dilute than stated.

PUSH! PUSH! PUSH!

There's only one way to get business and that is to go after it. There is only one way to win in the battle of everyday effort and that is to struggle. There is only one way for the merchant to succeed and that is through activity. The business of the next few weeks will only come as a result of urging. Some men feel that it will not come at all. Others keep the advertising going lively and are rewarded by getting returns. Still others wait until the season looks better and then plunge for all there is in it at a time when others are making the same plunge. The way to be sure of results is to keep going after results. The way to make activity is to be active yourself. If the merchant sets the pace and shows his ability to keep things going, he will have the advantage of the appreciation of his fellows and will find that keeping after business makes business, and consistent push insures results, provided always the push is exerted in the right direction.

LINES ON WHICH TO WIN

The man who does things, who brings about results, who feels within himself the power of achievement, and is determined to make himself known in the world, never waits to see what the crowd is going to do. He does not ask advice of everybody he knows, or wait for precedents. He lays out his own plan, thinks his own thoughts, directs his own energies, plays the game with the cards he has, and does not ask for an impossible pack. He does not complain because obstacles appear in his path; and when he comes to them, he goes through them, not over or around them. He never whines or grumbles, he simply keeps to his task, and

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RODINAL produces extraordinarily clear negatives.

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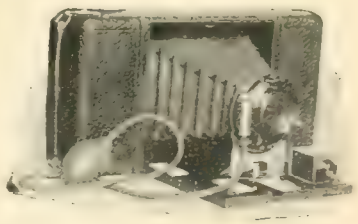

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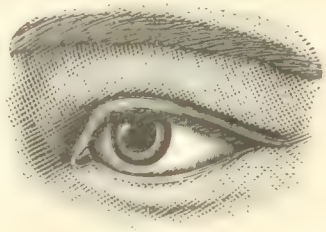

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Instruction is in plain, easily comprehended language; technical terms are avoided whenever possible.
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works in a vigorous manly way. He goes about everything he undertakes with a determination that means victory and takes courage and originality to step out from the crowd and act independently to jump into deep water as it were and swim or sink. The man who acts boldly wins the confidence of the world. Success

The Fitting of Pince Nez. It is very necessary when fitting the pince nez that care should be exercised to prevent it, when in wear, from dragging the tissues at each side of the nose to such an extent as to pull the lower eyelid out of position. Dr. R. D. Joyce points out that a displacement of the lid by only two or three-tenths of a millimeter, which is an amount readily overlooked, may amply suffice to cause epiphora, or "watery eye." Moreover, the trouble is not merely a temporary one, but is likely, if eversion of the margin of the lid is maintained for a long time in this way, to become permanent. Few things more unpleasant than the determination of a flow of tears could be associated with the wearing of eyeglasses; so it becomes the Refractionist to keep this warning prominently under his attention.

POLITENESS AS AN ADVERTISEMENT

A druggist should be as courteous to his clerks as he is to his best customers, because courtesy is contagious and makes many friends.

WINE OF GADUOL

1. Gaduol	64 grs.
Alcohol	4 drs.
Syrup	2 oz.
Fullers' earth	4 drs.
Port wine, to make	1 pt.

Mix the gaduol with the alcohol, and add the fullers' earth; triturate well, and add the syrup and wine. Let stand for 4 days, shaking occasionally; then filter, passing sufficient wine through the filter to preserve the volume.

2. Gaduol	32 grs.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Port wine	13 oz.
Simple elixir, red, to make	16 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate	¼ oz.

Dissolve the gaduol in the alcohol and add to the magnesium carbonate in a mortar; triturate well, then gradually stir in the wine. Let stand for 4 days, agitating occasionally, then filter, and add enough simple elixir to make 16 ozs.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optic..

SQUINT

Ordinarily a person with two normal eyes receives an image in each eye of any object they look at. These separate images are conducted to the brain by the optic nerves in such a subtle manner that the two images are fused into one, which the brain projects (refers) into space singly and only one object is seen. We must remember that it is with the brain we really see, the eye being only one of a chain of conductors to transmit the image to the brain.

In order that the two images may be fused into one, it is necessary that the image in each eye should be formed upon corresponding parts of each retina, or otherwise, diplopia (double vision) will result. To have the image in each eye fall upon corresponding parts of the retina, each eye must "fix" the object looked at—that is to say, each eye by muscular co-ordination must direct its visual axis to the same spot of the object looked at. So soon as either eye is unable "to fix" an object while working with its fellow eye then squint arises.

One or other eye "deviates" from its normal position, which to an observer is made evident by the eyes appearing crossed, and an outside observer comes to this conclusion from the direction which the cornea and pupils of the patient point. When the cornea of each eye appears not to point to the same spot squint is supposed by an on-looker, although there are rare cases in which appearances to the onlooker are deceptive.

The ability to fuse the two images into one and "to fix" an object with the two eyes at the same time seems to be a matter of experience and education, and the infant gradually and unconsciously learns its lesson when the vision and muscular apparatus of the eyes are normal. The incentive and inducement for the child to learn its lesson is to get rid of diplopia for if binocular "fixation" does not take place diplopia will result and diplopia is most distressing to the adult, and must be very annoying to the infant. Diplopia, however, if constant, will in time disappear, because the squinting eye learns to disregard the image in it and monocular vision

[illegible] brought about from disuse, and in the young from want of development of retinal sensation. The sensitive part of the retina (fovea centralis), in the deviating eye being turned away from the stimulation of the image of the object does not develop. If we took one arm of an infant and bound it to its chest for years it would produce a serious difference in the arm to what it would otherwise have developed into. So with the sensitiveness and visual acuity of a fovea centralis of a retina turned away from its natural function. Desuetude is disastrous alike to a retina or any other part of the body and squint causes desuetude to the fovea of the eye that squints. To guard against this amblyopia ex anopsia which results from squint, is the main reason for the foregoing remarks. Too many physicians and opticians regard squint simply as a cosmetic defect, which can be remedied by surgical interference when the child gets old enough, overlooking the fact that irreparable damage is being done to the fovea in the meantime. In the adult who has squinted from childhood, the only thing that can be hoped for by straightening the eye is an improved facial expression, but, in the infant or child, we may, in addition, preserve the vision. Without going into all the causes of squint, let me say that over ninety per cent. of all squint cases are associated with errors of refraction and many authors claim that hyperopia is the usual cause of the most frequent form, viz., convergent squint. Common justice demands, therefore, that every squinting infant and child should have a chance for the imperilled eye by making sure by retinoscopy that all errors of refraction, and, especially, hyperopia, are fully corrected. In conclusion, let me give one illustration. Eight years ago, a child two and a half years old, with a very pronounced convergent squint was

brought to me. At that early age I placed (after examination) x 2.50 D. on the little one. To-day she has equal vision in each eye. This is a happy example of what many such children might enjoy had they a fair chance as soon as the squint is noticed.

PROPERLY FITTING SPECTACLES

A frequent complaint of spectacle wearers is that their spectacles will not stay satisfactorily upon the face, but are continually sliding down the nose, and in some more extreme cases, actually falling off when the head is inclined. There is great reason for complaint in many cases, but in most of them the condition is a preventable one produced by certain well-defined causes. A frequent reason for glasses refusing to remain upon the face is that the frontal width of the spectacle is too small for the wearer. Pantoscopic frames with deep bridges and angled joints seem to be specially prone to slipping down when on the face. Heavy lenses, of course, increase the trouble, and with spectacles of this character care should be taken to secure both an appropriate width of front and suitable well-fitted sides.

There are two ways of making a spectacle that will stay upon the face, viz.: either with a stiff and rigid front and short, unyielding sides, like the old English patterns, or with a soft front and extra long sides like the present day gold filled spectacles of American manufacture. Much also depends upon the temper of the sides themselves, and upon the amount and location of the bow of the same, in relation to the shape of the individual wearer's head. The character of the ends of the sides has likewise some little influence in helping to retain spectacles in position.

Some opticians have the springs of their frames made of hard temper for about the first two inches at the back of the joints, and of a soft temper for the remainder of their length, so that they will permit of very considerable manipulation when fitting customers. When fitted, sides should be so shaped that they curve evenly and firmly around the sides of the head from the points where the hair commences at the temples, to the places further back corresponding with the tips of the sides, and situate about an inch, or a little more, beyond the tops of the ears. The anterior third of spectacle sides should not press against the flesh of the temples, neither should the tips stand off from the sides of the head. On the other hand, sides should not touch the head merely at their tips and stand off elsewhere, but there should be an even contact with the sides of the head over at least two-thirds of their length.

An average amount of bow to give to straight sides will be half an inch in sides, with a total length of five inches, but for persons with round-shaped heads more bow will be required, whilst for persons whose heads have flat sides less will suffice. But these will probably require a longer jointed spectacle than the rounder-headed individuals. This at first sight seems contrary to what might be expected, but as spectacle sides for flat-shaped heads are left without much bow, the longer joints become necessary in order to clear the temples.

As hooked sides are ordinarily not bowed at all, it follows that spectacles with this class of temples—if of the same frontal width—will have a considerably closer fit than spectacles with single sides possessing more or less bow; so that with hooked sides, in order to clear the temples, it will be necessary in most cases either to provide somewhat longer joints or otherwise to allow the sides to open further back, to the extent of 10 degrees to 15 degrees each. To permit of this being accomplished, the stops of the sides are reduced slightly by filing.

If straight sides were similarly let back at the joints, the result would usually be disastrous, and the slackest of fits would probably result. In actual wear, spectacles often acquire a similar condition through the bending outwards of the joints when the eyewires are not stiff enough to resist the leverage of the sides upon the joints. As a consequence, the springs open very wide, and a slack and troublesome fit is the result. The remedy is to turn up the joint with pliers from time to time as necessity arises, which it will certainly do in all spectacles that have once gone wrong in this respect.

When spectacle sides become shaky through wear, so that they can be rocked to and fro in a vertical direction owing to their looseness at the joints, there are two recognized ways of improving the condition of affairs, viz.: either to fit new pins of larger diameter, if, as is frequently the case, worn ones appear to be the cause of the looseness; or, to fit entirely new sides with thicker centrebits, so as to take up the wear of the collets. In this case new pins also will most likely be required, in order to make the work a thorough success.—The British Optical Journal.

THE NORMAL WIDTH OF THE PUPIL

The latest measurements of the normal size of the human pupil have been made by Lange. In the dissertation for his degree, (Inaugural Dissertation, Amsterdam, 1901), Dr. Lange gives his results of the observations. He measured 1,000 pupils of persons of different ages and sex. The examinations were made by direct and lateral illumination, and he employed a special apparatus, devised by him, to control the width of the pupil in artificial light. His conclusions are as follows:

1. The size of the pupil differs considerably in different persons.
2. Women, on the average, have larger pupils than men.
3. The "physiologic width" of the pupil (that is, its size during the health of the individual) decreases with age.
4. The width of the pupil is less in hypermetropia than in emmetropia.
5. The width of the pupil decreases with the degree of the hypermetropia.
6. The physiologic width in myopes is, up to the twentieth year, greater than in emmetropes.
7. With increasing age the difference in the size of the pupil with different states of refraction is less marked, and after the age of forty is inconsiderable.
8. With reduced illumination the differences enumerated, under 3 to 7, are greater and remain well marked up to the sixtieth year.

THE PRACTICAL TEST

Before sending your ad. to the printer, show it to your wife or lady friend, and ask them whether or not it would induce them to buy the article advertised. If they say no, find out the defect, and remedy it if possible.

Prudence and industry are the principal ingredients in an advertiser's good luck.

Spring Goods

WE will make our announcement to the trade in a few days. All those now on our mailing list will receive a copy —OF WHAT?

This announcement will speak of the several connections and agencies we have arranged to handle. A further inquiry will bring our ready reference list, showing discounts to the trade.

Are you interested?

Will you handle our line and make a little something extra? Very little outlay required.

An attractive line of goods for your store.

Write for particulars and catalogue.

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"An Eye Protector That Protects"

No. 18½. Nickel-plated steel frame with screw joint. White mi-coquille lenses, 1¾ inch in diameter.

Note the large size of glass and shape of nose bridge.

We send catalogues, but fill no retail orders direct from factory. Order from your jobber.

T. A. Willson & Co.
Mfg. Opticians Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

Must We Beg

for the opportunity of showing you that you can save money and attract custom by lighting your store with the wonderful

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It is not necessary to go to a college to learn Pharmacy. We can teach you by mail. Our system is distinctive. There is no other like it. Over two hundred graduates during the past year to testify to the excellence of our methods. We give you exactly the same instruction that you would get from a college, and save you a great deal of money and valuable time. Our course is especially adapted for those students in the Dominion of Canada who may seek situations in the United States.

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15c. and 25c. Sizes, $1.20 and $2.00 per doz.

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No Grease to soil the drawers or goods.

Used for Roaches, Bed Bugs, etc., as well as for rats and mice

It is put up with Directions in Eight Different Languages

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E. S. WELLS, Chemist, - JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

Never Fails.
Established
27 YEARS.
Have you a Cough?
A DOSE WILL RELIEVE IT.
Have you a Cold?
A DOSE at BEDTIME WILL REMOVE IT.
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
Owbridge's Lung Tonic
BE SURE YOU GET IT.
Try it also for
Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping-Cough.
Prepared by
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is in general use throughout the Dominion
Its fine color and smooth surface make it very desirable for office use.
When used once it will be used always.

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

Philately

The history of postage stamps is only of the past half century. On the 6th of May, 1840, the first stamp appeared, and is generally supposed to have been the invention of Dr. Chambers, of Edinburgh.

The first issue (England), Queen Victoria stamp was engraved by a Mr. Heath, who received 50 guineas for his work. It took him six weeks to engrave the head on the die, and experts consider it the finest issue of any stamp ever issued bearing the late Queen's profile.

New King's heads have appeared from several other colonies, among them Cyprus, 5 values, very attractive; Hong Kong, 8 values, same type as first Queen head issue, substituting the head of King; Orange River Colony type is the most original of any yet appearing, the King's head being in a small centre oval, and at the bottom South African scenery and animals with value at top.

The United States has been issuing many new stamps lately, and all are likely to remain in use for some time, save the 2 cent value on which the red ink fills up the stamp and will wear the plate. It is the intention to issue another design in about six months. By that time there will be a great many million in use, so no one need speculate in this value for a rise.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, an English firm of stamp auctioneers (also rare books, art and pictures), state that the season they do not auction off £25,000 worth of stamps is a poor season.

Conundrum.—When is a boy like a postage stamp? Answer.—When he is licked and placed in a corner.

LITERARY NOTES

A charming sketch of the [illegible] Colony at Mandres-sur-Vair [illegible] by the XIth arrondissement of Paris as a summer resort for [illegible] children, appears in The Living Age for February 21 from the pen of Mrs. Edmund Verney.

In light gossipping vein, and yet full of subtle reflection, is the striking article called "Kings and Queens," which appears in The Living Age for February 28. The author, the Countess Helène Vacaresco, is of the Roumanian Court, and writes with especial freshness and piquancy of "Carmen Sylva."

VARIOUS INSECTICIDES

ANTS

1.—Cape aloes .... 4 ozs.
Water ..... 1 qt.
Boil together and add:
Camphor, in small pieces 1½ ozs.

This can also be used for other insects by means of a water-sprinkler.

The use of turpentine by means of an oil can, or powdered borax sprinkled around the infested places, is also said to be very effective.

2. Quicklime, powdered . . 20 parts.
Camphor, powdered 1 part

BEDBUGS

1. Mercuric chloride ... ... 1 oz.
Ammonium chloride .... 1 oz.
Water ..... 1 gal
2. Benzin .... 1 pint.
Mercuric chloride ... . 10 grs.
Alkanet root .... to color

Label: Bedbug Poison! Do not get near flame.

3. Kerosene .... 1 quart
Common soap .... 1 oz.
Water .... 1 pint.

Heat the solution of the soap in the water, and when boiling hot add the kerosene, churning constantly until a perfect emulsion results.

This solution may be diluted with from 10 to 15 parts of water, if desirable, and can be used for plant-lice and other insects as well.

50 different foreign stamps . . . 10c
500 mixed foreign . . . 15c
50 unused all foreign . . . 10c

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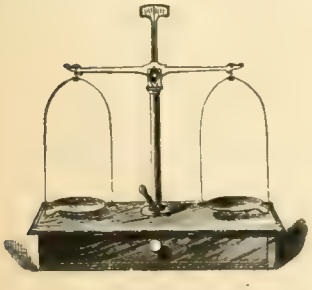

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(Opposite Fraser Institute

Telephone up 495 (Long Distance). **CHAS. L WALTERS, B.A. Sc (McGill), Man. Director.**

The following is considered an excellent preparation:

1. Soft soap	1 part.
Potassa lye (10 p. c.) ..	5 parts.
Water	15 parts

FLEAS

1. Expressed oil bay	1 part.
Oil eucalyptus	2 parts.
Ether	2 parts.
Alcohol	7 parts.

This compound may be used for domestic animals as well as man, or it may be placed about the house. It is also good for banishing flies and mosquitoes:

2. Ox Gall	
Oil camphor	
Oil pennyroyal ...	equal parts.
Extract gentian .	
Alcohol	

The above is especially intended for fleas on dogs, horses, and cattle.

MOSQUITOES AND FLIES

1. Oil patchouli	0.15 Cc.
Oil cinnamon	0.15 Cc.
Oil sandal wood	4 Cc.
Alcohol	100 Cc.
2. Sod. borosalicylate .	1 part.
Decoction quassia . .	50 parts.
3. Carbolic acid, liq. ...	1 vol.
Oil pennyroyal	2 vols.
Spirit camphor	2 vols.
Oil tar	4 vols.
Glycerin	2 vols.
Lard oil	4 vols.

The above is known as "mosquito oil," and is largely used to keep flies and mosquitoes off horses and cattle. —Merck's Report.

MERCK'S MARKET REPORT

Darmstadt, February, 1903.

Bromides.—The attempts recently made to sell American Bromides in the European Market have utterly failed in spite of the seemingly cheap prices, because it was soon found out, that quality of the American makes does not nearly answer the requirements of the British and German Pharmacopœias.

Chloralhydrate.—Since some time, prices had reached such a low level, that a further decline seemed practically impossible. Nevertheless, the unexpected happened and the decay made further progress a few days ago. It is doubtless generally known that Chloralhydrate is being sold by the maker without any profit since some considerable time.

Cocaine.—The position of the market continues to be firm.

Codeine.—Price was reduced on 3rd inst.

Hydrogen Peroxide Chemically Pure 100 per cent. by volume.—I was in a position to materially reduce my price for this chemical.

Iodol.—The maker of this patented preparation advanced price on 1st February.

Magnesium Metal Powder.—I was in a position to materially reduce my prices.

Mercury.—On 20th January Roths child reduced his price from £8.15 to £8.12.6 per bottle.

Morphia.—Prices, which had somewhat firmed up and shown a rising tendency during December, slackened again to a certain extent during last month owing to competition. It is, however, to be expected that the better tendency of opium, which has recently set in, will not remain without influence on morphia.

Oil Turpentine—Has entered into a decidedly upward movement, which is explained by short crop. Prices of the preparations made from turpentine advanced accordingly.

Opium.—The market is reported very firm, owing to brisk demand and the more important Smyrna holders of opium are said to have withdrawn from the market.

Orexin Tannate.—Makers materially advanced prices on 1st February.

Phenacetin.—The agreement between the makers, who were anxious to maintain remunerative prices, broke up on 26th January. Accordingly prices have already receded palpably and it is to be feared that the former condition will set in again when the maker as well as the druggist must forgo any profit in selling phenacetin.

Potass Cyanide.—The upward tendency did not last long, prices having been reduced about ¼d. per lb. middle of last month. This appears to prove, that the South African demand has fallen short of the expectations.

Quinine.—In the London auctions of 13th ult., bark sold at 1¼d. per unit, while to 1 3 16d. was realized in the preceding auctions. In the last Amsterdam auctions the unit price was 6.45 Dutch cents as compared with 6.25 Dutch cents in the previous auctions. Quinine prices were so far not influenced by the higher prices paid for bark at the last auctions.

Saccharin.—The German Saccharin law which will be enacted on 1st April imposes a penalty upon anybody found to possess a quantity exceeding 50 grammes. Accordingly I can neither furnish any saccharin after April 1st, nor take back former supplies.

Santonin—Was advanced on 16th ult. 9d. per lb.

Saponin.—Scarcity of suitable raw material brought about an advance of price.

Thorium Nitrate.—Being still favorably placed for this chemical, which is extensively used in connection with incandescent light, I am prepared for the present to supply at prices comparing favorably with the advanced rates. Moreover, I will gladly supply free of charge the 10 grm. of cerium nitrate requisite for every one kilogramme of thorium nitrate, or if it suits better, the proportionately prepared ready mixture.

Drug Reports

CANADA

Toronto, March 2nd, 1903.

Business during the last month has been very good. There have been several changes in prices.

Elm bark on account of the scarcity, has advanced very much and jobbers to make a profit now should get 45 cents for it.

Opium has advanced about 30 cents a pound, and morphia 15 cents to 20 an ounce and higher prices are not improbable.

German quinine which has been steady for such a long time, has advanced 2 cents an ounce; it may go still higher.

Menthol is a little easier.

Norway Cod Liver Oil has gone up to an enormous price, and the price it is being generally sold at by jobbers now, $3.00 a gallon, would leave very little profit if bought to-day. Munn's Oil, of course, sympathizes with it.

Glycerine is being quoted higher for Spring, and should be worth at least 19 cents by the tin.

There has been no change in price of oil peppermint—it is still high.

Sugar of milk manufacturers have evidently made a strong combination and prices are much higher—price to-day is 28 cents a pound.

Every native and naturalized citizen in Denmark over 60 years old and unable to support himself or family receives a pension varying from $2.50 to $4.50 per month.

A Seasonable Specialty is CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

A perfect skin food for chapped hands or face, rough skin and all complexion imperfections.
A first-class article, handsomely put up, well advertised, and yielding a good profit.
Retails at 25 cents. **PRICE $2.00** per dozen, at usual terms.
Send for our Special Offer. Order through jobber or direct.

The HUTCHINGS MEDICINE COMPANY

2 and 4 Yorkville Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to March 9th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	40	45
Ground, lb	20	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	85	95
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSOICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	90	1 00
Myrrh, lb	45	04
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	50	58
Bleached, lb	60	65
Spruce, true, lb	85	95
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	36	45
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Chiretta, lb	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Bay, lb	18	30
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	43
Short, lb	50	70
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb	70	55
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

Nanna, lb	$ 1 85	$ 1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Iris	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 00
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered,	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc. ½, ¼ & ⅛	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., b	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	85	90
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleurisy, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Saccharin, oz	40	45
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	$ 35	$ 35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	40	45
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	85	1 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 45
Antipyrin, oz	50	50
Aristol, oz	1 80	1 90
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	20	25
Subcarbonate, lb	2 50	2 75
Subnitrate, lb	$ 2 10	$2 25
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	30	35
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	30	35
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 40	1 50
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 00	4 50
Iodoform, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		50
Menthol, oz	60	65
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	28	32
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 70	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 70	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 75	1 90
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

The Leading Line in Patents.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The demand is unprecedented,

EXCEEDING SIX MILLION BOXES PER ANNUM

which is by far the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world : : : : : : : :

FOR ALL . . . .

Bilious and Nervous Disorders

Sick Headache, Constipation,
Wind and Pains in the Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver,
and Female Ailments

Druggists will find Beecham's Pills the most saleable Patent Medicine in the Market. . . .

Beecham's Cough Pills

In Boxes 25 Cents each.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression at the Chest, Wheezing, etc., THESE PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

All orders for Canada must be passed through the Sole Agents, Messrs. Evans and Sons, Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

Prepared only by the Proprietor

THOMAS BEECHAM, - St. Helens, England

(Glycerole of) per oz.	$ 1 60	$ 1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz.	38	40
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	13	15
PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	50	55
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	25
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.	12	15
Iodide, lb.	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And So. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz.	45	47
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb	6 50	7 00
SALOL	1 30	1 40
SANTONIN, oz.	60	65
SACCHARINE	4 00	4 50
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	75	80
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb.	80	85
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz.	40	40
Salicylate, lb.	70	75
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	$ 8	$ 10
SOMNAL, oz.	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	40	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.	35	40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	45	50
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	65	70
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	11	12
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect, lb	60	65
Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz.	50	00
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb.	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 58
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	$ 70	$ 75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 85
Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	3 25	4 00
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 75	3 05
Peppermint, lb.	6 50	7 00
Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 00
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	80	85
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb.	8 co	8 50
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Winergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	8 75	9 00
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb.	12	17
COD LIVER, N.F., gal.	2 25	2 50
Norwegian, gal.	3 25	3 50
COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 05
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	80	85
Raw, gal.	77	82
NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 50	1 60
OLIVE, gal.	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal.	2 75	3 00
PALM, lb	14	15
SPERM, gal	1 60	1 65
TURPENTINE, gal.	1 05	1 10

RIPANS

I have been troubled with my stomach for the past sixteen or seventeen years, and, as I have been acting as a drug clerk for the past thirteen years, I have had a good chance to try all remedies in the market, but never found anything until we got in a supply of Ripans Tabules, that did me any good. They have entirely cured me. At times I could hold nothing on my stomach, and I had a sour stomach most all the time; in fact, I was miserable and life was hardly worth living. I was called cross and crabbed by my friends, but now they all notice the change in me.

AT DRUGGISTS

The five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

A SPECIALTY

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.

TORONTO.

Telephone Main 2377

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

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MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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Telephone, Main 3203. **TORONTO, ONT.**

Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

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DRUG REPORTS

THE LACK OF APPRENTICES

The letter of Mr Frank J. Hoog which appears elsewhere in this issue is one that appeals to the trade very forcibly and not in this Province alone, but to the other provinces of Canada as well.

The dearth of apprentices is felt everywhere, and at the present time many druggists are seriously hampered through not being able to obtain this class of help.

The time was some years ago when applicants were much more numerous than there were positions to be filled, but now it is quite the reverse, and in the daily press we constantly see the advertisements of druggists asking for apprentices. Our correspondent places the blame mainly on the high standard of matriculation, which is required under the Pharmaceutical Act, and no doubt this has a good deal to do with the unwillingness of young men to enter the drug business, but we believe that this is not the only reason.

The remuneration given the apprentice in comparison with the amount of work expected from him is certainly a very small one, and the fact, as our correspondent says, that the apprenticeship alone will not entitle him to his diploma, but he has to serve two courses at the College of Pharmacy, which is estimated at a cost of say $500.00, deters many from embarking in this line.

Then again, the proverbially long hours of the drug business with the fact that very few, if any, are able to make more than a reasonably good living, while prospective fortunes are held up as an allurement in other walks of life all tend to bring about this condition of affairs, which has become an acknowledged hardship for many employers.

We would ask for the opinions of our readers on this subject, which is certainly one of vital importance to the trade at this juncture.

SODA WATER TRADE

The consumption of soda water is undoubtedly on the increase in Canada, and the number of druggists who are catering to the public taste in this direction is growing rapidly. It seems to be a recognized fact that the druggist, when he makes a specialty of a line of this kind, gives it that care and attention which produces a superior article and also a variety which meets with popular approval.

Last year we spoke of the profitable nature of the soda water trade and its adaptability to the drug business, and although the summer of 1902 was anything but a favorable one, in consequence of the cold, wet season, yet we find that the prospective dealers for the coming summer are larger in number and anticipate a good season's trade.

No time should be lost now in getting the fountain in complete working order, and with the best possible appearance for an early beginning of operations. The woodwork of the fountain should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water, and then given a good rubbing with a furniture polish, which will become thoroughly dry and give a fine glossy surface. The marble, or onyx, whichever it may be, should be re-polished, the faucets carefully cleaned and everything about the fountain, including syrup-holders, carbonators, etc., have a thorough overhauling.

Besides the standard flavors and syrups, which are in use, the addition of some medicated waters has proved very "taking," and has added to the popularity of the fountain.

In next issue we hope to give a number of selected formulas, and if any of our readers have any suggestions to offer for the mutual benefit of soda water dispensers, we will be glad to publish them.

Errors are bound to occur—profit in the future by those of the past.

THE PURCHASE OF STOCK

Every druggist of experience knows how drug stocks depreciate by keeping, owing to the action of the atmosphere, worms or other causes. He also knows how hard it is to sell old stock, and, even if he does not always follow the dictates of his conscience, he is fully aware that the sale of such deteriorated goods is a deception on those who purchase such.

The inability to clear out drug stocks, and more especially, proprietary goods, when they are in their pristine freshness may be due to overstocking, owing, perhaps, to an extensive demand from the public at the time they were put in, on account of such goods being advertised in the press, or through the inability of the druggist to gauge the normal demand of the locality where he is located. Such an occasion may be very likely to arise when a druggist is first starting in business for he has not then had the experience in purchasing that he will get afterwards.

The need of purchasing large quantities of stock at one time is now a thing of the past, even for druggists in country towns and villages. While the druggist living in cities or large towns has an advantage over his country confrere, because he can telephone to the wholesale house and get his stock replenished in a very short time, yet, with the quick transportation and telephone and telegraph facilities of to-day even the most distant places from the wholesale house can be reached with very little delay- a condition of affairs very different from that in the early settlement of the country, when the drug store received its supplies for the season only once a year, or, perhaps, twice, if it was situated near navigable lakes or rivers.

It is also well to consider the fact that large purchases mean either correspondingly large sales or else a loss of interest on the capital invested. If goods are bought for cash it means a direct loss on goods which remain unsold after 30 days from date of purchase, or if purchased on the usual terms of credit, it means not only the loss of the cash discount which might be obtained if smaller purchases were made and paid for within the time allowed for taking the discount for cash, but also an additional loss on those goods which remain on the shelves possibly for some time after they are paid for. When we also take into account the depreciation in various classes of goods through becoming shop worn and soiled, and in many cases rendering some of them at least unfit for sale, it must be evident to everyone that too much care and discretion cannot be exercised in the purchase of goods, and, although baits in the shape of "bargains" may offer, it is well to consider whether the more prudent way is not, as a rule, the safest.

THE SEASONS' OPPORTUNITIES

There is probably no branch of trade in which there are better opportunities for catering to the wants of the general public at special times than in the drug trade, as it is constituted to-day.

There is scarcely a month in the whole year when something appropriate to that month may not be made a special feature of the druggists' sales.

With the opening of spring, one of these several features, which commends itself, will be the supplying of the householder with goods used during house-cleaning time. In our formulary department this month we have devoted considerable space to these lines, and amongst them will be found some which will be particularly appropriate. The manufacture of furniture polishes and kindred lines, together with all appliances which are used by the careful housewife, should at this time be brought very prominently into evidence, not only by window display, and in the show case, but also in all local advertising that is done, whether through newspapers or by circulars.

There is no part of the druggist's trade which we believe would pay better than this to cater for, and a business once established in this line with the head of the household, means a steady trade in all those articles which speak direct to the necessities or the wishes of womankind.

The next college course at the Canadian College of Optics will commence on May 11th. This likely will be the last college course given until the hot weather is over. The correspondence course in connection with this school is justly popular; over a score of students from all over Canada are now taking it.

THE CAMERA SEASON

Now that we are on the verge of the photographic season when the demand for all goods in this line will mark a feature in trade, it would be well for every enterprising druggist who has not yet taken up the sale of this class of goods to consider well, whether he would not be justified in adding such a line and making a specialty of it.

The army of photographers is constantly increasing, and we know of no better line of goods, and none more appropriate for the chemist or druggist to sell than cameras and all the accessories.

Of course it must be borne in mind that a knowledge of photography is absolutely essential, just as much so perhaps as the knowledge of drugs is for the practical pharmacist. With this exception perhaps that the knowledge required by the dealer in photographic supplies may be learned in a very short time. When we realize that the sale of one article in amateur photography means the sale of many more in that line, it must be apparent that this is a field of trade worth cultivating, and from which splendid results may be had.

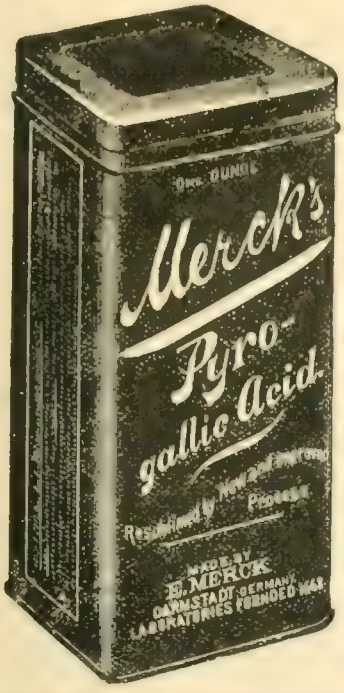
In this, as well as in every other branch, publicity is an essential feature, and there is no way that we know of that commands more attention than a well filled window of photographic cameras and photographs, the latter mainly if possible of local interest. This can be so arranged that the window will be a centre of attraction for all passers by, and if conspicuous cards are placed in it announcing that in the store can be found all lines suitable for the amateur and professional photographer, it will not take long to establish a paying trade.

As we have remarked before, the sale of these goods would not pay in every locality, but a large percentage of the druggists in this country would we believe, find it a profitable adjunct to their present stock of goods.

Elephantine advertising is not necessarily good advertising—its clumsiness defeats its purpose.

Earn the respect of those whose patronage you desire it will be a paying investment.

MERCK'S PYRO



will be found, upon comparison, to be superior in every respect to all other brands on the market. Its distinctive points of superiority are:

Absolute Purity
Perfect Crystallization
Immaculate Whiteness
Extreme Lightness
Moderate Cost

MERCK'S PYRO is supplied in 1 oz. Tins and 1 oz. Bottles' as well as in bulk, and may be obtained through the ordinary trade channels, or in wholesale quantities from

E. MERCK, Darmstadt

Howards & Sons

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Quinine Tablets

(SUGAR-COATED OR PLAIN)

Particular attention has been paid to the accuracy of the dose, a precaution too often neglected

Users of HOWARDS' TABLETS know that they are buying HOWARDS' QUININE, and that a 5-grain Tablet does contain 5 grains of the Quinine Salt exclusive of mucilage and coating.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

Sold in Bottles containing ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. of the Quinine Salt in Tablet form. Also in Tins.

QUININE PILLS

Stratford ✦ [Established 1797] ✦ Essex

BRANCH HOUSE:

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

THE selling season has commenced. How is your stock? Is it short on any particular lines that are proving more popular than you anticipated?

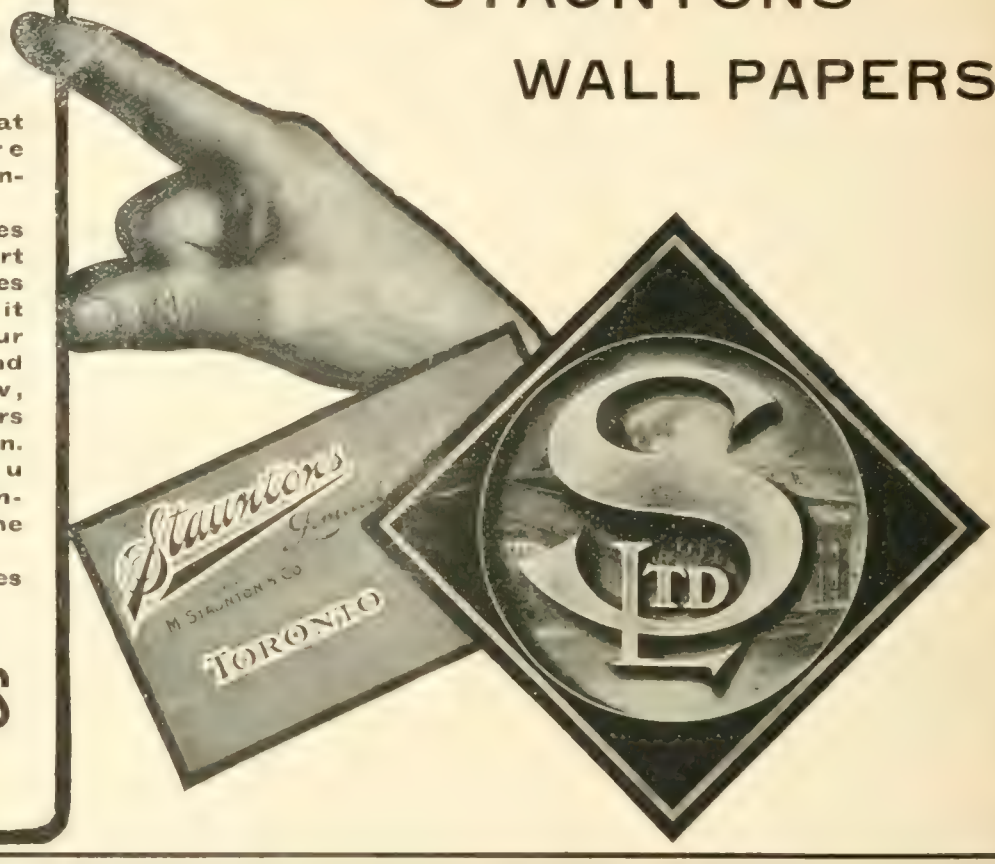
You will lose sales if your stock is short of these. Losing sales is losing money, so it will be worth your while to let us send you samples now, before repeat orders deplete our selection.

The sooner you write for our samples, the bigger the choice.

Tell us what styles you are in need of.

STAUNTONS
Limited
TORONTO

STAUNTONS'
WALL PAPERS



GUARANTEE

The farmers who purchase the Paris Green made by the Canada Paint Company run no risk. It is guaranteed the best that is made. It is death to the bugs, slugs and all vermin. The potato grower should be careful that each package bears the name of the CANADA PAINT COMPANY, who are the makers.

Save Your Potatoes

The CANADA PAINT COMPANY'S
PARIS GREEN
is strictly pure.

WASTE.

A tactful business man exercises discreet economy in the conduct of his commercial affairs. It matters not how large or extensive his interests, or how liberal or even extravagant his tendencies at home or in social life, he does not permit wilful waste of anything in his store, manufactory, or counting room, no matter how insignificant that waste may be.

If he be a thorough disciplinarian, he borders on what may be termed by some as small or unreasonably mean. Such a man is not usually illiberal in providing all requirements for a proper conduct of his affairs, nor is he disposed to underpay his help. What he wants, and rightfully demands, is that those who are paid to advance and protect his interests shall not be too extravagant in the use of what belongs to him and not to them. Because of this economic characteristic and for the reason that for every dollar he expends he wishes full value, not only in direct returns, but in the use thereof, he is generally successful, and is thus enabled to be liberal in his domestic and social life.

Too often we find a clerk or employee who recklessly uses expensive office stationery for memoranda; who never regards cord or twine once used as useful a second time; who feels that no matter how short the distance, car fare amounts to naught; who unreasonably telegraphs or telephones here and there, though each message must be paid for; who throws pins, paper fasteners and rubber bands into the waste basket with discarded correspondence, and who, in short, does not realize that a "penny saved is twopence earned." These acts of indifference, each in itself, are of no moment, but in the aggregate they figure up a tangible sum, if not a large amount. It is not so much the money involved that should be considered as the reckless disregard of the employer's welfare.

The man or woman who would criticize an employer for exacting economy on the lines set forth would be as much justified in regarding as proper or prudent the reckless throwing away—not expending—of nickels or dimes by our prominent capitalists, contending that the small currency is too insignificant to carry about the person. It behooves the employer, no matter in what line of trade, to educate his help to economize in every respect and to the minutest detail. By so doing he not only benefits himself but becomes a public benefactor. —Wall Street Summary.

THE COD LIVER OIL SITUATION.

The scarcity of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil has advanced the price of that article to a very high figure, and it is probable that the highest limit has not yet been reached.

The fishing season in Norway has proved a decided failure, not only in the number of fish caught, but also in the leanness of the liver, the usual average being about 400 livers to make a hectoliter of oil, while this year it takes more than 1,000, and even then the oil is not up to the usual standard. Up to March, 1902, we are informed there were produced only 50 hectoliters of oil against an average of nearly 6,000 hectoliters for the nine previous years. It is said that the prospects for Lofoten fishing are still very fair, but the weather has been unfavorable. In March, 1902, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil was sold in New York at about $22 per barrel, while at the present time it is worth three times that figure, and is still advancing.

On the other hand we are informed that the Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil is steadily gaining ground, and in this market is a keen competitor with the European product. The latter has proved a favorite with many on account of its thinness and that it assimilates more easily with other ingredients in mixing, but the over-refinement which is necessary to give it this appearance and apparent superiority, tends to deprive it of a portion of its nutritive qualities, and therefore renders it inferior to the Newfoundland oil as a remedial agent.

Munn's Newfoundland oil, which is considered a standard article, carried off a gold medal at the Vienna (Austrian) exhibition in 1902, notwithstanding it entered into competition with a large exhibit of Norway oils. The demand for this oil during the past and present seasons has been enormous and the livers for the most part being fat and good, the oil has been of excellent quality.

URINE ANALYSIS

Practical Methods of Urine Analysis, for Chemists and Druggists, with Notes on the Composition of the Normal and Abnormal Secretions.

The American Journal of Pharmacy in a review of this book, says:

It matters not whether [illegible] health in some localities are [illegible] analyses for physicians free of charge [illegible] whether some physicians consider it [illegible] beyond the province of the pharmacist to conduct such analyses when he asks a reasonable recompense for his services, the fact remains that reputable pharmacists are in some instances doing this work for physicians and are being paid for it. There are several reasons why the pharmacist is usually a proper person to do this work. Urinalysis is an analytical piece of work, and the graduates of colleges of pharmacy are trained analysts. Chemical analyses, pharmaceutical assays and microscopical manipulation he performs daily during his college work. These are to the pharmacist of primary consideration, and while the physician may receive a certain amount of instruction in these branches, the work is all secondary to the practice of medicine with its multiplicity of other details with which he is engrossed. Urinalysis and blood-examinations are an aid in his diagnoses. These require the time that the physician needs for attending to his office practice or at the bedside of the patient. The busy practitioner does not usually attend to his practice and carry on his analyses any more than he compounds his own medicine. These things he delegates to the pharmacist whom he has learned is competent and trustworthy.

There are many works on the examination of the urine, nearly all of which are written from the viewpoint of the physician. The present book is written for the pharmacist, and is a clear and concise treatment of the essentials that are necessary for everyday work in analysis. The following are the subjects treated: Urine in health and disease, referring to composition, collection of sample, daily quantity, physical appearances, reaction, specific gravity and solids; chemical analysis of urine; analysis of abnormal constituents; microscopical examination; optical examination; miscellaneous matters, including special reagents, report on sample, etc. The work is to be commended to pharmacists and chemists, as the subject is considered, we believe, with the right end in view, viz., the analysis of urine and not so much what these analyses indicate, this belonging essentially to the province of the physician, with whom the results of urinalysis is but one of several fac-

tors leading to the diagnosis of disease. This book may be obtained, post-paid from the Canadian Druggist on remittance of 75 cents.

FORMALDEHYD AND ITS COMPOUNDS

Probably no drug introduced within recent years has developed so many uses as formaldehyd. Its bactericidal properties were not recognized until 1886, yet it is now almost universally adopted as a disinfectant, and for this purpose it certainly has no equal. But this is only one of the many uses to which it is put. Surgeons apply it in solution as a local antiseptic to wounds and to the cavities of the body; anatomists and pathologists find it the best fixing and hardening agent for the treatment of specimens, gross or minute; it makes an excellent preservative and it is now used for this purpose, not only in medical colleges and museums, but also by dairymen in their milk, butchers in their meat, and druggists in their syrups and ointments. Numerous new remedies, says the Medical Standard, intended for external and internal use, owe their efficiency to its presence in various combinations. The number of these compounds attest the popularity of the remedy.

Formaldehyd, itself, is a gas, but it is usually employed in the form of the saturated aqueous solution known as formalin, containing 35 to 40 per cent. of the gas by weight. Of its compounds one of the most popular is urotropin, now recognized to be one of the most effective of urinary antiseptics. Practically identical with this, chemically and therapeutically, are the substances known as formin, animoform and cystogen. As external antiseptics we have such compounds as tannoform, thymoform, lysoform, and ceroform; the intestinal antiseptics containing some combination of formaldehyd include tannopin, naphthoformin, geoform and bismal; there is even a formaldehyd-containing food known as protogen. And so we might continue. The multiplication of these remedies is plainly a recognition of the merit of formaldehyd, both as an external and internal antiseptic. What adds greatly to its antiseptic value is its low toxicity as compared with such germicides as bichlorid of mercury and carbolic acid. It must not be assumed, however, that formaldehyd is non-toxic. Two ounces of a 4 per cent. solution have caused death, while even in small quantities it acts as a decided irritant to the mucous membranes—to the eyes and respiratory tract when inhaled, and to the digestive system when taken internally. It certainly retards digestion, may cause gastritis, and in large doses cause vomiting and weakness of the heart and respiration. Fortunately we have an effective antidote in ammonia, which also has the merit of acting as a stimulant.—Western Druggist.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CUSTOMER

The American Druggist rightly says that one of the fundamentals that every employe should get firmly fixed in his mind is that "the most important thing in the drug store is the customer." The quicker and harder a clerk gets this truth fixed in his head, the more use he will be to his employer and to himself. It is the customer for whom and by whom the whole establishment exists, the central sun around which everything else connected with the business revolves. The fine fittings, the extensive stock, the comfort and cleanliness of the well-ordered store, are not merely the expression of the æsthetic taste of the proprietor, nor are they intended solely for the comfort and convenience of the employes. All, from the doormat to the prescription-file, is for the comfort, pleasure, convenience and safety of the customer.

It is the customers' money that pays the rent, keeps the lights burning, pays the clerks their wages and the employer his profits. Therefore, the fact should always be kept in mind that the most important thing in the business is the customer just entering the door. At once leave the work in hand and step forward to welcome and cheerfully attend to the customers' wants, serving them with a cheerful alacrity that will make them feel that they are welcome, and that you are glad of an opportunity to be of service to them.

Particular stress is laid upon this point because of the fact that the most prominent fault of the average clerk, as seen in a business experience of many years, is a careless indifference and dilatoriness about the serving of customers. Good salesmanship, which is mainly the art of pleasing a customer, seems to be almost a lost art, and it is a rare thing to find a clerk who is at once a well educated pharmacist and a good salesman; a condition of things with which the "professional" idea, as taught in some of our colleges, has something to do. The young college graduate, unless a particularly level-headed chap, becomes rather too much puffed-up with his new-found dignity and is too liable to "give himself airs" with customers. Much of the natural aptitude that he formerly had for making an agreeable impression has been lost in his two years of laboratory training, and the study of good salesmanship now smacks too much of "commercialism" to receive much of his attention.

Customers should be waited upon with all possible promptness and despatch; as soon as a customer enters the door, if there is no clerk behind the counter ready to serve him, one should step forward at once, so that the customer may not be kept waiting a moment, or, if unable to do this, call out, "In a moment, please," or something similar, to assure the customer that he is not being neglected, and upon reaching the customer an apology should always be offered for the delay.

THE IODINE CONTENT OF TINCTURE OF IODINE

E. Beuttner (Schweizerische Wochenschrift für Pharmacie und Chemie) has found that the amount of iodine contained in the tincture of iodine rapidly diminishes with age. In one month the amount of iodine may reach below the minimum level prescribed by the Pharmacopœia. The destruction of the iodine is favored by heat, and the tincture is to be kept in a cool place. It is not necessary to preserve the tincture from light. The free iodine which disappears is transformed into hydriodic acid. A method of determining the amount of hydriodic acid contained in the tincture should be devised.

SPONGES

The offer made by Saunders & Evans, Ltd., on page 207, should be read with interest by every druggist requiring a first-class sponge to retail at 25 cents. To reduce their stock in this line, they propose to sell 100 cases at most advantageous terms to the buyer.

Everything for the Drug Trade

Drugs and Chemicals

Forma'dehyde.
Thymol.
Menthol.
Metol.
Hydroquinone.
Acid Salicylic, 1ths.
Soda Salicylate, 1ths.
Santonine.
Urotropin.
Iodine, Crude.
" Resub.
Squibbs, Ether.
Blue Vitriol.

PATENTS

Phytoline
Walnutta Hair Stain.
Eskay's Food.
Tucker's Sov. Balm.
Oxbridge's Lung Tonic.
Antexema.
Pitcher's B. A. Tablets.
Dentacura.
Saunetto.
Jackson's Wine, C.L.O.
Meagher's Quinine Wine.
Alkalithia.
Kitchell Lint. 50c.
Crescbene Capsules.

SUNDRIES

Sulphur Fumigators
Formaldehyde Fumigators.
Meyer's Grease Paints.
Rowntree's Licorice Pastilles
Colgate's White Clematis Soap
"Gem" Nail Clipper.
Pray's Manicure Goods.
Razor Strops.
Allen's Bath Brushes and Outfits.
Rubber Sponges.
"Marguerite" Cigars.
Prophylactic T. Brushes.

Proprietaries

Our latest is a

BABY FOOD

on which you can make a **reasonable profit** — something you can't do on the foods now on the market. We have called it

"Baby's Own" Food

and we think it will be a favorite.

Goods right
Name "
Price "

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **Cocaine** **B. & S. BRAND**

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratime, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetine, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal

LYMAN'S
Lightning Fly Paper
>>>>>> Poison Season 1903

Best Fighter

Best Seller

Best Killer

Kills All Rivals

Kills All Flies

Kills All Prices

6 Papers in a Packet retails at 10c.

3 Papers in a Packet retails at 5c.

Special Prices on orders placed now for future delivery.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

TORONTO

Trade Notes

E. Brasher, druggist, Vienna, Ontario, is selling out his stock.

The stock of T. D. McLeish, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, has been sold.

A demand of assignment has been made on La Pharmacie De Lorimier, De Lorimier, Quebec.

Jas. Grant, druggist, Victoria Road, Ontario, is advertising his business for sale.

L. R. Miller has purchased the drug business of D. Muir & Co., Florence, Ontario.

G. Richard, druggist, Sherbrooke, Quebec, is offering to compound with his creditors.

H. G. Hunter has purchased the drug business of Mr. Erskine, Acton, Ontario.

Dr. T. R. Allan has purchased the drug business of J. A. Thompson at 426 College street, Toronto, Ontario.

The drug stock of R. C. Mack, Fredericton, New Brunswick, was damaged by fire last month.

The assets of the Pharmacie de Lorimier, Montreal, Quebec, have been sold.

The wholesale drug business of W. S. Bryers-Barkwell, London, Ontario, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. Sutherland, formerly of Winnipeg, is opening a new drug store at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, N.W.T.

It is reported from Chicago that Lord, Owen & Co., one of the oldest wholesale drug firms in that city, failed on April 8th. Liabilities are set at $762,731, and assets at $315,537.

COMPANIES

The Standard Mineral Water Co., Montreal, Que., has been incorporated.

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, of London, England, will, it is stated, establish a manufactory at Sydney, C. B., for the purpose of distilling various commercial products from the tar produced in the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's coke ovens.

The Paris Soda Water Manufacturing Co., has registered at Montreal, Quebec.

The firm of Ad. Dupont & Cie, manufacturers of atomizers, has been registered at Montreal, Quebec.

A $1,000,000 company is to be organized for the purpose of establishing a soda ash factory at Windsor, Ontario. Dr. A. Soper, a wealthy Pittsburg man, is said to be back of the project.

PERSONALS

Mr. H. N. Roy O.C.P. class '96, is now clerk with Munsch & Warner, druggists, corner Columbus Ave., and 78th st., New York city.

J. Cecil Agnew, formerly manager of the branch drug store of Gilpin, Field Co., on Wilcox street, Toronto, Ontario, is now representing the Toronto Pharmacal Co., in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth, F.C.S., of this city is at present in England, on his return from the continent where he has visited the leading bacteriological laboratories.

Mr. Edward Evans, Senr., formerly senior partner in the firm of Evans Lescher & Webb, of London England, is now according to The Chemist and Druggist, the father of the drug trade in England, having entered the business in 1830 as an apprentice to his father.

The Ninth Annual Chemists' Exhibition instituted by the British and Colonial Druggists, of London, Eng., will be held at the National Skating Palace, Argyll St., London, May 4th to 8th, inclusive.

MONTREAL NOTES

Dr. F. L. Palardy has removed his pharmacy 446 St. James St., a few doors further west to the Russell House block.

Mr. H. Gourlay is removing this spring from 2613 St. Catherine to a store very near the corner of McKay and St. Catherine.

The craze for establishing branch banks on St. Catherine st. west, has disturbed the retail trade considerably and it is thought that rents will be thereby increased.

Mr. C. I. Covernton is retiring from business on the 1st of May. He has been established on Bleury, corner of Dorchester for some years and was previously in business on St. James street in partnership with the late Mr. Tate. He will continue to manufacture some of his best known specialties.

The New York correspondent of the Chemist and Druggist, London, states that the departmental stores of New York are getting tired of cut prices on patent medicines and have made overtures to the local Retail Drug Society with a view to raising prices. It would be better for them to go out of the business altogether.

It seems strange that Canadian druggists try to make themselves as miserable as they possibly can. Why should they, of all workers, do their best to lengthen the hours of labor? The laborer in the fields now lays down his tools at 6 p. m. as also does the city mechanic and he thinks it hard that he cannot leave work at 5 p.m. The pharmacist, as hard a worker and more laborious in some ways, thinks he ought to be at his post of labor until 11 p.m., with short intervals for meals. He has worked himself up to such a pitch of importance that he fancies the world cannot do without him. He voluntarily, as an employer, deprives himself of needful Sunday repose, and enforces this useless sacrifice on an ungrateful public, on his employee likewise.

Recently, a London paper devoted half a column to pitying the druggist's devotion to the public good; recommending him to take more pleasure out of life, by closing earlier on a week day and taking the Sunday to himself.

In Montreal, on Sundays, Greek fruit stores, Jew tobacco shops and drug stores are the only places open. If it is for the dispensing of prescriptions only, why do these latter light up every jet they have on Sunday night?

A STEADY INCREASE

We are pleased to learn that the sales of Antikamnia preparations show a steady and large increase, and deservedly so. The output for the months of January, February and March of this year was greater than for any three months since Antikamnia was first placed on the market, and this, notwithstanding the strong competition (legitimate and otherwise), with which it has had to contend. The sales of powdered Antikamnia, we are informed, show an increase in 1902 of seventeen and three-fifths per cent. over that of 1901, a striking evidence of the popularity of this preparation with the medical profession.

Why does a Fly Pad? Ask Archdale Wilson.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The closing sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy commenced Monday, March 29th, closing April 1st, inclusive, and the following is the result of the combined March and December examination, the names of the successful students being given in order of merit, namely:

Junior Chemistry E. F. Emery, Felix Paquet, E. Ladouceur.

Senior Chemistry L. G. Ryan, A. R. Stewart and P. C. Leduc equal; Kenneth Chalmers.

Junior Materia Medica A. R. Stewart, M. Aronson, Pierre Frechette, J. G. McMichael, Leo. Lafontaine, J. P. Tyrell.

Senior Materia Medica—A. D. Farley, J. A. D. Godbout, E. F. Emery, H. Therien.

Botany—A. R. Stewart, P. C. Leduc, P. J. Leduc.

Optics—Damien Roy, Geo. Bergeron, J. A. D. Godbout, J. A. Chevrier.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, April 2nd, when fifteen candidates presented themselves for admission to the study of pharmacy, and the following, named in order of merit, passed, namely: George A. Leonard, Leopold Guay, Guy Gravel, Horace R. Huot, A. G. Choquette, Rose De Montigny, L. Leclerc, D. Lemieux, Sylvia Choquet, P. Pasquin and Ovide Brault. These are entitled to be registered as "Certified Apprentices" on payment of the required fees.

Mr. John Mooney passed on all subjects but Latin, for which he will have to present himself at the July examination. The examiners were: Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School Montreal.

The next examination will be held on July 2nd [illegible]

P.,D. & CO. INCREASES ITS CAPITALIZATION.

An important step was decided upon March 31 by the stockholders of Parke, Davis & Co. The capital stock had previously consisted of 64,000 shares. The par value of each share was $25, and the total capitalization was, therefore, $1,600,000. A surplus of $2,453,571.80 had gradually accumulated, however, and so it was decided to issue a stock dividend of 100 per cent—that is, another 64,000 shares. In addition, each stockholder will be given the privilege of buying at par a number of shares which shall not exceed one-quarter of his holding after the stock dividend is declared. This issue of new stock will place $800,000 at the disposal of the house, a sum which will entirely cover the construction of extensive buildings now under way in Detroit, and will likewise wipe out every dollar of existing indebtedness. Altogether the capital stock will now comprise [illegible] shares, of a par value each of $25.

A NEW WAREHOUSE

The plans for a large warehouse for the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man., opposite the present warehouse, have just been completed. The buildings at present on the site are being removed, and the excavation will be commenced at once. This warehouse when completed will be one of the largest and finest warehouses in the west. The frontage on Princess St. will be particularly imposing, being 65 feet and five stories in height. The stonework will reach to the second story windows. A [illegible] through the building from Princess street. The ground floor will be taken up entirely by the offices of the firm, the other floors being occupied by stock.

LIME JUICE

Just at this time when orders are being placed for the season's supply of lime juice, we would call particular attention to the advertisement of Mr. Alfred Boyd in this issue. The refinery which he represents has been established since 1824, and, therefore, has an acknowledged reputation.

The lime juice is put up in barrels containing 5 dozen quart bottles each, and is sold at the low figure of $3.00 per dozen net, delivered free in Quebec. Cash to accompany the order.

Ease your advertising diction as much as possible—avoid strained language and do not use uncommon words, as a rule.

HOW THE DRUGGIST SHOULD CLEANSE HIS HANDS

A writer in the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle advises that when the hands have been stained by strong alkaline solutions, they should be washed in some dilute acid, nitric, oxalic or acetic (1 to 100 of water). If soap without water is then immediately applied, fatty acids are deposited in the skin, which thus becomes less liable to crack. The effects of the lime solutions and also of strong ammonia may be prevented in the same way. After using mineral acids the hands should be washed with water and rubbed while wet with a piece of soap. If the acid was strong or has affected a large surface, they should be bathed, after washing, in a weak solution of soda (1 to 100). Strong sulfuric acid is first to be washed off as far as possible with plenty of water, after which soap should be employed as above directed. If water is used abundantly, there is no danger of too much heat being evolved. When the acid has caused severe burns, the affected parts may be covered with a paste composed of magnesia, carbonate of magnesium or bicarbonate of sodium with a little water. Nitric acid is removed by the same process. Burns by this acid, especially when treated with alkaline agents, are apt to leave behind a yellowness of the affected integument. Nitric acid destroys the epidermis so quickly that it can scarcely ever be restored to a normal condition, and the same is the case with the fumes; also with those of nitro-muriatic acid, bromin and chlorin. Iodin stains should be treated with a solution of sodium thiosulfate (1 to 10 of water). When the hands have been exposed for a long time to the action of carbolic acid, wash them first with alcohol, which may be used several times over for this purpose, and then with soap, after which without being dried they may be rubbed with wool fat. After working with sublimate solutions it is best to bathe the hands for some time in a solution of common salt (1 to 50 of water), followed by soap and wool fat.

At an inquest on a patient who died in a London hospital while under anaesthetics, the doctor stated that he had given anaesthetics in 45,000 cases, and this was the first death.

SOLID SATISFACTION

CLOTHES may not make the man, but a consciousness that your appearance is not to your discredit gives that confidence which so often makes for success.

Kasagra is not the only preparation of its kind, but Kasagra is above criticism. Many years past the guess-work stage.

By giving Kasagra the preference you KNOW your customers will be satisfied.

The confidence of customers means increased profits. There is besides, a solid satisfaction in selling a preparation you KNOW to be always the best.

That's Kasagra

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS AND BIOLOGISTS
WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA

Office of the Ferrol Company, Limited

124 King Street West

TORONTO, 14th March, 1903

To the Trade:—

We take the liberty of addressing this open letter to the Retail Chemists and Druggists of the Dominion in order to acquaint them with certain changes in our name, location and business methods.

You are no doubt aware that, while FERROL has been on the market for some years, it has not been advertised except in the Medical Journals and has depended entirely for its sale on doctors' prescriptions and the recommendations of those who have used Ferrol and been benefited by it. In this way a considerable business has developed but we realize that thousands of people who are in urgent need of just such a preparation as Ferrol have never even heard of it

We are pleased to announce that we have at last arranged for a campaign of vigorous advertising of such a character as will undoubtedly create a large demand for Ferrol, but which will not alienate the physicians of Canada or cause them to withdraw the cordial endorsation they have so fully given to our preparation.

We have also made arangements for extensive sampling and we are certain this will greatly assist in creating a demand for Ferrol.

We have adopted a new and very attractive label. We have arranged for a much heavier bottle to minimize breakages and we shall pack our goods with the greatest care in order to avoid freezing when shipping in cold weather.

We have also decided to discontinue the manufacture of ''Ferrol with Creosote,'' ''Ferrol with Acid Phosphates'' and ''Ferrol with Manganese'' so that, in future, Ferrol will be in ONE FORM, ONE SIZE and at ONE PRICE.

Ferrol has been placed on the Druggists' Protective Price List and the retail price, 75 cents per bottle will be strictly maintained, thus ensuring a handsome margin of profit to the retailer.

Finally, we have secured commodious premises in Toronto for our OFFICES, WAREROOMS and LABORATORY and shall be in a positon to supply the largely increased demand for Ferrol which we confidently look for.

Soliciting the honor of your patronage, I am

Yours faithfully,

F. M. TUCKETT,

Managing Director.

Correspondence

THE O. C. P. STANDARD OF MATRICULATION

Editor of The CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

Kingston, Ont., March 11th, 1903.

Dear Sir,—Is it not about time that the average Ontario druggist was opening his eyes to the position in which we have been placed by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy with reference to the standard of matriculation required by an apprentice to the drug business? Now, Sir, I am a strong believer in the uplifting of our Profession in every conceivable manner which will prove to be the greatest good to the greatest number. But, Sir, do you not think that our laws with regard to the registration of apprentices are too arbitrary? Is not the standing too high? Can we expect to secure the services of a young man, say 18 to 20 years of age for two or three dollars per week, who has passed the matriculation examination into a recognized college, and who will have to serve a period of four years at an average salary of $6.00 per week during his apprenticeship, and then attend two full courses at the O. C. P., costing him, say, at the lowest estimate, $500.00?

I think the majority of druggists will agree with me that it is now almost impossible to secure an apprentice. If this be the case at present, what must we expect in years to come when we will suffer to even a greater extent than at present.

Then again, Sir; I would like to know what the average druggist intends doing re this vexed question of a scarcity of apprentices. It will necessarily follow that we will have a scarcity of graduates, and, then, how many of us can afford to pay the piper? Some may argue that in time the whole difficulty will right itself by there being fewer graduates turned out, and that it would necessarily follow that those who were engaged in business would naturally do a greater volume than heretofore. This may, to a certain extent, be true, but then, usually speaking, a druggist who can afford to employ a graduate will, of necessity, have to employ an apprentice as well as an errand boy, which, in turn, will greatly increase the cost of running expenses when the present salaries of graduates and apprentices are taken into consideration.

Now, I have not written these few lines expecting that they would meet the views of my fellow druggists throughout the Province in every particular, and I certainly will be pleased to hear from any member of the profession, who may feel inclined to air his views on this all-important question to the retail druggists of the Province. Allow me to remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Hoog.

Kingston, Ont., March 11, 1903.

COLLECTING BALSAM OF FIR

Editor of The CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

Dear Sir,—In reply to your correspondent, "Pharmacist," I would suggest that the balsam "blister" be cut from the bark unbroken, and collected in a suitable receptacle, preferably a tin pail. From that they can be transferred to a stout linen bag, placed in a tincture press, and the liquid balsam expressed. The resulting viscid fluid is treated with a small quantity of 90 per cent. alcohol and filtered through flannel or some other suitable medium, moderate pressure being used. The balsam should be stored in wide-mouthed, well stoppered bottles, and kept in a dark, cool place.

The tincture press can be cleaned with wood alcohol. An old "herb doctor," I knew, used this method, with very good results. Unlike most men of his calling, he was neither an ignoramus, nor a quack; and, in addition to knowing where to find his herbs, he knew exactly when, and how to gather, and cure them. Hoping my suggestion may be of service to "Pharmacist,"

Believe me,

Yours truly,

Edmund Jenner.

Digby, N. S., March 23rd, 1903.

THE MUCILAGE CORK

All pharmacists are very familiar with the difficulty of corking mucilage bottles, and know that, as the mucilage hardens around the cork and in the neck of the vessel, it is difficult to draw the cork without fracture or leaving some attached to the bottle. All this may be lessened, or even done away with altogether, if the cork be first well soaked in glycerin, or even smeared with it.—Chemist and Druggist.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR TRADE

Country druggists (and by that we meant all druggists other than city druggists), says The Advertising World, are apt to fall into the common error of belief that their business can thrive just as profitably without the aid of modern publicity.

They get so much free advertising by the manufacturers of patent remedies, and their location is so well known, that they feel secure in a trade that past experience has shown to be on a sure and solid foundation.

Most of them carry a small space in their local papers, just to be represented, and little or no attention is given to the subject matter therein. This is not true in every case, but it applies to the majority of instances.

If the druggist would pause to consider cause and effect it does seem as though there would be an awakening.

If the manufacturer can afford to advertise in this town and divide the profits with the druggist, what's to hinder the druggist advertising his own preparations and taking all the profits? If advertising on a large scale makes millionaire patent medicine princes, why not let the druggist share in the prosperity? There are plenty of the former; how many millionaire retail druggists are there in spite of the proverbial "drug store prices?"

Why is it necessary to divide profits with the fellows who make face creams, tooth powders, hair tonics, ointments, cough balsams, extracts, baby remedies, writing inks, mucilage, etc., or even the kidney, blood and nerve remedies?

If the druggist has a good thing he has a right to compete. The same avenues are open for his advertising. The same amount of cash will blow his trumpet and the same people will read his argument. True, the older remedy will have the advantage of precedence, but the druggist will have the advantage of being on the ground to "boost" his goods, and this short range work will offset the matter of precedence.

The druggist need not hesitate on the ground that if all druggists did the same thing the patent medicine folks would be forced to quit or open their own stores. There is no danger of all druggists doing this. If the idea were ever so good, and was advocated from now until doomsday, some of the druggists would be right

where they are now. It takes a lot of push along with ability to make a new thing go and keep going. As for the prospects of a patent medicine trust absorbing the retail business, there is but little danger. The principal asset in the retail drug business is the confidence of the people, and the new drug store will find this an article of slow growth. The thousand and one little confidences of real or imaginary significance are the druggist's stock in trade.

The plan of pushing an article of the druggist's own make is to give away samples, advertise in the newspapers, by counter slips and store paper, and counter talk. The last is short range advertising and the others are long range. For sampling purposes, if the article is in tablet or pill form, it can go through the mails and the mail is sure to find the man, but fluids can be put in vials and wrapped with advertising to make an attractive package and can be distributed from house to house. They should be placed in the hands of grown persons and never given to children or left on the steps. Where practical the mail should be used, as it always gives the goods a better introduction. The newspaper advertising should be a straightforward talk designed to impress the reader with the virtues of the article, and the name should be displayed prominently so people will remember what to call for.

Of course, it will take time, but every sale nets a double profit, and if the druggist will put back into advertising every dollar he takes in from the sale of the specialty for the first two years, he will find at the end of the third year that he has nursed a new factor into the business life of his store, which can be trusted to go it alone and pay dividends, while he devotes his energies to another preparation. If the article has merit, and the advertising is pushed along these lines, it is bound to be profitable, and new business and new possibilities will develop in a field that seems to offer little or no encouragement at the beginning.

Economy in handling advertising usually consists of expending large sums profitably—rather than small ones unprofitably.

DRUG STORE RULES*

These rules have been put in the form of short, pointed, easily-remembered sentences, under subdivisions.

Rule 1.—Interest.

Take interest in your work. If you are interested it will be a pleasure to serve your customer and employer. If your work is distasteful to you, you have missed your vocation and it is to your interest and your employer's to quit. If you enjoy your work you can't fail but succeed yourself, and contribute to the success of your employer. If you have any suggestions to make, make them unhesitatingly.

If the other clerk is overcrowded and behind in his work, pitch in and help him. Don't live in mortal fear that you will do too much, or that you will do something that is not your specific duty. Everything is your work that contributes to the success of your employer's business. Don't fear that your employer will not appreciate these acts. He will.

Rule 2.—Neatness.

Be neat, tidy, and attractive. It does not take expensive clothing to give a clerk this appearance. In this respect small details count wonderfully. The shoe brush and clothes brush should not be overlooked.

Wrap neatly and label all packages. You may know what they contain; customers may forget. Bottles should be wrapped with square ends so as not to appear as bottles. Bottle-shaped packages are peculiarly suggestive. People do not like to be seen carrying a bottle, not even a medicine bottle—it might contain something else. Clerks should not appear in shirt sleeves to wait on customers. This is bad manners and does not show proper respect.

Rule 3.—Cleanliness.

Keep the store scrupulously clean. It should be bright, polished, and attractive. Customers will then be pleased to visit it. This does not refer only to the conspicuous places, but also to the out-of-the-way places, such as the top of fixtures, under counters and back room.

Rule 4.—Attentiveness.

Be attentive, watchful, and eager for business. Keep your eyes on the front door—that's where the customers come in and they are the people you are looking for. Treat all alike—rich, poor, old and young—with courtesy and with kindness, as if you were glad to see them. Then they will come again. Be careful how you treat the little ones. When parents send their children to you they show their confidence in you. Do not abuse it. Treat them as if you were dealing with their parents, who sent them. Never attempt to impose upon them. This is an imposition on the parents and the store will suffer for it.

One man to the front constantly and call for the other the moment another customer comes in. Do not gather in the back room, leaving the store with a deserted look. The social calls of your friends should not be made during business hours. Make telephone calls with friends brief. If an article is asked for that is not in stock offer to get it and send it to the customer, with all possible haste.

Rule 5.—Politeness.

Carry your best manners with you into the store; don't keep them for the parlor. Be pleasant, agreeable, and kindly at all times. If a difference arises, refer customer to the one in charge of the store. Never argue with a customer. Remember that "A soft answer turneth away wrath." Always remember that a large percentage of the people you are dealing with come from homes where there is sickness and trouble. Make due allowance for this and treat them accordingly. When customers are in the store clerks should not carry on a conversation with one another. Many people are sensitive and may imagine they are the subject of the conversation. Even when there are not customers in the store, clerks should not group in conversation as it gives the impression of idleness. Don't stare out of the windows. When customers make several purchases and the package is rather large, offer to deliver it. Never leave a customer until he has finished purchasing.

Rule 6.—Promptness.

Do things quickly and don't keep the customer waiting. If you do not know about an article or where it is kept, ask some one who does. If it is going to take you some length of time to get the article, tell the customer. On receiving a telephone order or message deliver it promptly.

*Proceedings of the Wisconsin Pharm. Association. (Merck's Report).

Elliot's Citrate of Magnesia

FILLS ALL REQUIREMENTS.

Really good Citrate of Magnesia should effervesce strongly without *gushing*, it should be of palatable flavor and stable, and should exhibit in its visible characteristics evidences of the care that should without exception be exercised in the preparation of medicines—it should be pure white and evenly granulated.

Our price is very low. Special terms for contracts of 25lbs

5-lb. gold lacquered cans.
3-lb. bottles.
1-lb. lever-topped cans.

E. & Co. Insect Powder
Paris Green
White Lead
Moth Balls

E. & Co. Hellebore
Bluestone
Linseed Oil
Camphor

Effervescent Salts E. & Co.'s

We have special facilities for the manufacture of granular Effervescent Salts and long experience in the work. The greatest care is taken in compounding and manipulating those noted hereunder, so as to insure uniformity in composition and certainty in action. Official Salts are of full pharmacopœial strength. Please write for prices.

Sodium Phosphate, Lithium Citrate,
Vichy Salts, Kissengen Salts,
Potass. Bicarb., Caffeine and Pot Brom.,
Magnesia Citrate.

The **ELLIOT & CO.**
Limited
TORONTO

PLEASE TRY

CE-ESS-CO'S

Trade Mark

CHOCOLATE

(Our Own Manufacture)

Cream Drops
Burnt Almonds
Walnuts
Ginger

Cream Bar
Wafer Lozenges
Put up in ½, 1 and 5 lb. boxes; also 5, 10 and 15 cent packages

CE-ESS-CO'S

Butter Scotch, Fig Nut, Peanut Brittle, Cough Tablets
in 5 and 10 cent packages.

Assorted Wafer Lozenges

Menthol, Horehound, Black Cough and all other flavor drops

HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes.

RENTZ's Salted Peanuts, French, Cave & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide. Chapireau's Cachets etc., etc.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

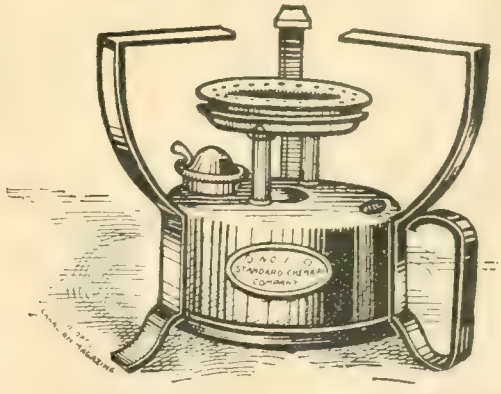
58 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL ALCOHOL STOVE

(Made in two sizes)

No. 1 – $4.00 per dozen
No. 2 - $6.00 per dozen

No. 1 RETAILS 50 CENTS



No 2 RETAILS 75 CENTS

THE BEST STOVE ON THE MARKET

Converts the alcohol into gas and burns with a strong blue flame.

Consumes Wood Alcohol

Over 10,000 sold last year

Economical — Handy — Odorless — Powerful

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED

Gooderham Building, Toronto
Eastern Branch, 290 St. James St., Montreal

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

The Lightning Tumbler Washer

PAT'D NOV. 20, 1894.

The only machine in the world with two sets of rapidly revolving brushes. Washes the inside and outside of a glass the same instant.

Ice Cream Soda Glass washed perfectly and better than by hand in ten seconds.

For Prices and Catalogues write to

WHITEMAN MFG. CO.
CANTON, OHIO.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Lister's Fumigator

A compact candle generating Formaldehyde Gas. Lights with a match. One candle disinfects a room.

Furniture, clothing, pictures, or other articles in the room will not be injured. Mirrors or silver will not be tarnished.

Effectual in destroying odors in public buildings, halls, waiting rooms, depots, basements and cellars.

Formaldehyde Gas is the most powerful disinfectant and germicide yet known.

Lister's Fumigator adapts it to general use in a safe, convenient and inexpensive form.

Manufactured by
JOHNSON & JOHNSON, New Brunswick, N.J.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., - - Montreal
Sole Agents for Canada

Dr. Marshall's

CATARRH SNUFF

Oldest and Best Paying Remedy on the Market.

Retails at 25 cents a bottle.
Pays 50 per cent profit.

An absolute cure for
Catarrh,
Cold in the Head,
Deafness Caused by Catarrh,
Headache,
Hay Fever.

F. C. KEITH, Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All Wholesale Druggists in Canada carry it in stock.

If you cannot do so inform the sender and state the length of time it will take.

Rule 7.—Attractiveness.

An attractive store pleases the eye, brings customers, and keeps them. Display the goods with an artistic eye to effect. The drug business offers excellent opportunities in this respect. It is surprising what results can be achieved by the arrangement, location, and the method of display of goods. Change your window display at least once a week. The change catches the eye. Don't forget the signs and price cards. The price cards should be artistically gotten up. Showcase doors and wallcase doors should be kept closed. Keep the front door open when the temperature permits. This gives the store an inviting appearance. Don't try to save on light, and lose customers. Light up early in the evening. A cheerful disposition on the part of the clerk is an attraction that should be by no means overlooked.

Rule 8.—Honesty.

Be honest and truthful in selling goods. The opportunities for offending against this rule are many in the drug business. It is a technical business. The public has less knowledge of it than the commercial line. Never take advantage of their ignorance. Stick to the schedule prices. Don't deviate, even for your friends, without your employer's knowledge. Keep just as busy when your employer is away as if he were present. Don't work only when you are watched.

Rule 9.—Charges and Credits.

Goods leaving the store and not paid for, whether by clerk or customer, should be charged at once—no matter how small an item. Carry a small book in your pocket to be used in case of a rush, in which to note charges and credits. Always give the customer credit before receipting a bill. This saves differences and disputes.

Rule 10.—Profitable Goods.

Keep informed on the cost of goods, and when a legitimate opportunity offers itself, push such goods as yield the largest profit. Never substitute. Preparations whose ingredients are not known cannot be conscientiously recommended. In case your customer asks your advice you can honestly recommend your own. You know what these preparations contain. The ingredients are the best. Never substitute. Don't lose an opportunity to advertise the store. Never let a package leave the store unless it contains an ad of your own.

Rule 11.—Stock.

Watch the stock. Don't wait until the last package is sold. Put it in the want book when you see the stock is low. Have all packages marked with cost and selling price. Hesitation over prices makes a bad impression and may lose the sale. Replenish stock in store from stock room daily.

Rule 12.—Prescription Counter.

(a) Do not substitute.

(b) Attach a guarantee label to all packages.

(c) Do not allow customers back of prescription counter.

(d) Do not carry on conversation with other clerks while compounding prescriptions.

(e) Read over prescriptions carefully before and after compounding.

(f) Clean prescription scales carefully before and after using.

(g) See that utensils are clean before using.

(h) See that the scale is balanced before using.

(i) After finishing prescription remove utensils to the sink and replace bottles in the proper places after wiping and refilling those that need filling.

(j) When compounding a prescription keep your mind on your work and do not allow it to wander. Remember that a mistake may mean a life, and be scrupulously careful.

(k) If it is going to take you longer than ten minutes to compound a prescription offer to deliver the medicine, but be sure and send it at the time indicated.

Rule 13.—Soda Fountain.

(a) Neatness and cleanliness, the great important rule at the fountain.

(b) Have a clean coat each day and keep it buttoned.

(c) Do not hurry the customer—wait until he gives his order.

(d) Never remove a customer's glass while he is at the counter.

(e) Wipe counter in removing glasses.

(f) Always change a drink for a dissatisfied customer. Don't argue.

(h) Don't refuse to make a drink as your customer requests you to do.

(j) Keep the paper as far as possible from the fountain.

(k) First thing in the morning pack ice cream and clean fountain, soda counter, sink, drainer, glasses, holders and spoons, and fill syrup containers. These should be cleaned thoroughly once a week.

(l) Before serving the first glass of soda for the day, draw off a few glasses of carbonated water so that the first glass will be as good as the soda served later in the day.

(m) Never use the same glass when the customer asks for another soda.

FILTER-PAPER A CAUSE OF ERROR IN ANALYSIS

According to Mansier (Journ. Soc. Chem. Indust.), when a drop of an aqueous solution is placed on filter paper, the outer part of the wetted paper may be quite free from the dissolved substance. This is readily seen with solutions of dyes. When drop-reactions are executed on filter-paper by placing drops in juxtaposition, erroneous results may thus be readily obtained. Sulphuric acid, caustic soda tannin, ferrous sulphate, and lead-acetate solutions all give this zone free from the dissolved substance. Potassium ferrocyanide, ferricyanide, and iodide, do not form this natural zone. In the case of very dilute solutions, one drop has even the power of taking the place occupied by another without the two substances coming into contact, the neutral zone of the second drop driving the first drop before it. Thus potassium iodide is driven away by lead acetate, and ferric chloride expels potassium ferrocyanide and antipyrine; but lead acetate is not expelled by potassium iodide, or ferric chloride by potassium ferrocyanide. Apart from the formation of the neutral zone, when a band of paper is soaked in a solution and dried, the dissolved substance is very unevenly distributed. In the case of a 1-per cent. solution of morphine hydrochlorate, the upper portion of the band contained three times as much as the lower. When, on the other hand, the paper was cut up before drying, the distribution was exactly the opposite. Glucose gave the same results. If the impregnating solution contains two substances in very different proportions, the one present in smaller quantity reaches the top of the band much more rapidly than the other. This may be well seen in the case of a solution of cobalt chloride and copper acetate.

N. A. R. D. NOTES

MAKE THE NEWSPAPERS FULL-PRICE ALLIES

A leading proprietary manufacturing house has inserted in its advertising contracts with newspapers the following clause:

"It is a part of this contract that the ——— Company's remedies must not be advertised in this paper by anyone at less than standard prices. If advertised at cut-rates, this contract becomes void."

The clause is printed in the body of the contract in red ink, in order that the publishers signing the contract of this house will be sure to know just what they have undertaken. We are advised that the metropolitan dailies of large circulation are signing these contracts freely, after being convinced that the business could not be secured on any other basis.

All proprietors interested in the full price movement, now under way, should incorporate this clause into their contracts, thus enlisting the newspaper publishers in the war against trade demoralization in the most effective manner possible.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE

It has always been the view of the National Executive Committee that the use of trading stamps and premium schemes was price-cutting indirectly. This practice has been condemned because it very often leads, sooner or later, to price-demoralization.

When the trading stamp or premium scourge is found to be getting a start in your locality, the dealers not implicated should endeavor to convince the dealer who has adopted the scheme that he is almost certainly doing that which will, in the long run, react to his own disadvantage. In most cases this will succeed.

It is quite a delicate matter to handle, and the treatment varies somewhat with each individual case, but it should be approached tactfully and handled with firmness; no other course gives any promise of success.

In many localities a threatened cut price war has been averted through tactful handling by men who realize that conciliatory argument almost invariably wins, where intolerant denunciation almost invariably loses. In such matters one should never lose sight of the treatment he would like to receive if, in an unguarded moment, he should decide to do something which his maturer judgment did not approve.

SUNDAY FOR THE DRUGGISTS

The druggists are entitled to one day's rest in seven, the same as other men. We are advised that the druggists of Waterloo, Iowa, have hit upon a plan that will enable them to observe the Sabbath quite religiously. On both sides of the river the stores have kept open all day Sunday because they have never been able to reach an agreement. The plan is to close all the stores but one on each side of the river. The druggists are to take turns in keeping open so that all druggists and clerks will have Sunday except once in five weeks, as there are five on each side of the river. This is "a pointer" to druggists in all the other small cities.

It is a toss-up which is the most despicable, the fair-speaking jobber, whose shipping-room doors have to be watched or the N. A. R. D. member who buys goods for price-demoralizers while pretending loyalty to the cause of price betterment. Fortunately an aroused trade sentiment is making both classes few in number.

JOBBERS HAVE ONLY TO FIX UP THE CARDS

Serial numbering records under the revised Miles wholesale contract are a very simple affair—so far as the jobber is concerned. The Dr. Miles Medical Company has assumed the "great burden" which not a few feared would swamp the jobber if he undertook to shoulder the load.

The paragraph in the contract between the Miles Company and its wholesale agents, relating to the keeping of these records, reads thus:

"It is further agreed that the Dr. Miles Medical Company shall place in or with each dozen packages of their medicines, a card bearing serial number of said dozen; and said wholesaler does hereby agree to record, in a legible manner, on said card the name and address of each purchaser or purchasers of said dozen, and said wholesaler shall place on each card the date said dozen of medicine was shipped, or if several shipments were made from one dozen, then only the date of the last shipment will be required. Said wholesaler will stamp his address on each card and return all said cards to the Dr. Miles Medical Company at the end of each week or when requested."

So it appears that the jobber is required simply to fix up the cards and the Miles Company has agreed to "do the rest."

"START RIGHT."

Mr. C. P. G. Meyer, head of the wholesale drug firm of Meyer Bros. Co., St. Louis, Mo., in an article which appeared in a recent number of Meyer Bros.' Druggist, gives some sound advice, which, coming as it does from one who has made a decided success in life, not only in building up a large and profitable wholesale business, but also in establishing for himself an enviable reputation as a man of the highest character and integrity, deserves to receive special attention. He says:

"If a man finds that he cannot follow his vocation honestly, he ought to adopt some other calling. Honesty is a matter of education and can be constantly improved, provided your constant effort is directed in that way; but if we are indifferent in the cultivation of our mind, our character, our habits, we are sure to go in the opposite direction. You know it is easier to go down hill than to climb upward, and hence so many drift in that direction. It stands to reason that you young men have hardly realized this, but it is well worth your serious consideration. There is everything in how we start out in life.

"The first lecture I listened to in my boyhood years was from a professor from Columbus, Ohio. He commenced as follows: 'Young man, orient thyself, know where you are, start right.' And hence I repeat it here—I know you will never forget it: 'Start right.' No one is perfect in this world, but we should always try to be perfect. Nothing should induce us to vary from this aim, no matter what the temptations are; and even if the matter seems of so little importance that it would seem of no consequence, it is not the value that counts, it is the principle. It may be of no material value at all, but it is the character, the motive, that should be weighed and consulted.

"As before stated, the druggist has a profession which demands specially the highest grade of honesty and reliability, because it involves very often the health and life of the people. While some would not think of committing a murder, yet some may and some will, I fear, sometimes for un-

MANY POINTS

OF SUPERIORITY FAVOR

WARNER'S

Lithia Original Water Tablets

The kind that discriminating Druggists sell and appreciative consumers want when they ask for Lithia Tablets

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

The Oldest Makers of Fly Paper in Canada

We call the special attention of the trade to

BRIGGS' FLY MATS

As manufactured by us for the past 35 years, and still acknowledged
: . : : : : THE BEST IN THE MARKET : : : : : :

OUR SHOO FLY PAPER

is a general favorite and brings you a handsome profit.
We are booking orders now, and if our travellers do not call soon enough, mail us your order for shipment at your own dates.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS

31 King St. West HAMILTON, ONTARIO

DRUGGISTS' DODGERS

2 Colors. ½ Tone Cuts. Book Paper.

(No'e :—A Series = 5 Illustrations; 5 Series (A to E) = a Set.)

PRICES (printed 2 colors, F.O.B., Toronto) :—

ANY ONE SERIES

10,000 Dodgers (5 illustrations, 2,000 of each, different ad. for ea.) $16.50
50,000 " " 10,000 " " ") 49.25

SET

25,000 " (25 illustrations, 1,000 " " ") 48 50

Can be used at different times, giving several fresh supplies of artistic 2-colored sheets at price of cheap-looking one-story dodger. : : :

Are never thrown away without being looked at and read. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

Send for specimen sheet—Complete set Illustrated Blanks. 25,000 Dodgers, 25 illustrations, 1,000 of each, book paper, in sheet or cut, $24 00.

"Business Literature"

Sec'y, Frank Vipond — 46 Land Security Chambers, TORONTO

A SPECIAL LINE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Has the largest sale of any dentifrice. It ought to be worth your attention.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations

AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal.
LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto.
T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.
HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

accountable reasons even tamper with prescriptions or sell to people dangerous medicines that habit or other incentives cause them to go to the drug store to buy.' Our moral standard should be so high that we refuse to sell it to the poor creature if I don't' harmful. The excuse that 'others will sell it to the poor creature if I don't, is no excuse at all. The law makers are constantly promulgating some laws to prevent the druggists from doing something that is harmful to society. We do not need any laws: we ought to be above laws. We know what is right and what is wrong, and we should act accordingly. Let us show our fellow citizens that the druggist is the most conscientious and the most scrupulously honest man without exception!"

LEMON ESSENCE

In making soluble lemon essence there are two resources to be employed. One is to use citral, which is the main flavoring constituent of oil of lemon, and the other is to employ a terpeneless or soluble oil of lemon in place of the natural oil. Commercial citral is not a synthetic product, but is obtained by separation from oils containing it, mostly from oil of lemongrass, which contains it in the largest proportion.

In the writer's experience, citral is to the lemon flavor what cumarin is to the vanilla flavor. It is heavy and coarse. Manufacturers always direct that it be employed in conjunction with natural lemon oil, but even then its presence is plainly discernible to a cultivated taste. Used even in very small proportions it stands out as cumarin does in vanilla, but it does not blend as well as does cumarin.

To my mind the terpeneless, or soluble, oils are more satisfactory. These are made by fractional distillation of the true oil, and possess the full flavor and most of the delicacy of the natural oil. Although much stronger than the natural oil, there is no economy in their use except in the saving of alcohol and the greater permanency of their products. Both the terpeneless, or soluble, oils and citral are soluble in diluted alcohol, and the cost when citral is employed is considerable. Citral is claimed to be fifteen times as strong in flavoring power as oil of lemon, and my experience fully bears out this claim. One ounce of citral will replace one pound of oil of lemon, so far as fulness, but not delicacy, of flavor is concerned. Either citral or terpeneless oil is improved in the extract by the employment of fresh lemon peel, as in the official spirit. This imparts color as well as fragrance.—Scoville.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN IN THE TOILET

It is well known that peroxide of hydrogen is formed in the evaporation of ethereal oils into moist air, as is constantly going on in pine forests. It is the substance responsible for the bleaching of the corks of turpentine bottles. Black spots on the skin can be removed by the use of ordinary commercial peroxide, diluted with nine times its volume of water and allowed to dry on. Or the peroxide can be applied in the form of the following ointment.

Peroxide of hydrogen...	5 ozs.
Water.....	15 ozs.
Lanoline.....	30 ozs.

These preparations are excellent for freckles and other discolorations of the of the skin, as is Dr. Hirzel's paste of peroxide of hydrogen and magnesia. The paste must be made fresh each time it is used, and several applications are usually necessary, letting it dry on every time.

To dye the hair with peroxide of hydrogen, it must first be well washed with soap or dilute ammonia, as it is essential that the hair should be quite free from grease. The hair is then rinsed, dried, and wetted by means of a toothbrush with a mixture of peroxide of hydrogen, and two per cent. of its weight of ammonia. The hair is then allowed to dry, and the process is repeated till the wished for color is obtained. If the dyeing is interrupted, a fresh washing of the hair is necessary before resuming it.

Peroxide of hydrogen makes a good mouth wash, as it is a powerful antiseptic, and whitens the teeth without in any way injuring the. A paste of levigated chalk and peroxide is excellent for cleaning the teeth, and need only be used once or twice a week to keep the teeth perfectly white. Peroxide is sold as a mouth wash by the name of Katharol. A little peroxide and ammonia make an excellent addition to water for washing the skin, and make it smooth and white. A further use of the peroxide is in the treatment of festering wounds for which it is probably the best application known. Peroxide can be used for bleaching toilet articles of all kinds, such as ivory handles, sponges, feathers, etc., etc.—Wiener Seifensieder Zeitung.

THE AQUEOUS PREPARATIONS OF MENTHOL*

By M. de Cresantignes.

While very soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils and fats, menthol does not dissolve in water, or even in water mixed with a considerable amount of alcohol. If, for example, the following formula be compounded:

Menthol .... Cc.	5
Alcohol .... Gm.	25
Distilled water .... Cc.	100

almost the entire amount of menthol tends to recrystallize and to float on the surface of the solution. This is, therefore, not a good preparation. In order to make a permanent solution only a very small amount of water must be added to the alcoholic solution, and a mixture of this kind could not be taken internally without danger.

I do not know that there has ever been published a procedure for preparing aqueous solutions of menthol. This may be the reason why many physicians do not ordinarily employ this substance, and such a neglect is deplorable, for menthol is endowed with interesting properties, being, for example, a most efficient anti-emetic.

M. Chauffard has kindly communicated the following fact to me: Having administered to a patient a potion of ipecac aromatized with syrup of mint, he found that the remedy remained without effect. Hence, menthol possesses a powerful anti-emetic effect, which is far more efficient than that of Riviere's potion, or of ice.

I have been able to obtain very good aqueous solutions of menthol by the use of the tincture of quillaja (soap bark), a tincture very frequently employed in the manufacture of emulsions. The following is one formula for such a solution:

Menthol ... . Gm.	0.03 to 0.5
Tincture of quillaja ... ... Cc.	5.0
Glycerin .... Cc.	10.0
Distilled water, enough to make .... Cc.	125

Dissolve the menthol in the tincture; add the glycerin and then the water in small quantities, shaking after each addition. Sig.: Dose, one tablespoonful. In this is obtained an

*From translation in the American Druggist from "Les Nouveaux Remedes."

emulsion like solution, of a light amber color, which keeps well even without shaking. The glycerin is not indispensable, but it appears to add to the action of the tincture.

The amount of menthol which enters into the composition of this solution may seem small. I should advise, however, that it be not increased. It is better to give several spoonfuls of the medicine, for in higher concentrations menthol water produces a sense of burning.

The following preparation used externally is of value in frontal headache in patients with or without fever:

Menthol .... Gm. 0.15 to 0.30
Tincture of quillaja ... ... Cc. 10.0
Distilled water, enough to make .... Cc. 155
M. S. For external use.

This preparation is used by soaking a compress folded in four, which is applied to the forehead. At the end of from three to five minutes a pricking sensation is felt on the forehead, which would be painful if it were prolonged. The application is then replaced by one of pure water, and then again the menthol compress is applied, and so on.

For use as a mouthwash, or a gargle, I would recommend the following solution:

Menthol .... Gm. 0.15 to 0.30
Tincture of quillaja ..... . Cc. 20.0
Distilled water, or saturated solution of boric acid, enough to make Cc. 1,000
M. S. Mouth wash.

INJURIOUS ACTION OF PODOPHYLLIN ON THE EYE

In a thesis of Dr. A. V. de Rocca Serra, recently published in Paris, the author states that he had frequent opportunities of seeing, in the clinic of Dr. Sureau, cases of injury to the eyes due to the action of podophyllin, the patients in each case being druggists who had handled the substance in the course of their occupation.

In eye troubles due to podophyllin, says the author contrarily to that which happens in ocular affections caused by a chemical agent, but whose action is ordinarily limited to the conjunctiva and the cornea, the iris, without a traumatism of any description, participates in the general reaction, and iritis sometimes constitutes the dominant sympton. It was to clear up the cause of this phenomenon that the author undertook his work, but although he went into it in the most profound way, and gives detailed descriptions of the anatomical and histological appearances, etc., he leaves the question still an open one. Some of his conclusions, however, are valuable.

The manipulation of podophyllin (i. e., powdering the drug, etc.) is always fraught with danger to the eyes of those who work in it. While all the cases that he had, thus far, seen of the malady have been of a benignant nature, it is nevertheless true that a prolonged contact of the eye with the substance, may lead to very grave disorders. He therefore recommends that special care be taken in manufacturing pharmacies and druggeries to protect the eyes of workmen from the action of the substance.—National Druggist.

THE PRESCRIPTION *

Its Reception, Preparation and Preservation.

By J. A. Thompson, Boston, Mass.

In the well-managed drug store the preparation of prescriptions is one of the first considerations. It is here that knowledge is power and the scientific attainment of those in charge of that important portion of the business is turned to financial benefit. The reception of the prescription is the first step. Let it be received always by some mature and dignified person, or if perchance the boy of all work happens to receive it, by all means let the man who is to prepare it come to the front at once and assume control and give the bearer assurance that it is in the hands of a competent and trustworthy party. In this way we open the way for confidence at the threshold of its reception. If the party is to wait and others are also waiting, give each a check which corresponds with the half retained with the prescription. We thus obviate the liability of giving a prescription to a wrong person. If they are going out, to call again, by all means give them the check and note on the portion retained the time it is to be called for, the address if to be sent; and perhaps it would be best to have the address anyway, as by so doing we may accumulate a directory of our customers, and if we desire to send them any literature it will be handy. It will be useful also in cases of inquiries for addresses, especially if in our immediate vicinity.

In the preparation let silence reign. In fact, the motto, "Silence Secures Accuracy," might appropriately be placed on the front of the prescription stand in a prominent position to be read of all and especially observed by those at work.

The first step after the label has been written and thus given time to dry will be to assemble all the ingredients to enter into it on the right hand side of our mortar, graduate, or scales. The most potent ingredient is generally measured first, and if a powder it is well rubbed up with a small portion of the diluent to be assured of a thorough dissemination throughout the finished powder; if salts are used likely to change bases, let each be dissolved in part of the menstruum, thus keeping them as far apart as possible. In using your drugs be sure to examine the label on taking up to weigh, and again on setting on the opposite side of our scale, graduate or mortar. In this case eternal vigilance is the price of safety. We can thus be doubly sure that no error has crept in upon us.

After the prescription is completed and ready for delivery, carefully compare the label with the directions on the prescription. After all is ready file on your spindle by the left-hand upper corner, presuming as a matter of course you are going to file them away in boxes of 100, as the old fogy method of filing prescriptions on long wires or pasting in huge, unsightly books has passed from progressive and up-to-date stores.

Even the copying (which involves considerable work and liability to error) is not considered best form for this day. We will preserve them in boxes of 100 each, and arrange them as books on a shelf with the number in each, say, 4,500—4,600. If any prescriptions of these numbers are wanted, we have only to take down one box, take out the prescription and find it as originally dispensed. If there were any peculiarities about it, note these facts on back of the prescription. If a coloring matter is used say what, and quantity; if a pill, the excipient and amount; if a ready-made pill, what make; if G. C. or S. C.; if pink coated, note that fact, so if called to be repeated we may dispense the same or explain to the customer beforehand, rather than have them brought back, with a suspicion that perhaps a mistake has been made.

In this way two or more may be dispensing at once with no more friction than if preparing original prescriptions. In my next I hope to touch on the prescription stand and its arrangement to facilitate work by having the greatest number of drugs in a neat and handy location out of the dust and light.

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UNSETTLED QUESTIONS IN DISPENSING*

By J. P. Gilmour

THE RULES OF DISPENSING

To begin syllogistically, every art presupposes rules. Dispensing is an art. Ergo, there are rules of dispensing. The abstract logic of the case is invincible. But when we condescend upon the concrete, we find that exceptions to certain of the rules are so numerous that it is often difficult to distinguish the balance between breach and observance. In such embarrassing instances, a few of which are described below, the individual dispenser must exercise his commonsense, always provided that the pernicious system of "cramming" has left him any remnant of that commodity, or go in bald-headed for what he considers the least drastic Gordian-knot solution of the problems propounded.

WHAT IS 1 OUNCE?

The gentleman or lady being prepared for an examination, or recovering from one, will answer glibly, "480 minims or grains." While it is the practice, however, to regard this symbol as having the value just stated, there are many cases in which solids are prescribed in which it is exceedingly doubtful whether it really stands for 480 grains, and there are others in which the avoirdupois ounce is clearly intended. Medical men with whom I have discussed the point are mostly unaware of its significance. A few seem to think that the symbols ℥i and ℥i ought always to signify fluid measure, and that solids should always be specified in terms of grains. They are in error on the former head; but an extension of the latter practice would obviate much confusion, and so ensure uniformity.

PERCENTAGES

The B. P., 1898, which shows wholesome Continental influence in other respects, makes a stumbling compromise as to the Continental method, in itself not quite consistent, of weight in weight percentages. A normal percentage mixture of solids, liquids, or gases must be by weight all through; but considerations of convenience have given precedence to the weight in volume method. The B. P. innovation, however, only serves to make confusion worse confounded. Take solutions. It is only in the case of the solution of solids in water that 110 minims is equal to 100 grain measures. Solutions containing spirit, acid, etc., are not true weight in weight solutions at all, since the alcohol, etc., alter the density, so that the 110 minims become more or less in weight than 100 grain measures. Consider another anomaly. What is the difference between a percentage in and a percentage on. The following examples illustrate the points of the problem:

1. Zinci oxid .... 20 per cent.
   Adeps benzoat ...ad 1 oz.

Here there is no dubiety. We take 96 grains of the oxide and make up with the lard to 480 grains.

2. Zinci oxid .... 20 per cent.
   Adeps benzoat ... . 1 oz.

What is the correct procedure in this instance? Teachers of pharmacy, who are said to indoctrinate students with an eye to the vagaries of examiners, call this a percentage on, and hold that the dispenser ought to add the 96 to the 480, making in all 576 grains of 15.9 per cent. zinc ointment. With due respect to these authorities—or even to those august personages, the examiners—I submit that the interpretation is absurd. I have enjoyed special facilities of communicating with medical men about this obscurity, and their invariable answer has been that they meant a mixture containing 20 per cent. of the medicating ingredient. If the dispenser feels that he is not justified in sending out more than 480 grains, let him omit the proper proportion of base. If he has no scruples in that respect, let him add such a quantity of oxide to the 480 grains as shall yield a 20 per cent. ointment.

MIXING POWDERS

Which is the more workmanlike and effective plan? To mix and triturate the ingredients in a mortar, or to conduct that operation with a spatula on paper? Mr. Boa is all for paper. Other equally representative pharmacists vow that the mortar's the thing. There is something to be said for both methods. For small quantities of powders, mixing on paper answers well, especially for reducing grit. For large quantities, especially of crystalline or bulky solids, either hard or soft, it is quite unsuitable. A simple demonstration is often more eloquent than much argument. If one takes a minute quantity of some substance with an obtrusive color or taste, such as rhubarb, saccharin, or quinine, and mixes it with a large bulk of powder in a mortar, he will be surprised to find how soon reasonably careful mixing diffuses it through the mass.

SHOULD OINTMENTS BE MIXED IN A MORTAR OR ON A SLAB

My first master was all for the mortar, and roundly declared, in a grand Johnsonian, bow-wow style, that no chemist worthy of the name would dream of using a slab. My second employer, a distinguished pharmacist, affected the slab almost exclusively, and had nothing but contempt for the slaves of the mortar. Here, again, no arbitrary line ought to be drawn. Ointments, which must be stirred till cold, or with which fluids have to be incorporated, are, as a rule, more conveniently dealt with in a mortar. But, in two cases out of three, the slab is the cleaner and more expeditious implement. Don't be frightened by the bogey of prejudice or etiquette. Find the line of least resistance compatible with creditable craftsmanship and pursue it.

DISSOLVING SCALE PREPARATIONS

Some dispensers taboo the dissolving of scale preparations in a measure; others enjoin it. I have had to do the one or the other, according to the whim of my employer for the time being. Much depends on the character of the scale preparation. If the capacity of the bottle has been ascertained and the salt is coarsely powdered, ferri et ammon. cit. and tartarated iron are most readily dissolved by being sprinkled on to the surface of the water, warmed for the latter, in the bottle, with agitation after each addition. This is not suitable treatment, however, for ferri et quin. cit., the solution of which froths up profusely. Even with this salt, however, it may be largely prevented, if solution is effected by inverting the bottle frequently, or that precaution can be neglected if spt. chlorof., or any spirituous ingredient is to be added to the solution, since the alcohol will rapidly dissipate the froth.

IF SIX SUPPOSITORIES ARE ORDERED SHOULD MATERIAL FOR SEVEN BE USED

This perennial problem, which undergoes periodic exacerbation at ex-

*Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.)

amination times, has just been submitted to me for reconsideration by Mr. H. Rodwell, Ph. C. He puts it thus: "In making, say, six suppositories of plumbi comp., should sufficient of ingredients for six be taken, or seven?" Mr. Boa (P. J., April 26, 1902) is reported as having said that "he entirely disapproved of the principle of making seven suppositories when only six were required. There was danger of putting the greater part of the seven suppositories into the six." Per contra, we have Messrs. E. White and Braithwaite (P. J., November, 1897) affirming that "good dispensers always mix materials for one or two suppositories more than required, so that loss of material falls proportionately on all ingredients." And White and Humphrey ('Pharmacopeia,' p. 485) state: "In making any desired number of suppositories—say, six or twelve—it is necessary to mix materials for one or two extra, in order to allow for the inevitable loss in manipulation." Personally, I judge this practice to be the more rational, inasmuch as it is likely to ensure greater uniformity of strength in the suppositories. But there are fine possibilities of hair-splitting in the question, which I leave to the hair-splitters.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

One might easily extend the list of problematic points and casuistical cases; but the foregoing examples should suffice to furnish material for thorough-going polemic. Finally, let it be clearly understood that—teste, Mr. McEwan—however narrow the dispenser's limits of discretion may be as regards interference with the letter of a prescription, he necessarily and fortunately enjoys a larger liberty, or even license, as to his dispensing methods, provided always that he seeks to present the medicine in the form required, and according to the intention of the prescriber. For the rest, if the dispenser trims his labels symmetrically, refrains from licking them in the presence of the public, does not use his teeth for a cork presser, also coram publico, and serves in a store, where dispensing is done at 50 per cent. below zero, verily these things shall be counted unto him for righteousness, and unto him from whom little is required or received much shall be forgiven—which things are an allegory, not to be read by him who runs

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY*

By J. Gilbert Jackson, M.P.S.

WEIGHTS VS MEASURES

The average amateur, after leaving school, comes very little in contact with grains and drachms until he commences photography. When a plate-maker proposes that a certain developer is the best for his make of plates, the amateur looks upon the formulæ with almost as much astonishment and bewilderment as he would a physician's prescription. He cannot tell you how many grains there are to ℥i or how many ℥i. to ℥i.: his school books are all away down at the bottom of a big box in the garret; it is too much fag to get them out and study them for a few minutes. What is the result? He makes off to the dealer and buys a bottle of Hypo and Co.'s popular nostrum, called Developeone, price 2s. 6d. Gentlemen, I do not wish you to misunderstand me at this point. I do not for one moment suggest that Jones and Co.'s hydrokinone is no good. I know from personal experience that excellent negatives can be obtained from many ready-made developers. I am also fully aware that several members present have great faith in them and produce excellent negatives; but it is the principle I condemn. Chemistry and experience teach me that when a developer is poured on an exposed plate the Ag is reduced to the metallic state, and we get what is called a negative. Yes; but how and why? What do you know about the secret formulæ of a manufacturer? How is it prepared, what are its constituents? How can you modify your development? You can certainly use it more concentrated, or dilute it, or add a little bromide, and then you have finished; but see the difference if you make up your own. You know exactly how many grains of reducer to the ounce, how much accelerator and how much restrainer; the result is, when you come to develop your plate, you know how to mix and modify your developer. Buy a set of scales and weights, study them, and make up your own solutions; you will be surprised how easily and quickly they can be put together and modified in the dark room, and how much cheaper they are; but the great secret is that you will gain a proper knowledge of developing, you will learn practically why you have a dense negative, or a thin one, and what to add to your solution in order to gain such and such a result which it is lacking (never add it in a dish; always in a measure). I would here like to urge upon the inexperienced amateur the desirability of making notes when exposing a plate as to whether the subject contained much or little contrast in order that his developer may be mixed accordingly. Captain Abney says the development of a dry plate is in reality an art and science combined. The art consists in getting the proper gradation, and the science in mixing your solutions to obtain it. One of the difficulties we have to contend with in weights and measures is that we come both in contact with avoirdupois and apothecary weights. In making up a solution it is always intended that when it states grains, scruples and drachms, the apoth. weights should be used—i.e., 480 gr. to ℥i.—; but if you buy an ounce of pyro. or carbonate from a dealer, unless you particularly state, you will get avoir. weights—i.e., 437 gr. to ℥i.—; consequently, ℥i. of this dissolved in ℥x. of water would not be a 10 per cent. solution. There is a time coming (and pray let it be soon) when we English shall be sufficiently enlightened to use the metric system throughout, and then all these little difficulties will disappear.

MAKING THE DEVELOPER

In the composition of the developer we must bear in mind certain important facts: (1) The character of the subject; whether full of contrast and vigor, or whether softness and detail are required. This is where our notebook comes in handy. Thus in an ordinary view we want vigor and brilliancy, and in cloud forms and portraits we want detail and softness. It is quite evident that the same developer will not do for both classes of subject. (2) The exposure: Whether correct, under, or over exposure. (3) The color and general printing quality wanted. We cannot obtain a negative suitable for both bromide and carbon at the same time. Contrasts in a negative are increased by an increased proportion of the developing agent or reducer. By increasing the proportion of the alkali in the developer, we make development proceed more rapidly, but tend to produce fog and reduce contrasts. By reducing the amount of the alkali we reduce the tendency towards fog-

* Read before the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, (Phar. Journal, Eng.).

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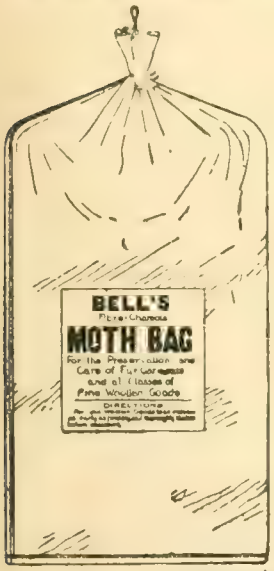
Important : : : Announcement

THE CRANSTON NOVELTY CO. OF GALT, CAN.

Has made arrangements to supply the Canadian Trade for Season 1903, with the now celebrated



"Patented"

BELL'S MOTH ..BAGS..

Each bag is supplied with a strong wire garment hanger, and are made in 6 sizes, retailing from 25c. to 80c. each

See Special Price List. Mail Orders Solicited.

This Bag is made from Genuine Fibre Chamois, on practical common-sense grounds. It is so simply made and adjusted that it must commend itself to every person who may have something

TO PROTECT

ITS CHEAPNESS puts it within the reach of everyone as a protection in any climate from the all-destroying moth.

It is a well-known fact that nothing is secure from the penetrating power of the moth. Silk, Wool, Cotton, Fur, and in fact all textile Fabrics are as food. Until the adoption of Fibre Chamois, made from the pulp of the cedar and spruce tree as a protector from its ravages, nothing has been found to prevent them.

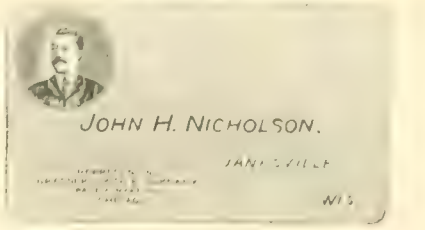
Fibre Chamois is guaranteed Moth Proof. Wearing apparel stored in this Bag can be hung on the wall, and no dirt or dust can get to your garments, and as a result the goods come out as fresh as they went in. It is also Germ Proof. No infectious or contagious disease can penetrate this bag; thus proving an obstacle to the many contagious diseases on the wing.

Tailors and Furriers will find them a good line to sell or use as advertisers.

We will print you a special Advertising Circular with all orders of 100 or over Free. Send your orders at once. **It will pay you to have them early**. For Cash with orders amounting to $5.00 or over we will prepay all express charges to any place in Canada or United States.

The Best Novelty Cards are the ALUMINUM BUSINESS CARDS

2½ x 4 inches, Printed



With Calendar for 1903 on back.

100 at $3 33; 250 at $4 88; 500 at $8 15; 1000 at $13 32; 2000 at $25 08; 5000 at $60 60; 10,000 at $100 00. Send for sample or order at once.

We also supply Aluminum Price Tickets for Window Signs, etc. We supply 5 different sizes in one or two colors, printed.

PRICE LIST AND SIZES OF Bell's Patented Fibre Chamois ::: MOTH BAGS :::

18 x 28	$2 00 per dozen	Retails at 25 cents	
36 x 26	3 00 "	" 40	"
45 x 28	4 00 "	" 50	"
54 x 28	4 50 "	" 60	"
60 x 28	5 00 "	" 70	"
65 x 28	6 00 "	" 80	"

Terms—At 30 days net, or 2 10 days.

All placing their orders with us by mail at once will receive 13 Bags to the dozen at above prices.

Special Assorted Lots to Introduce

Assortment No 1—1902

¼ doz. 36 in. x 28 in.—$4 80	$1 20
¼ " 45 in. x 28 in.— 6 00	1 50
¼ " 54 in. x 28 in.— 7 20	1 80
¼ " 60 in. x 28 in.— 8 40	2 10
1 doz	$6 60
Less 40 per cent.	2 64
Terms—Net, 10 days.	$3 96
Special price for above assortment of 1 doz	3 75

Assortment No 2—1902

¼ doz. 18 in. x 28 in.—$3 00	$ 75
¼ doz 36 in. x 28 in.— 4 80	1 20
¼ doz 45 in. x 28 in.— 6 00	3 09
½ doz 54 in. x 28 in.— 7 20	3 60
¼ doz. 60 in. x 28 in.— 8 40	2 10
¼ doz 65 in. x 28 in.— 9 60	2 40
2 doz.	$13 05
Less 40 per cent.	5 22
Terms—Net, 10 days.	$7 83
Special price for above assortment of 2 doz	7 25

Assortment No. 4—1902

½ doz. 18 in. x 28 in.—$3 00	$1 50
½ doz. 36 in. x 28 in.— 4 80	2 40
1 doz 45 in. x 28 in.— 6 00	6 00
1 doz. 54 in. x 28 in.— 7 20	7 20
½ doz 60 in. x 28 in.— 8 40	4 20
½ doz 65 in. x 28 in.— 9 60	4 80
4 doz.	$26 10
Less 40 per cent.	10 44
Terms—Net, 10 days.	$15 66
Special price for above assortment of 4 doz.	$14 00

Astonishing X-Ray Film Cards

A new novelty for advertisers and mail order men. Shows bones of fingers, lead in a pencil. Made in four regular sizes 2½x4 in. and larger. Our No. 4 has Blotter Back with Ad. on front. We sell X-Ray Cards blank or with your advertisement printed on one or both sides. This card is one of the newest and most effective Advertising Novelties ever devised, and makes a decided hit wherever shown. Send 10c. for samples and postage, and you will receive an X-Ray Card and several of our up-to date Ideas and Samples and Price List.

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OF GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA

P.S.—Particular attention is called to our Due Bill Checks and Advertising Coins. Send for Samples and particulars. We will make or supply and quote prices on any new idea advertising wanted. We will pay for good suggestions or new ideas liberally—send them along.

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Druggist's
Wax

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be
You bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv.

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Writes the Smallest Prescription Label and the Largest Statement.

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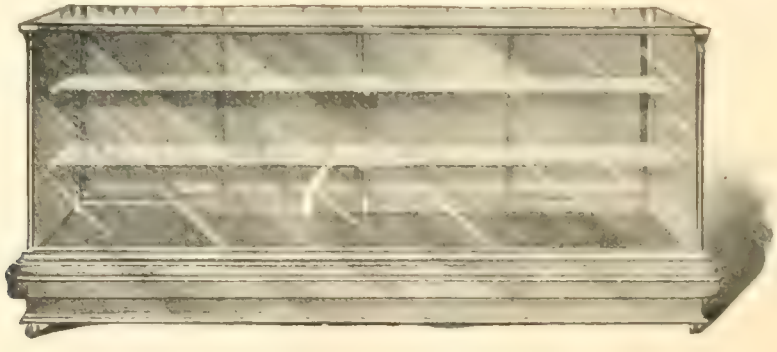
Goods well displayed 9-10ths sold.



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IN order to reach the highest best and most money-making standpoint, it is requisite that you should display your wares in the 'DOMINION' CO'S cases.

Concerning our make of goods GENERALLY, the name 'Dominion" stands for the HIGHEST standard of excellence, which is WELL KNOWN by thousands of the most critical business people of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Our productions are the finest that expert display case makers can possibly turn out, and are at the head of the list in the Canadian Market to-day. Our patent "CORONATION' floor case is without a rival in ANY market, it being a marvellous piece of show case manufacture, as it is the most exquisite, attractive artistic and durable case made, and is a wonderful money maker. ALL GLASS top, smooth and level, NO WOOD to catch dust easiest case top in the world to keep clean and free from dust. A first-class photograph cannot do this case justice; to see one means to go wild with delight over it.

We are also manufacturers of high-grade Bank, Office, Store and Interior Fittings GENERALLY. Show cases of every conceivable description. Mirrors and Frames. Bent and Bevelled Glass. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and particulars.

DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.

N. R. LINDSAY, Manager.
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TORONTO, CANADA

ging, and make development proceed more slowly, with increased contrasts. The bromide in the developer has little direct influence upon the contrasts in the image; but for all that it is a very valuable adjunct in developing. Its chief feature is to prevent fog by the action of the alkali; it thus indirectly prevents reduction of contrasts by extending the time of development and tends to give more brilliant negatives. When bringing out details we are concerned mostly with development on the surface, and when gaining density it is with development below the surface. One of the most striking differences between the new and older developers is the relation that exists between the rate of action on the surface and deeper down. In pyro, i.e., the different parts of the image (except in case of considerable over-exposure) follow one another slowly. On the other hand, when using metol, all the image comes out very nearly simultaneously. Thus the rate of development at the surface is much higher in the case of metol than it is with pyro. This is the reason why we successfully combine the "Detail surface developer" of metol, if I may say such a term, along with the "underneath of the density-giving pyro." A little time ago there was an interesting article in the Photographic News, by C. Winthorpe Somerville, and some sections of a supposed film. He showed there that the molecules of Ag were suspended in the emulsion in a state of comparative irregularity, and that when light acts upon the film it must first touch the top layer of particles. The instant a molecule of Ag haloid salt receives light influence it renders itself liable to reduction when in contact with the developer, but it must be borne in mind that the emulsion is not one compact mass, but the particles are separated, having a surrounding medium of gelatin in which they are suspended. It struck me in reading this article that metol and other modern developers are able to reduce these surface particles, but not of such reducing powers as pyro and hydrokinone, and consequently not able to penetrate to the particles of Ag lower down unless allowed to act a long time.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE DRY PLATE

It is not my intention to tell you a lot about this, but just a little summary. The glass plate, celluloid or other support, is coated with an emulsion made of gelatin, containing varying proportions of what chemists call haloids of silver bromide and iodide. The bromide may be considered the chief constituent. The chemicals in some mysterious way are altered by the light, white objects reflecting much light through the lens, black or shadowed ones little; consequently those parts of the image (which we call latent in the film) corresponding to white objects have been altered a lot, and the dark ones very little. The salts are supposed to be now in a state of sub-bromides and sub-iodides, but it is all supposition, and the big authorities differ so much that it is useless for us little people to discuss them. But what we do know is this, that when we subject the exposed plate to the action of the developer, although to all appearances it is the same as before exposing, those parts of the plate in which the light has acted most strongly, producing the greatest alteration in the sensitive substances contained in the emulsion, are the first to show the action of the developer and appear as dark blotches on the surface of the plate, and gradually grow darker and more sharply defined as development proceeds, as in a landscape we generally see the sky first.

WHAT IS DEVELOPING?

Now, with regard to developing. What is it? In chemistry we speak of reducing agents. These reducers are chemicals which are eager after O. They differ very much from oxidizers, which are agents hungering after H. Of reducers (or developers) there is no end, but for convenience we speak of pyro as the reducer. In the pure state pyro has but a moderate tendency to absorb O, and you will notice how well it keeps in the bottle, showing very little discoloration, but in the presence of alkalies or salts, which show an alkali reaction, it will absorb O rapidly, and will quickly darken AgCl. In aqueous solution also it rapidly oxidizes by absorbing O from the H_2O. This is shown by solutions turning brown and finally black. A pyro solution thus completely oxidized has no developing powers, but only stains. A freshly-prepared solution of pyro will develop a plate, but its action is so slow that for all practical purposes it is useless. The addition of an alkali accelerates the process of development by facilitating the oxidation of the pyro, causing the reduction of the Ag salt forming the image after exposure. The chemical action of the development is as follows. The pyro or reducer, as it is called, acts upon the Ag compound or metallic salts in the latent image, and drags from it whatever substance it is combined with, and leaves the Ag in the metallic state. These Ag compounds are mostly bromides of Ag. A molecule of pyro (we speak of a molecule as the least portion of a substance that can exist) attacks another of silver bromide, and extracts, or, as we call it, chemically reduces from it still more bromide, until finally, when development is complete, the exposed portions of the film are reduced to partly metallic Ag and partly compounds of Ag and Br in varying proportions (compounds we know very little about). But as each molecule of the Ag. compound is attacked another substance is formed. These by-products are acids, and acids in general have the property of stopping or restraining development. This is why we have our No. 2 solution made of alkali, such as ammonia or caustic soda. The rate of oxidation of the pyro can be modified and adjusted to circumstances by diluting or strengthening, adding or diminishing the amount of the accelerator, or by adding a restrainer. It is at this point where the knowledge of the constituents of the developer is so useful. Pyro is popular, and, well understood, is an ideal developer. It has, however, some disadvantages, one of which is its rapid oxidation. This is all very well in the developing bath, but not in the stock bottle, as we put with it a preservative or sulphite. These preservatives are generally acids, and act preservatively on those organic substances which, like pyro, only become powerful reducers in the presence of alkalies. All phenols, like pyro and hydrokinone, when dissolved in an alkaline solution, rapidly discolor. The benzine ring of their molecule, that usually stable compound, is rendered exceedingly unstable in the presence of O or any reducible substance. This is why they are such excellent developing agents, but, being such ready absorbers of O, they form as by-products acids, chiefly carbonic and acetic. The absorption of O and the formation of dark-colored oxidation products are prevented to a great extent by the addition of sodium sulphite.

Using an acid as one constituent of the developer, sufficient alkali must be employed in the other solution, not only to neutralize the acid used as a preservative, but also to have excess of alkali to go on with development.

SODIUM SULPHITE

The chief use of sulphite in a developer is to prevent stain. It also, perhaps, acts slightly as a preservative. By itself it is not much of a reducing agent as compared with powerful developers, or alkaline solutions of them. Without sulphite the use of alkali pyro produces an image of Ag in the gelatin, along with a yellow stain, due to oxidation of the pyro, and in proportion to the amount of sulphite added to the developer, the negative loses this characteristic yellow stain. There is a great diversity of opinion with regard to these stains, and I know of one leading amateur, whose strong forte is lantern slide-making, who keeps his sulphite so low in the developer to allow of the formation of this yellow stain, claiming that he produces a better negative. I, however, do not agree with him, and he had some trouble a short time ago in using Edwards' Kristal lantern plates. Previously he had been in the habit of using a faster make of plate, like Thomas or Cadett. With the emulsion as used in these brands, it is a great advantage to have a strong negative, as it is for the fast bromide paper. That was where his stained negatives came in so well, but a brand of plates of the gaslight variety are more suitable to thin negatives than strong ones, as the emulsion corresponds to that of a slow bromide paper. If the negative is a good one to commence with, and shows good printing properties, there is nothing gained by a general intensification. For certainty of result the image should consist entirely of metallic Ag, and this image should be developed up to the proper printing density. When, however, it is not possible, say through under exposure, to develop the Ag image fully, the deficiency in opacity caused thereby should be made up by after-intensification rather than by allowing a stain image to be formed. It is possible for some of the newer synthetical developers—amidol, e.g.—to be used without sulphite, and they would scarcely produce any stain image. Their alkaline solutions, however, darken very rapidly in the air, and it is necessary to use an acid fixing bath after development, in order to prevent yellow stain. These stains, I find, are also more prevalent when the plate is insufficiently washed between developing and fixing, and in cases where washing is difficult it is well to run the plate through a weak solution of sulphite as a clearing bath, and I often advocate this plan.

FIXING

The object of the fixing bath is to remove all traces of silver bromide and iodide which have not been acted on by the light. Hypo—to be more correct, sodium thiosulphite—is similar to sulphite of soda only in name. It may be made by heating $Na_2SO_3 \times S - Na_2S_2O_3$, but it is not made like this commercially; it is a by-product of Na_2CO_3. The Ag compounds of which we have spoken are easily attacked forming sodium-silver-thiosulphite, and bromide of soda, and these salts, all being freely soluble, are removed by washing. The salts are only formed, and are only stable, in a considerable excess of hypo, and if the fixing solution is weak or old, a small proportion of a nearly insoluble double salt of silver and soda hyposulphite is formed, and some of this is very liable to remain in the film, where it slowly decomposes, and dark sulphite of silver is formed. The same might occur if the solution was strong and the prints had not remained in it long enough; traces of the double salt may be deposited in the gelatin of the film. We have at the present day two speedy hypo eliminators, one made by Messrs. Griffin, called Hypax, and the other by Lumière, called Thioxydant. I believe the chemical action of these salts is a business secret, but I suppose they work by forming new salts of Ag, which are more freely soluble in excess of the hypo solution, and, therefore, get rid of it more quickly. Hypo is a salt that cannot be easily decomposed, for we should have free S present, which might be retained in the pores of the paper, attacking the Ag, and in time forming silver sulphite. I fancy that in the case of Griffin Hypax it is a case of oxidation.

In making a fixing bath, many advocate an acid fixing one. A simple one is made with hypo and metabisulphite. The essential thing in an acid fixing bath is uncombined sulphurous acid. This is the stain-destroying compound; it is the thing which removes pyro stain. But one important thing must be observed in making an acid bath, and that is that the uncombined sulphurous acid must not be allowed to pass into the condition of uncombined sulphuric acid, for free H_2SO_4 decomposes hypo, depositing the sulphur, and when Ag compounds are introduced into it such a bath gives rise to stains and incomplete fixing. Now, in contact with air, or water containing air, H_2SO_3 rapidly passes into H_2SO_4, so, in order to prevent this, we must take care to have present some sulphite. When we use the metabisulphite salt in the bath we put in both H_2SO_3 and Na_2SO_3, so that any H_2SO_3 which is oxidized is at once counteracted by the sulphite, and a negative or lantern plate developed with pyro comes out free from stain.

TONING

When you buy a tube of gold, which is a double chloride of gold and sodium, it is frequently acid, and it is important, therefore, to neutralize it with a little chalk; the least trace of acid means the presence of S, which then combines with the Ag, forming Ag_2S. The toning is then due to S, and not gold. This is why many condemn combined toning and fixing baths. The chemistry of the toning bath is that the auric chloride ($AuCl_3$) is reduced to aurous chloride; an atom of Au is deposited and an atom of Ag takes its place ($AuCl. + Ag = AgCl + Au$). Other metals instead of Au may be used for toning (or plating), such as Pb and platinum.

(To be continued.)

HIS RULING PASSION

With great presence of mind the barefooted and half-clad young man broke away from the other members of the family and rushed back into the burning building at the risk of his life.

Presently he emerged, scorched, but triumphant.

He had rescued his camera.

"O Harold!" they exclaimed. "Why did you do that?"

"Do you suppose I'd miss such a chance as this?" he asked, planting the instrument in the snow, adjusting and taking a snap shot of the fire.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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We will be pleased to send gratis a sample of any or each of the above on application, with prices by the lb. or winchester, or in larger quantities.

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Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

MR. DRUGGIST:

I am the silent salesman for "Ideal" Perfumes. Your customers will vouch for my goodness.

This surely proves me a good line.

My nationality is my only handicap.

I confess to being wholly Canadian.

Some Canadian druggists cannot tolerate this and look beyond me through smoked glasses.

I am unpopular with the Custom House.

My patrons don't pay 50 per cent. duty for the privilege of using me.

See me in my new styles.

I will call on you with my salesman.

I am being sold daily to druggists, but I have never been in a departmental store.

I am made by

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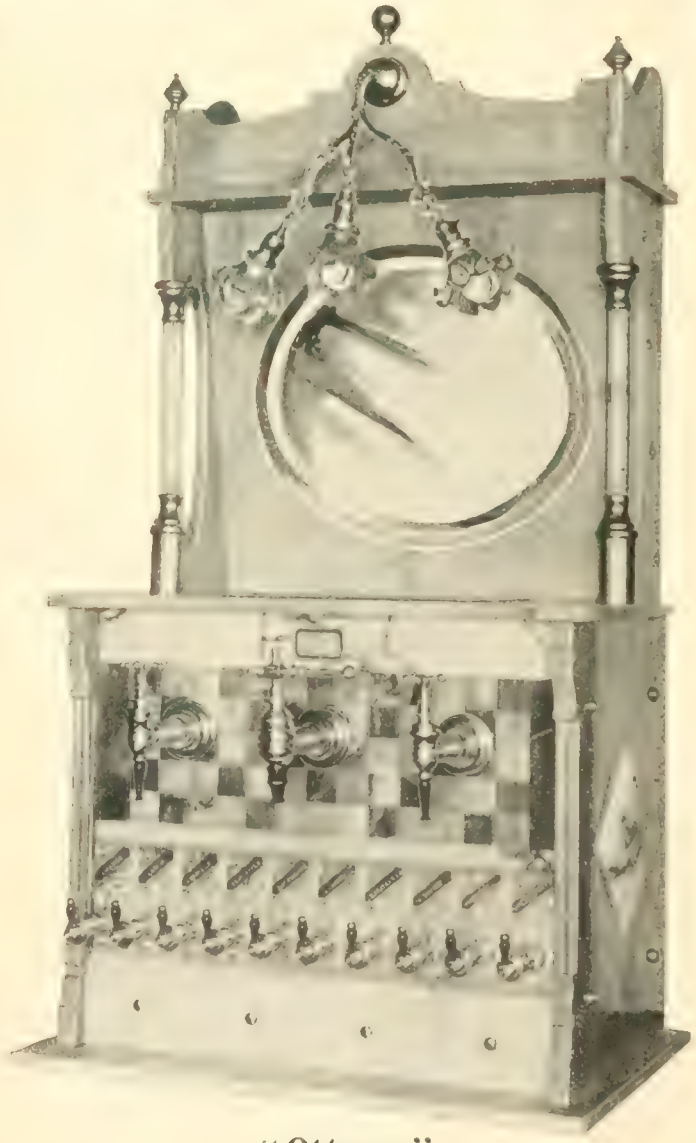

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CARLSBAD SALT

(**In Crystals or Powder**) is prepared from and contains all the constituents of the famous

"SPRUDEL SPRING" AT CARLSBAD

the water of which is largely prescribed in cases of CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH, HYPERÆMIA of the LIVER, GALL-STONES, DIABETES, RENAL CALCULI, GOUT, and DISEASES of the SPLEEN, etc.

The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** in *Powder* has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the most reliable.

To avoid imitation, see that the wrapper round each bottle bears the signature of the

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

The demand is unprecedented,

EXCEEDING SIX MILLION BOXES PER ANNUM

which is by far the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world : : : : : : : :

FOR ALL . . . .

Bilious and Nervous Disorders

Sick Headache, Constipation,
Wind and Pains in the Stomach,
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Disordered Liver,
and Female Ailments

Druggists will find Beecham's Pills the most saleable Patent Medicine in the Market. . . .

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In Boxes 25 Cents each.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression at the Chest, Wheezing, etc., THESE PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

All orders for Canada must be passed through the Sole Agents, Messrs. Evans and Sons, Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

Prepared only by the Proprietor

THOMAS BEECHAM, - St. Helens, England

Gleanings

IODOFORM VASELINE

The difficulty of obtaining a 3 per cent. iodoform vaseline that will not throw out in the cold has been overcome by Franz Wippern in the following manner:- Make a mixture in a suitable dry flask of vaseline, 70, linseed oil, 27, and iodoform, 3. Heat on a water bath until the solution is clear, and then allow to cool.—Pharm. Centralh.

SYNONYMS OF SACCHARIN

In Mentzel's Verzeichniss neuer Arzneimittel the following are given as synonyma of saccharin (chemically, orthosulphaminbenzoic anhydrid).

Agucariné, benzoic sulfinid, garantose, glucosimid, glucidum, glycophenol, glycosine (also glykosin), saccharinol, saccharinose, saccharol, saccharum artificiale, saxin, sucre de houille (coal-tar sugar), süsstoff-Monnet, süsstoff-Sandoz, sulfinidum absolutum, sykose, toluolsüss, zuckerin.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF ASPIRIN AND SODIUM BICARBONATE

Rosseau points out the fact that a mixture of sodium bicarbonate with aspirin becomes moist, and finally liquid and discolored, due to chemical decomposition of the acetyl salicylic ester by the alkali. These ingredients are therefore not suitable to be prescribed together in the form of a mixed powder for administration in a cachet.—L'Union Pharm.

PRESERVATION OF PEROXID OF HYDROGEN

The addition of three per cent. of boric acid prevents the liberation of oxygen to the extent that only about one-tenth of one per cent. of oxygen was lost after two weeks' exposure. The addition of boric acid not only materially aids in preserving the strength of the solution, but it also increases its antiseptic power, thus giving it added value.—Journal de Medicine.

TO DISGUISE TASTE OF BROMIPIN

To cover the disagreeable oleaginous taste of bromipin Dr. Baucke recommends (in Apotheker-Zeitung) the addition of a trace of the oil of peppermint, or to take the dose in warm milk. In those cases in which from any cause the remedy cannot be administered by the mouth it may be given as an enema or subcutaneously. Where higher doses than ordinary are required, the 33 per cent. bromipin in capsules should be used, or the dose may be administered by the rectum.

HOW TO KEEP SURGICAL NEEDLES

Dawbarn considers surgical needles are best kept in a saturated watery solution of washing soda. They do not then tarnish or become dull. Needles will keep well in absolute alcohol containing calcium chloride, or in absolute alcohol containing a slip of gelatin, but the washing soda is best, least expensive, and quite reliable.

NEW DEVICE FOR TAKING PILLS

An European scientist has patented a device for facilitating the swallowing of pills, which consists essentially of a bottle with a long neck. In use, the pill is placed in the bottle and the long neck inserted into the mouth as far as possible, the pill being retained upon the shoulder until what the novelists call the psychological moment, when it falls with great speed and the throat is surprised into completing its descent.

Phenosalyl. — Cambe (Rept. de Pharm.) gives the following formula for this substance:

Carbolic acid, crystals ..	60 Gm.
Lactic acid	5 gm.
Salicylic acid	5 Gm.
Glycerin	20 Cc.
Borax	8 Gm.
Menthol	1 Gm.
Eucalyptol	1 Gm.
Thymol	1 Gm.

The borax is dissolved in the glycerin by aid of heat; the acids are then added to the warm solution of borax. After cooling, add the menthol, eucalyptol and thymol.

Resin	30 parts
Gum turpentine	30 parts
Oil turpentine	30 parts
Sandarac	60 parts
Shellac	120 parts
Alcohol	900 parts
Lampblack, best	15 parts

Other pigments may be substituted, these being introduced after rubbing smooth with a little alcohol after the varnish has been formed.

THE MICROSCOPE

ITS CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION

The sciences of botany, chemistry, medicine, bacteriology, biology, zoology, and nearly all the other "ologies," are largely dependent to-day on the researches of the microscope. Without its aid the science of bacteriology would have been unknown, together with its important applications to medicine and antiseptic surgery. In short, the many uses and advantages of the microscope are so obvious that I need not enumerate them at any great length. For many years regarded as a costly toy, it is now an indispensable aid to the man of science.

No properly-equipped pharmacist should be without a microscope. Whether for observing delicate chemical reactions, or for the detection of adulterations, it is invaluable; whilst frequently we as pharmacists are expected to have a practical knowledge of its use in the preparation of pathological sections, and in the examination of specimens for bacteria, etc. Whether from the point of view of the dilletante or the more serious worker, a knowledge of its construction and use should be acquired.

The exact origin of the microscope is surrounded with much uncertainty. We may, however, regard the simple lens as the earliest known type. Time will not permit me to trace its development from this early stage to the compound microscope to to-day. Its apparently complicated structure certainly requires some explanation, and with this object in view, I will describe its parts in their proper relation to each other. Commencing with the stand, I will refer to its necessary appliances—seriatim, bearing in mind that the objective, eye-piece, and condenser are of primary importance.

The stand may be regarded as the backbone of the microscope, and is, roughly speaking, constructed on two patterns—the English and the Continental. English microscopes are mostly built on the tripod principle. Continental usually have a pillar and horseshoe foot. The English is considered the better form, on account of the more equal adjustment of the centre of gravity of the instrument.

The tube, in the typical English instruments, is long, narrow, and ten inches long. The Continental tube is

short and wide, 6½ inches long. The Continental pattern is much to be preferred, especially for photo-micrography, and it is the principle on which all the best English makers now work.

The inner or draw tube is a necessary part of the short or Continental tube. Its use is (1) for increasing magnification, and (2) for cover-glass correction.

Monocular and Binocular.—The foregoing remarks apply, of course, to the monocular microscope, which is the one in general use. The binocular is recommended for viewing opaque objects, but is unsuitable for use with higher powers than ¼-inch. Amongst the best-known makers are Watson, Swift, Beck, Ross, Baker, Crouch, Powell and Lealand, Reichert, Leitz, and Zeiss.

The Objective, or object-glass, is a combination of lenses placed at the lower end of the tube, and its use is to define the image of the object. Ultimate magnification is effected by the eye-piece. Low-power objectives are from 4-inch to 1-inch focus, medium from 1-inch to ¼-inch, high-power from ¼-inch to 1-12-inch. These terms formerly represented the focal length of the objective, but now, owing to improvements in lenses, no longer bear a correct value. Here, again, the Continental term millimeter is more correct. Objectives are of two kinds. Achromatic, so called, are imperfectly corrected for color. Apochromatic are more perfect in this respect, besides possessing certain qualities, which it is not in the scope of this lecture to more than mention. They are very costly, and are necessary for critical work with high powers. The highest powers, such as the 1-12th-inch, are described as oil-immersion lenses, from the fact of their requiring an oil with a high refractive index between the lense and the cover-glass. This enables the objective to collect the outside rays of light, which would otherwise be lost.

The Nose-piece is a useful adjunct for the busy worker, enabling him to rapidly change the objective, and is made double, triple, and quadruple.

The Eye-piece is a combination of lenses, placed at the upper end of the tube for the purpose of magnifying the image formed by the objective. There are several kinds. That in common use is called the Huyghenian. Compensating eye-pieces are intended for use with the apochromatic objectives to perfect their correction for color. Projection eye-pieces, as the name implies, are used for projecting the image on to a screen. They are of great use in high-power photo-micrography.

The Substage Condenser is used for condensing light on or through the object examined. Many eminent microscopists consider the sub-stage condenser second only in importance to the objective, and a correct knowledge of its use is necessary in order to obtain the best results from the objective. It is fitted under the stage of the microscope, and should be provided with a rack and pinion movement, stops or diaphragms, or better still, an iris diaphragm, for the purpose of modifying the light transmitted.

The Abbé form of condenser is a very good one, and moderate in price.

Adjustment.—In the cheaper form of stand, focussing is effected by a sliding body, but in the better stands by a rack and pinion movement, which is more accurate as well as convenient. This is called the coarse adjustment. For the higher powers a more exact focus is required, and this is effected by a very fine screw movement. There are several forms of these adopted by different makers. There is the fine adjustment, which actuates movement of the objective alone; it is somewhat antiquated, and not to be recommended; it is being superseded by the fine adjustment now in general use, and which moves the entire body of the microscope.

Great care is necessary in focussing so as not to injure lens or object by careless use of the adjustment. Whenever focussing can be done with the coarse adjustment, it should be used in preference to the fine adjustment, the latter being a very delicate piece of mechanism.

The Stage, or that portion of the stand for the support of the specimen to be examined, is a perfectly flat metal plate, fixed at exactly right angles to the axis of the microscope tube. Some are made to revolve, and this is a useful movement; others are fitted with a mechanical stage, that is, one which will move in either direction by means of a rack and pinion.

The Mirror reflects light (which may be either daylight or artificial) through the condenser on to the object, and are of two kinds—concave and plane.

The plane is intended for use with the condenser for critical work, whilst the concave is for general use with low powers.

The Bull's-Eye Condenser is a planoconvex lens of about 1½-inch to 2 or 3 inches diameter, and used for concentrating the light, especially for illuminating opaque objects, and for photo-micrography.

Dark-ground illumination of opaque objects is effected in various ways. The simplest is by means of the bull's-eye condenser, other methods are the side silver reflector, the Lieberkuhn, the spot lens, and central spot diaphragms. Nertical illuminators are used for high powers.—F. Noad Clark, in Phar. Jl. (Gng.)

PREPARATION OF PERFUME TABLETS

The Augsburger Siefensieder Zeitung says that perfume tablets consist of a compressed mixture of rice starch, magnesium carbonate and powdered orris root, saturated with heliotrope, violet essence, etc., as follows:

VIOLET TABLETS

Ionon	50 parts.
Ylang-Ylang	50 parts.
Tincture of musk, strongest	200 parts.
Tincture of benzoin	200 parts.

Mix

HELIOTROPE

Heliotropin	200 parts.
Vanillin	50 parts.
Tincture of musk	100 parts.
Tincture of benzoin	200 parts.

Mix.

LILAC

Oil of turpentine	200 parts.
Lily of the valley essence	200 parts.
Tincture of musk	200 parts.
Tincture of benzoin ...	200 parts.

National Druggist.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT

If you go across a lawn once, you may tread the grass down, but by the next morning it will recover itself, and no one can trace your footsteps. If you will do it a dozen times, the grass will not recover from the injury, but will wither, and it will be evident to even a casual observer that some one has persistently intruded on the beauty of the lawn. If you do it fifty times, you will wear the grass away and leave a bare path. The object of advertising is to wear paths on the brain.—Prof. Advertising.

Eagerness to make a quick success often ends in overreaching and eventual failure.

MATTINSON'S THROAT PASTILLES

A NEW PASTILLE FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Carefully prepared from a selected formula, by Rowntree, of York, England. Put up in nice, attractive boxes to retail at 25c. each; and packed in display cartons of one dozen.

THE LONDON DRUG COMPANY

Sole Agents for Canada **LONDON, ONT**

USED 22 YEARS

Hammond's Slug Shot *What is it?*

SLUG SHOT is a cheap powder that kills BUGS in the Garden, Conservatory and Field, and is safe to use for man or beast

KILLS THE **Currant Worm, Potato Bug, Cabbage Worm, Slug on Roses, Caterpillars, Aphis on Roses, Bugs on Melons, Bugs on Asters, Cut Worms, Sow Bugs, Lice on Fowls or Cattle, Curculio on Plums, Tobacco Worms, etc.**

SOLD BY SEED DEALERS OF CANADA 20 YEARS

Put up in one-pound Cartons, one pound Tin Sift Top Canisters, 5 and 10 pound Bags; Kegs, 125 pounds; and Barrels, 250 pounds, **bulk**. Used extensively for nearly a quarter of a century as a Reliable, Safe and Available article for general purposes. For pamphlet and trade list, address

B. HAMMOND, **- - FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, New York**

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THESE old-established and well-tried Remedies have stood the test of over 65 years, and their virtues are known throughout the British Empire. They are always saleable, and as they are being brought before the notice of the public in the Canadian Press, the attention of the trade is courteously invited to the following

REDUCED COPIES OF GENUINE LABELS

Pill:—Black on Green.

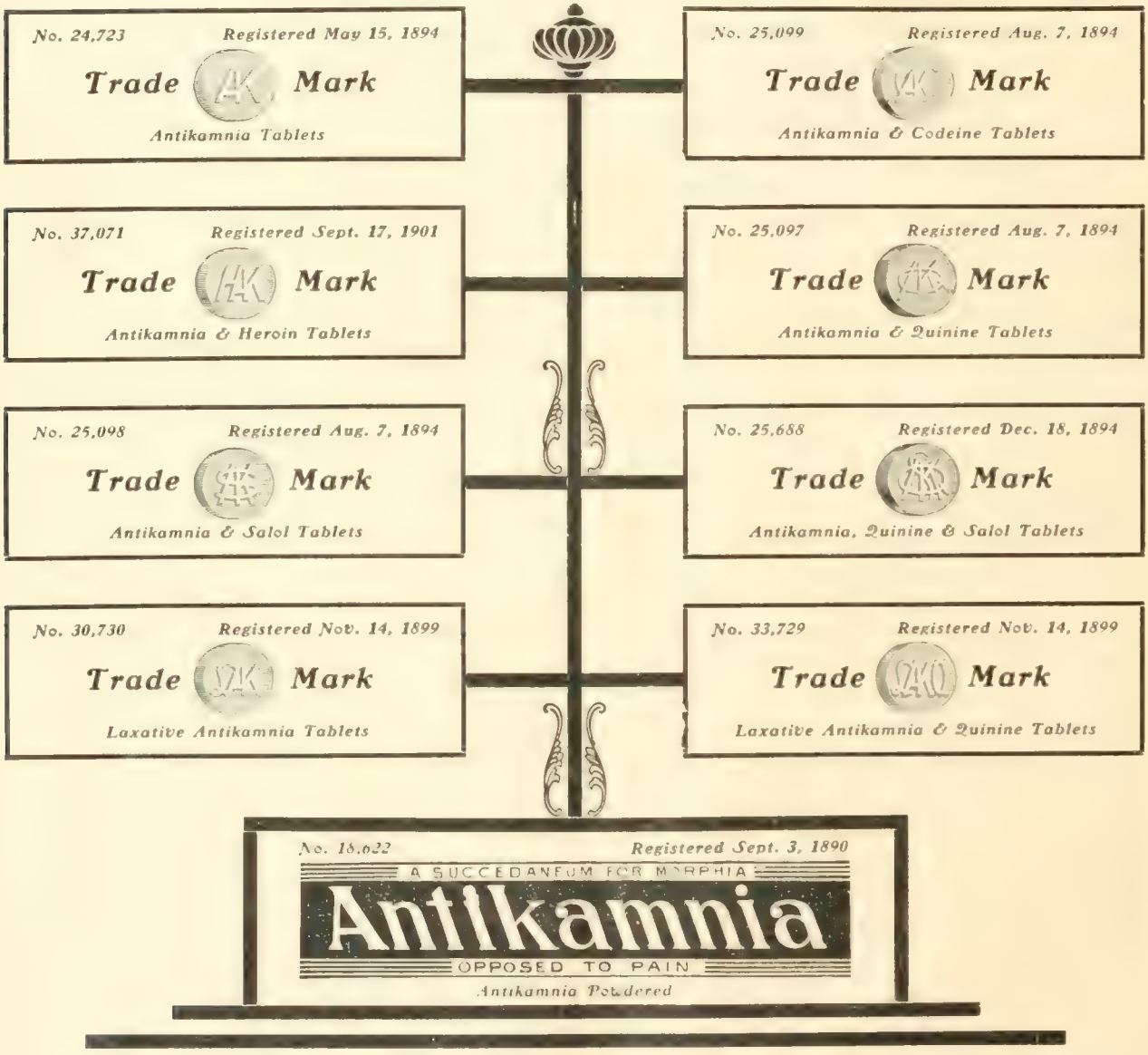
Ointment:—Brown and Green on White.

Trade-Marks Registered

By

The Antikamnia Chemical Company

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.



All the above "Trade-Marks" are **Registered** *in the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., also in every State and Territory of the United States and in every Foreign Country having "Trade-Mark" or "Registration" laws. We respectfully ask the co-operation of all Tablet Machine Makers, Die Sinkers and the allied trades, to assist us in preventing our Antikamnia Preparations from being counterfeited, by reporting in confidence to us, any request made upon them for the reproduction of any Dies or Punches bearing our "Trade-Marks" or "Monograms" as illustrated above. All infringements will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.*

Any expense incurred in securing information regarding or locating the party or parties desiring such counterfeit Dies or Punches made, will be thankfully repaid. In order to insure the prompt apprehension of intending counterfeiters, please communicate with us by telegraph.

Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Honest Druggists and Honest Drug Clerks will protect Honest Pharmacy by advising us promptly when fradulent Antikamnia Preparations are offered to them. All Antikamnia Preparations offered in bulk in any other than in our original, well-known cartoned packages, are fraudulent.

——Publicity——

In charge of FRANK VIGEND

HOW TO HOLD THE LOCAL TRADE

The druggist would be regarded as little short of insane, and the law would eventually call him to account, in all probability, who left his prescription work in the hands of a chartered accountant, who had never studied pharmacy, but who was a first-class bookkeeper. Similarly short of ordinary common sense, would be regarded the merchant who placed his financing in the hands of a pharmaceutical graduate who had not even a speaking acquaintance with discounts, bills receivable and profit and loss. The financial and the practical form the two ends of every business, and each requires special study and special knowledge. Between these two end departments is a third, however, on which to a large extent the welfare of the whole institution depends. It is the advertising department, and it is here that many men who show wonderful foresight in providing for the purely financial and practical departments, display a lack of business acumen that is really astonishing. There are two classes of offenders in this regard; first, those who ignore advertising altogether—a gradually decreasing class, and from whose ranks come the vast majority of those who pass out of business—not to enjoy a leisurely independence, but to become employees or hangers-on in some other sphere. The other class is composed of those who think their advertising or publicity department is sufficiently provided for if they spend a certain per centage of their profits each year on 'space' or other advertising medium. It is an excellent and perfectly sound principle to allot a certain proportion of the year's receipts or profits to advertising, but in advertising, as in the purchase of stock or merchandise, the money should be laid out so that it will yield a profit.

Two questions have to be considered—first, the medium, second the matter. The 'oh let it go at that' habit in regard to either will simply mean that as far as results are concerned you are paying from five to ten times as much for your advertising as you ought to do.

No matter whether it be a town of 500 or 5,000, or a city of 50,000 or 500,000, the local journal is an essential to the successful advertising of the local merchant if he have a really reliable business.

In the cities this is recognized as readily as that a hundred cents make a dollar, but in some of the towns, particularly those of 3,000 and less, there is often a tendency on the part of the merchant to discount the value of the local journal as an advertising medium.

Any merchant who does or tries to do any local trade at all has only one medium for keeping himself before the public as one who is up-to-date in goods and methods of doing business. And that medium is the local journal containing his advertisement—not as one unchanging, wearying story, but in a series of well-told, crisp, catchy, business-making stories. No matter whether the circulation be a matter of only a few hundred, the local journal has, for the purpose of local trade, a value greater than that of the 50,000 circulation journal published elsewhere. The writer is speaking with more than a decade's experience and study of the advertising question.

There are fence signs and dodgers, of course, and they are by no means useless in their proper place, as a permanent supplement to the local journal advertisements. But to try and make fence signs and dodgers do the work of the local journal ad. would mean a tremendous expense, and even then the work would not be done. For when we refer to advertisements in the local journal, we are taking it for granted that the merchant understands that his ad. must be changed regularly and possess in every case a distinct individuality.

Many of the biggest city firms in Canada to-day laid the foundation of their subsequent success in their proper understanding of how to meet the local trade.

The merchant must not, however, consider his advertising as a matter to be attended to at any odd moment he or some member of his staff may have to spare. If he cannot afford the time to make a special study of the art—for it is an art—he should make arrangements with some reliable firm, who at a cost much less than that of the time consumed by the merchant, will keep his advertisements up to date.

An advertisement only does half its work that merely 'holds business'; the profitable advertisement creates business. And the only advertisement that can do that is the bright, sparkling, frequently changed ad. in the local journal.

DISPENSING ACETOZONE

The application of acetozone consists almost wholly in the use of an aqueous solution prepared as follows:

In a bottle of sufficient size place one-half gallon of clean or pure water, at a temperature not so high as to be uncomfortable to the hand. To this add 30 grains of acetozone powder, shake vigorously, and allow to stand for one or two hours before dispensing. For internal administration it is sufficient to allow the cloudy solution to settle, then decant the quantity necessary for immediate use, without filtration.

If the solution is intended for injection, or as an irrigating fluid in operations or in dressing wounds, filter off the necessary quantity and dilute this clear filtrate with from two to five volumes of boiled water, as experience and conditions may dictate.

Solutions made in the above proportions should be consumed within three days. Some physicians consider that the addition of lemon or orange juice, a little wine, fruit syrup, or a trace of essential oil of orange or lemon, renders the aqueous solution of acetozone much more palatable.

It has also been suggested that it may be taken in milk, or mixed with a carbonated water, as apollonaris, to improve the taste. Such addition should not be made to the stock solution, but only to the decanted portion which is about to be administered to the patient.

Acetozone powder intended for the preparation of aqueous solution by the nurse or attendant is best dispensed in small, well-stoppered vials, in large capsules, or for lack of better container, in paraffin paper.

Dispensing in cachets is especially commended if conditions are such as to absolutely prohibit administration in aqueous solution. If thought desirable to administer in capsules, the acetozone powder should be diluted with lycopodium, milk sugar, or powdered glycyrrhiza.

For use as a dusting powder, dilute

with 100 to 1,000 parts of boric acid, talc, or other suitable material. Ointments may be made by combining acetozone powder with 100 to 1,000 parts of petrolatum, triturating thoroughly in a mortar. For use in a nebulizer, add one part of acetozone powder to 100 to 500 parts of neutral liquid petrolatum which has been previously warmed to about 130 degrees F., shake well, and filter while still warm. The resulting oil should be perfectly bright and clear.

SOLUTION AND SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID

Ferdinand A. Sieker gives the following formula for preparing a so-called 16-per cent. solution of hydriodic acid (Pharm. Rev., xx, p. 518): Dissolve 27.3 Gm. potassium iodide and 21 Gm. potassium hypophosphite in 315 Cc. of distilled water by heating to boiling. Also dissolve 294 Gm. crystallized tartaric acid in 420 Cc. water by heating to boiling. Then pour the hot solution of potassium iodide into the hot solution of tartaric acid, and set aside in a well-closed container to cool. When cool, chill the solution to about + 5 degrees C. with ice, and keep it at this temperature for some time. Then filter through a plug of absorbent cotton contained in the neck of a glass funnel. Wash the crystals of potassium bitartrate with water chilled to about + 5 degrees C. until the solution and washings measure 1,000 C.; mix well, and set aside for use.

The so-called 10-per cent. solution can be prepared by diluting 10 volumes of this solution with enough distilled water to measure 16 volumes.

Solution of hydriodic acid prepared as directed above has a pale yellowish color and an odor (not strong) reminding one of hydrogen sulphide. This odor is ,however, entirely lost on dilution with 15 vols. of syrup or water. The odor is evidently derived from a trace of sulphite or sulphate that is generally found in potassium hypophosphite. Hot hydriodic acid or hypophosphorous acid will reduce sulphurous and sulphuric acids to hydrogen sulphide and sulphur. For this reason the chemicals used should be free or almost free from sulphites and sulphates. Samples of this solution set aside in bottles only one-fourth filled were in good condition after standing for over one year; the solution does not, therefore, deteriorate. A syrup of hydriodic acid of U.S.P. strength, volume for volume, can be prepared from the so-called 16-per cent. solution by diluting 1 volume with 15 volumes of simple syrup, or with syrup and water if a thin syrup is desired.—Merck's Report.

DOMESTIC VANILLA EXTRACT

It is well to distinguish between a flavour which is to be used in syrups, ice creams, etc., and one designed for culinary purposes. The latter will bear a larger proportion of cumarin, while the former will more nearly need a true vanilla.

In the writer's opinion, the synthetic vanillin will satisfy even the epicures for most purposes, and it is destined to increase in use, and to displace more and more the high priced vanilla bean.

What very many pharmacists sell for vanilla extract in these days is a combination of one part of true tincture of vanilla with from three to seven parts of N. F. tincture of vanillin, either with or without an additional quantity of cumarin.

LEMON

Lemon extract stands next to vanilla in popular demand, for ordinary purposes. For a high-class extract the U. S. P. spirit of lemon leaves nothing to be desired, provided the oil of lemon employed is all right. Miss Bertha M. Haynes, Ph.G., in conducting a series of experiments, tried the effect of leaving out the lemon peel there directed, but found that it makes a very noticeable difference not only in the color and aroma of the extract itself, but in its qualities in a cake or syrup. Without the peel the flavor appears thinner and less characteristic.

Special care is necessary in selecting oil of lemon. Its frequent adulteration and proneness to spoil are well known. The odor is important, but cannot be depended upon altogether.—Scoville.

These X-ray films are now mounted on cards suitable for vest pocket, or mailing. Through them you can see the bones of the fingers, lead in pencils, and examine objects. They are amusing, curious and interesting. They will have a big sale. 10 cents will bring you a sample card, also one of our 20th century coins or aluminum business cards, 20th century advertising ideas. Advertisers and manufacturers and dealers in specialties should catch on. For sale by the Cranston Novelty Co., Galt.

BELL'S MOTH BAGS

The attention of our readers is directed to the page advertisement of the Cranston Novelty Co., of Galt. See page 211. They are the selling agents for the now celebrated "Bell" Moth Bags for protecting furs, silks, wools, cotton and all kinds of textiles from the ravages of the moths and Buffalo bugs. These bags, being made from the spruce and cedar tree, are a guaranteed preventative and are supplied with wire hangers for each bag. There are many other advantages in using the moth bags, also; they prevent creasing, as the garments hang up on the wall on the hanger, which keeps them in good form. Dust and dirt cannot lodge on them, and the abominable smell of moth balls is avoided. Our readers should order a supply of these bags at once. The sale is large in Ontario and increasing annually. See price list on page 211. The Cranston Novelty Co. are go-ahead people, and are putting out many attractive and novel ideas and novelties for advertising purposes. The X-ray film cards are an excellent novelty for advertising specialties on, or for advance cards for travellers. The aluminum coins, combs and business cards and calendars, etc., are the neatest and nattiest shown this season. They supply soda-water and restaurant checks of all kinds. Samples are sent free on receipt of 10 cents to pay postage on samples. Ask for price lists.

SUPREMA PREPARATIONS

A very fine line of toilet preparations have been placed on the market by Frederick Stearns & Co., Windsor, Ont., and Detroit Mich., under the registered title of "Suprema."

"Suprema Face Powder" is put up in large boxes, with leatherette cover, to be had in three different colors, and is a very delicate and exquisitely perfumed toilet powder. The distinctive perfume in this, as well as the other preparations, is "Suprema Violet," an odor which is both delicate and lasting, and is commanding a very large sale.

"Suprema Baby Powder" is elegantly boxed and is also a superior

NOW READY

Our travellers are now covering their respective territories with our immense range of samples of

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

FOR IMPORT

Druggists who are looking for dainty, new and attractive features for fall trade should take advantage of the opportunity to see this most elaborate line of Fancy Goods ever carried through Canada.

"We'll show thee wondrous things
that highly may advantage thee."

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Import Dealers in
Holiday Fancy Goods

Toronto

When you sell Brandy

—Remember your reputation is as much at stake as when dispensing —any drug. The best offered to druggists to-day is certainly

SALAMANDER
Invalid Reserve Brandy

—Imported direct from the growers, the United Vineyards Proprietors' —Co., Cognac, France, specially for medicinal use.

Samples and prices on application to the Sole Agents in Canada.

S. B. Townsend & Co. 4 St. Sacrement Street **Montreal**

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT SALT

Reaches the consumer through the Drug Trade only.

Any Druggist who has not received one of our new Change Trays can procure some by sending us the name of the Wholesale House with whom they do business and one will be enclosed with their next order. Also upon application one of our new Hangers for 1903 will be mailed direct.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO. - MONTREAL
LIMITED

article both in regard to fineness of powder and odor.

"Suprema Cream" is an ideal skin food, put up in opal glass jars with metal screw caps, handsomely labeled and a very attractive toilet preparation.

"Crystal Velvet" bath powder is another leading line, and will be sure to prove as active a seller as the other goods. This powder is very soluble, imparts a delightful fragrance to the skin and softens the water in the bath, making the bath a luxury and a comfort.

Liquid Velvet is still another preparation of decided merit as a skin application. It is put in bottles to retail at 50 cents, is also perfumed with "Suprema Violet."

Samples of these goods are now in the hands of this firm's representatives, who will be pleased to show them, as well as a choice line of perfumes, including the "Suprema Violet."

THOS. GLOVER & SON'S SURGICAL HOSIERY MANUFACTORY

The firm of Thos. Glover and Son, manufacturers of surgical hosiery, Carlton, England, has been established nearly 70 years, and was in 1893 purchased by Mr. Vincent Wood, of London. The following year Mr. Wood arranged with Mr. Brettle, who at that time was the proprietor of a flourishing business in Carlton, to amalgamate the two concerns. It was not long ere the new firm purchased the respective businesses of the Surgical Hosiery Co., of Nottingham, and Mr. Thos. Huckerby, of Carlton, which were likewise merged in the firm of Thos. Glover and Son. Up to recently, however, the firm had to labor under the disadvantage of the various processes in the course of manufacture being carried on at different places, and a determination was arrived at to put an end to this state of affairs, with its consequent inconveniences, by erecting a large factory, where all the different departments could be worked under one roof. A freehold site in Chesterfield street, Carlton, was obtained, and early in 1902 building operations were commenced, and the factory is now completed.

The building which is of imposing appearance, comprises three floors, with engine-house, is built of red brick and has been designed in a manner which not only affords the greatest facilities for carrying on the various departments of work but also shows extreme consideration for the comfort of the employees. On the ground floor are the "rubber-mills," where the elastic threads are covered with cotton or silk. Here, in a short time will be erected another rubber mill, now being specially made to the firm's instructions, and which, it is said, will be the finest machine of its kind in existence. Level with this room is the engine-house, containing a new 10 horse-power gas engine, whilst on the ground floor are also the necessary commercial offices. On the first floor is a large installation of Singer's sewing machines, all driven by power, and here also is Mr. Brettle's private office. On the second floor are the frames whereon the cotton or silk-covered elastic is woven into webbing and here again the visitor cannot fail to be struck with the evident care bestowed to make the workmen as comfortable as possible.

The new factory is undoubtedly one of the best designed and most complete of its kind, and it may be noted that it is the intention of the firm to add other buildings on the still vacant portion of the land which they have purchased, wherein to deal with several important patents which they now have in hand.

NEW INVENTIONS

The following new inventions of interest to pharmacists, are reported specially for this paper by H. B. Willson & Co., patent Attorneys, 8th and F streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A complete copy of any of these patents will be forwarded to any person by Messrs. Willson & Co., on receipt of ten cents.

Persons ordering copies must give number of patent.

718,142.—Cautery. John P. Miller, New York, N. Y. Serial No. 125,502.

Claim.—A cautery comprising a burner, a supporting and inclosing shell, and a wire coil, said burner having a reduced portion to form a seat for said shell and a further reduced, relatively short burner-tip, with a small base, said shell having an aperture for the escape of products of combustion, and said coil being separated from said burner-tip and located within the tip of said shell in the zone of maximum temperature of the burning gases from said burner-tip substantially as described.

718,161.—Process of solidifying [illegible] hydrocarbons and alcohol and products thereof. August H. Cronemeyer, New York, N. Y. Serial No. 61,861.

Claim.—1. A product formed of one part sodium hydrate, one and one-half parts water, five parts alcohol, five parts stearin, two and one-half parts colophony, and fifty parts of an inflammable hydrocarbon.

2. The herein-described process of solidifying by congelation an inflammable hydrocarbon which consists in separately heating one part caustic soda and one and one-half parts water, five parts alcohol, five parts stearin, together with two and one-half parts colophony and fifty parts of the inflammable hydrocarbon to be solidified; intimately mingling the solution of caustic soda with the alcohol thus heated; intimately mixing the resulting product with the heated stearin and colophony; and intimately mixing the combined soda solution, alcohol, stearin and colophony with the heated inflammable hydrocarbon to be solidified.

718,764.—Dropper for medicines. George B. Hutchings, Galveston, Tex. Serial No. 104,358.

Claim.—As a new article of manufacture, a dropper for liquids in one piece comprising an open-ended tapering portion adapted for connection with varying sizes of bottle-necks, and an angular extension thereof having a closed wall in line with the open-ended part, an orifice through the end of said extension and a vent immediately in line with the dropping-orifice, substantially as described.

718,979.—Hypodermic syringe. Milton Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa. Serial No. 122,193.

Claim.—In a hypodermic syringe, a combined syringe and storage-receptacle comprising a tube having one end sealed and adapted for connection with a syringe-needle, a piston-forming stopper closing the other end of said tube, and a plunger formed of a length of tube of a size to enter the first-named tube and force its stopper inwardly to expel the contents; said plunger being of a length to contain the needle and its coupling, substantially as described.

719,108.—Sock. William C. Hall, Baltimore county, Md. Serial No. 134,704.

Claim.—A sock provided with a

supporting member formed integral therewith, said supporting member, when in use, passing about and embracing the upper portion of the calf of the wearer in a plane above the upper edge of the sock, substantially as described.

719,175. Applicator. Henry A. Bierley and John G. Nehrbas, Indianapolis, Ind. Serial No. 83,126.

Claim.—An applicator consisting of a collapsible tube with a conical portion centrally through which an outlet passage-way extends and which is provided with an annular groove at its base, a threaded portion between the groove and the body of the tube, a cushion enveloping the conical portion and at its inner end contracted and embedded in said groove and having an outlet-orifice that registers with the outlet passage-way from the tube, and a screw-cap for surrounding the conical portion and closing the tube, substantially as described.

719,311.—Body-brace. William B. Dewees, Salina, Kans. Serial No. 112,215.

Claim.—In a body support or brace, a front plate to support the abdomen, a body-wire secured to the plate with its ends terminating at the back, S-shaped springs secured to the terminals of the body-wire, back-pads secured to each end of the said springs, and fastening-straps secured centrally to the springs and detachably and adjustably secured to the front plate, as set forth.

719,223.—Process of making cyanids and acetone. Charles B. Jacobs, East Orange, N. J. Serial No. 49,836.

Claim.—The process which consists in treating an alkaline-earth-metal cyanid with acetic acid, forming hydrocyanic acid which passes off, and an alkaline-earth-metal acetate; and heating the alkaline-earth-metal acetate to produce the corresponding carbonate and acetone.

720,927.—Process of preparing barium hydrate. Charles B. Jacobs, East Orange, N. J. Serial No. 78,322.

Claim.—The process of purifying barium hydrate crystals which consists in fusing the said crystals in their own water of crystallization, then treating with superheated steam.

The process which consists in heating a mixture of barium oxid and sulfid with water, filtering, crystallizing rapidly and in such manner as to produce small crystals, washing and drying the crystals, fusing the crystals and subjecting the fused material to the action of superheated steam and of zinc sulfate.

720,920.—Alkylated auramins and process of making same. Carl Hoffmann, Hôchst-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor to Farbwerke, vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany, a Corporation of Germany. Serial No. 109,565.

Claim.—1. The herein-described process for the manufacture of alkylated auramins which consists in heating the auramin base (tetraâlkyl-paradiamido benzophenon-imid) with one equivalent of an alkylhalide while adding an agent capable of combining with acids, substantially as set forth.

2. As new products the alkylated auramins, being crystalline compounds insoluble in water, soluble with some difficulty in ether, readily soluble in chloroform or hot alcohol; the salts of the new auramins are yellow; on treatment with dilute mineral acids or reducing agents they have the same behaviour as auramin; they dye mordanted cotton pure yellow to greenish-yellow shades.

720,890.—Sponge. John R. Campbell and Hilda Campbell, New York, N. Y. Filed June 27, 1902. Serial No. 113,429. (No model.)

Claim.—The herein-described sponge, the same comprising a body consisting of outer sheets of natural sponge surrounding and inclosing smaller pieces or sections, the whole being contained within a sack of netted fabric snugly fitting the same.

721,091.—Process of producing carbonates and chlorids. George F. Rendall, New York, N. Y. Serial No. 91,435.

Claim.—The process of simultaneously producing carbonates and chlorids, which consists in the following steps in the order named first in roasting lead ore whereby sponge is formed, next eliminating any excess of iron therefrom, next dissolving said sponge in a solution of hydrated acetic acid until it has become a basic solution, third, treating a carbonate with a solution of muriatic acid and water, thereby converting said carbonate into a chlorid and evolving carbonic-acid gas, and lastly, utilizing this carbonic-acid gas by passing the latter through said lead solution.

721,053.—Cleaning and polishing compound. Philip Levi, Brooklyn, N. Y. Serial No. 128,178.

Claim.—The herein-described process of making a cleansing and polishing composition, which consists in mixing paraffin oil and water, and adding thereto trichlorid of antimony whereby oxychlorid of antimony in a finely-divided state is precipitated and free hydrochloric acid is formed, said oil and acid forming the cleaner, and the said finely-divided oxychlorid of antimony constituting the polisher, substantially as set forth.

721,153.—Process of making sheep-dips. Franklin S. Clark, New York, N. Y., and Edwin A. Harris, Fargo, Ga. Serial No. 132,133.

Claim.—The process of making an emulsive sheep-dip which consists in subjecting pine-oil to fractional distillation to eliminate the ill-smelling oils, then saponifying, then eliminating all of the hydrocarbon light oil, leaving as a residue a water-soluble tarry substance, then treating this substance with the intermediate oil, rosin and a caustic-alkali solution to emulsify it, and finally treating the substance with light oil to bring it to the proper consistency.

721,454.—Prescription-file. John H. Lytle, Delphi, Ind. Serial No. 90,504.

Claim.—A device of the kind described comprising a base, a back projecting from one end thereof and having a folding extension hinged upon the upper end thereof, a plate secured to the back and having rods projecting therefrom, the free ends of which are provided with a bore, a bar arranged upon the base, the lower portion of the back and the bar forming a guide, a file carrying rods slidably held in the guide, a stop-pin arranged upon the base and adapted to limit the movement of the base of the said file, the rods of the said file having their free ends reduced and adapted to enter the bores of the rods carried by the said extension when the latter is folded upon the said back, and a turn-button arranged upon the back for holding the said extension in its folded position, substantially as shown and described.

723,818.—Bottle-washer. Henry S. Brewington, Baltimore, Md. Serial No. 120,652.

Claim.—A bottle-washer, comprising two brushes arranged back to back, a handle for each brush having an outwardly-inclined extension, said handles being pivotally secured together, a water-pipe interposed between the brushes, and a spring extending through the pipe, and bearing against the lower ends of the handle extensions.

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Formulary

SOME USEFUL INSECTICIDES

The following have been collated from various sources:

COCKROACH POISONS

1. Ethereal oil of cherry laurel ... ... 2 parts.
   Essence of cloves ... 2 parts.
   Essence of bergamot 2 parts.
   Oil of turpentine .... 2 parts.
   Camphor .... 5 parts.
   Garden pepper ... ... 15 parts.
   Alcohol .... 1,000 parts.

Digest and filter.

2. Angelica root, well powdered .... 100 parts.
   Es. of eucalyptus .. 20 parts.

Mix. Scatter, at night, plentifully round the haunts of the pests. It answers equally well against all the coleoptera, etc.

MOTH PREVENTIVES

1. Carbolic acid ... . 1 part.
   Cresin .... 1 part.
   Naphthalin ... . 2 parts.

Melt and imbibe in the melted liquid pieces of bibulous paper. Dry on metallic plates and place among clothing, etc.

2. Camphor .... 5 parts.
   Black pepper .... 10 parts.
   Absynth .... 10 parts.
   Patchouli .... 2 parts.
   Essence of lavender .... 2 parts.
   Essence of cloves ... . 1 part.
   Paraffin ....100 parts.

Melt together and make into pastilles, which are to be burned in closets, drawers, etc., in which furs and clothing are stored.

MOTH LIQUID

Oil of camphor (Jap.) 16 fl. ozs.
Oil of turpentine ... . 16 fl. ozs.
Gasoline .... 96 fl. ozs.
Capsicum, powder ... . 16 av. ozs.

Mix, let stand for a week with occasional agitation, and filter through paper.

Directions. — Impregnate bibulous paper with the liquid and place in the folds of the clothing to be protected from moths.

ROACH EXTERMINATOR

1. Borax .... 20 parts.
   Starch .... 5 parts.
   Cocoa .... 3 parts.

2. Borax .... 1 part.
   Lime .... 1 part.
   Flour .... 2 parts.
   Sugar .... 4 parts.

MOSQUITOES, GNATS, FLIES

1. Essence of bay .... 1 part.
   Essence of eucalyptus . 2 parts.
   Ether .... 2 parts.
   Alcohol .... 7 parts.

Mix. To be sprayed in rooms, etc.

2. Spermaceti .... 10 parts.
   Wax .... 5 parts.
   Oil of anise .... 1 part.

Melt the spermaceti and wax together and add the oil. To be burned in apartments infested with the insects.

A GENERAL INSECTICIDE

Green soap .... 40 parts.
Extract of tobacco .... 60 parts.
Empyreumatic oil ..... 50 parts.
Alcohol .... 200 parts.
Water .... 650 parts.

Mix secundum artem. Before use dilute with five volumes of water.

CLEANSING PREPARATIONS

The Drogisten Rundshau gives the following preparations for removing grease spots, tar, paint, etc.: (Nat. Drugg.)

UNIVERSAL SPOT REMOVER

Ether .... 10 parts.
Benzol .... 40 parts.
Amyl-acetate .... 10 parts.
Oil soap .... 50 parts.
Water .... 700 parts.
Ammonia water ..... . 50 parts.
Acetic ether .... 50 parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water by the aid of heat, then incorporate the ether, benzol and amyl acetate, and finally the ammonia and acetic ether.

The directions for the use of this liquid should read about thus: "This preparation will remove all ordinary spots or dust from even the most delicate fabrics without injury. A little of the liquid is poured on the spot, and the material lightly rubbed together, then rinsed."

CLEANSER FOR GREASE AND OIL SPOTS

1. Soap spirit .... 100 parts.
   Ammonia water, 10 per cent. .... 50 parts.
   Acetic ether .... 15 parts.

M. Directions:—Moisten the spots with the liquid, and then rub them with a woolen rag.

2. Benzin .... 200 parts.
   Ether .... 40 parts.
   Acetic ether .... 30 parts.
   Oil of turpentine ... ... 60 parts.

Mix. Directions as above.

GLOVE CLEANING SOAP

Castile soap, white, old and dry .... 100 parts.
Water .... 75 parts.
Tincture of quillaya ... 10 parts.
Ether sulphuric ..... 10 parts.
Ammonia water, FF .. 5 parts.
Benzin, deodorized ..... 75 parts.

Melt the soap, previously finely shaved, in the water, bring to a boil and remove from the fire. Let cool down, then add the other ingredients, incorporating them thoroughly. This should be put up in collapsible tubes or tightly closed metallic boxes.

SOAP FOR SILVER PLATE

Cocoanut oil .... 80 parts.
Soda or potash lye, 38 degrees B. .... 40 parts.
English red ... . 10 parts.
Water .... 10 parts.
Ammonium chloride .... 1 part.

Heat the oil and lye together until saponification takes place; mix the coloring matter, water and sal ammoniac together and stir it into the soap mixture. Let the whole come to a boil, then remove from fire.

SILVER POLISH

Alum .... 2 ozs.
Precipitated chalk ... . 4 ozs.
Bitartrate potassii ... ... 4 ozs.
Water, q. s. to make a paste.

FURNITURE CREAM

White soap, shaved up 12 parts.
Beeswax .... 24 parts.
Oil turpentine ... ... 64 parts.
Boiling water ... ... 144 parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water. Melt the wax in the water-bath and carefully add the turpentine oil; mix, and add while still hot to the soap solution, letting it flow in a thin stream, under constant stirring, maintaining the latter until the mass cools. Directions: Apply with a flannel rag, and polish off with a dry silk or linen cloth.

It is a fact not generally known, that by first wiping furniture with a cloth wrung out in hot water, it will take a much better polish and will not show finger marks.

DUST-PROOF FLOOR OIL

The following formula has been recommended as yielding an excellent preparation for oiling hardwood floors:

Paraffin oil .... 8 parts.
Kerosene .... 1 part.
Lime water .... 1 part.

This makes an emulsion which is to be rubbed on the floor with a rag.

CHEAP FLOOR POLISH

The following can be highly recommended, not merely for its cheapness, but its durability:

Beeswax, yellow	125 parts.
Hard soap	30 parts.
Glue	60 parts.
Soda ash, 80 deg.	125 parts.
Water, sufficient.	
Ochre, sufficient.	

Dissolve the soda in 2,000 parts of water, add the wax, boil down to 1,250 parts, and add the soap. Dissolve the glue in 500 parts of water by the aid of heat, stir in the ochre, add the mass to the soap and wax mixture. Apply hot.

For unstained halls, or light parquettes, the following is highly recommended:

White wax	750 parts.
Bleached shellac	730 parts.
Bright resin	60 parts.
Oil turpentine	1,000 parts.
Alcohol, 90 per cent.	4,000 parts.

Melt the wax, shellac, and resin together, remove from the fire and add, while still hot, the turpentine, and stir well. Warm the alcohol to a point nearly that of the solution and add, with rapid and thorough stirring. This solution should be applied with varnish brushes and afterward polished with flannel or woolen cloths.—Nat. Drug.

FOOT POWDERS

1. Salicylic acid	7	drachms.
Boric acid	3	ounces.
Talcum	38	ounces.
Powd. slippery elm	1	ounce.
Powd. orris	1	ounce. M.

SALICYLATED TALCUM

2. Salicylic acid	1	drachm.
Talcum	6	ounces.
Lycopodium	6	drachms
Starch	3	ounces.
Zinc oxide	1	ounce.
Perfume	q.s.	M.

3. Tannoform	1	dr.
Talcum	2	drs.
Lycopodium	30	grs.

Use as a dusting powder.

SOLUTIONS FOR PERSPIRING FEET

Balsam peru	15	m.
Formic acid	1	dr.
Chloral hydrate	1	dr.
Alcohol to make	3	ozs.

Apply by means of absorbent cotton.

Boric acid	15	grs.
Sodium borate	6	drs.
Salicylic acid	6	drs.
Glycerin	1½	ozs.
Alcohol to make	3	ozs.

For local application.

Bathe the feet for several days in a weak infusion of walnut leaves and apply the following mixture:

Sol. ferris chloride	1	oz.
Glycerin	5	drs.
Essence bergamot	40	m.

Apply to the feet twice daily.

The following formulas for household preparations are contributed to the Bulletin of Pharmacy by A. Armor.

CARPET AND RUG CLEANER

Sal. Soda	8	oz.
Powd. Borax	4	oz.

A package containing the above quantities, he claims, can be readily sold for 25 cents as it makes 5 gallons of the cleanser.

The directions for preparation are to dissolve the contents of the package in one gallon of boiling water. Add one pound of Ivory Soap cut into shavings, then boil for ten minutes. After the soap is thoroughly dissolved, add four gallons of water and stir well. Let stand until it cools, then it is ready for use.

Directions.—Apply with a scrubbing brush, which will produce a heavy lather. Remove the lather with a wooden scraper. Dry with a soft flannel cloth.

FURNITURE POLISH

Boiled linseed oil	16	oz.
Spts. turpentine	16	oz.
Pure cider vinegar	16	oz.

Mix. Directions—Shake the bottle well before using the polish and apply with a piece of old canton flannel.

BELFAST WASHING FLUID

Borax	2	ounces
Salts of tartar	1	ounce
Ammonium carbonate	2	ounces.
Babbitt's lye	1	box.
Water	1	gallon

Dissolve the salts in the water, and you have one gallon of the best washing fluid very easily made for 25 cents. Then this may be sold with the directions to use a cupful or more of it to a boiler of water.

BLANCHISSINE — RAPID, POWERFUL AND HARMLESS WASHING FLUID

There has been recently introduced in the laundries of Paris a washing composition of remarkable properties (according to l'Union Pharmaceutique and other class journals). It is claimed that it cleans at one washing and without the use of scrubbing boards, brushes, etc., etc., all kinds of wash goods, and is absolutely harmless to all species of fabrics, linen, woolen, cotton, etc. The following, according to Charles Boettiger, in the Revue de chimie industrielle, is the formula for preparing the article:

Potassium hydrate	8	grams.
Alcohol	20	grams.
Olein	24	grams.
Glycerin (or vaselin)	2	grams.
Turpentine	4	grams.
Ultramarine	2	grams.
Water	100	liters.

Mix. The directions for using are as follows:

Take of the mixture sufficient for the laundry in hand, put it in the wash kettle and add about one-third of the amount of lye ordinarily used for the wash. Mix and bring to a boil and let boil for two hours. The clothing will be found absolutely clean. Boiling may be avoided if instead of cold water warm suds be employed and the clothing be scrubbed or beaten.

As the formula is given, we understand that 60 gms. of the mixture is to be used for every 100 liters, and more or less in proportion for any amount more or less than that.—National Druggist.

PASTE POLISH FOR TAN SHOES

Yellow wax	4	ozs.
Oil turpentine	8	ozs.

Melt on a water-bath, strain, stir occasionally until the paste turns creamy, then add the following solution:

Nankin brown	15	grs.
Phosphin	5	grs.
Water	4	drs.

Stir constantly until the mixture is perfect.

LIQUID BED BUG EXTERMINATORS

1. Naphthalin	1	av. oz.
Resin	½	av. oz.
Benzin	16	fl. ozs.

Dissolve the naphthalin and resin in the benzin by maceration.

2. Naphthalin	1	av. oz.
Paraffin wax	1	av. oz.
Benzin	16	fl. ozs.

Tincture asafetida	oz.	4
Alcohol	oz.	8
Water	oz.	4

Mix and filter through magnesium carbonate.

Prisoners in Paris seem to fare well in some respects. The estimates of wine wanted for four gaols next year amount to the modest total of 125,000 gallons.

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Sealed Sticky Fly-Paper

FLIES spread contagion, and Tanglefoot catches the fly and also the germ it carries. It is made on scientific principles. The paper is impervious. It is long-lasting. Used nearly the world over : : :

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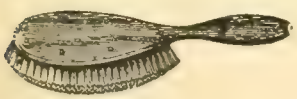

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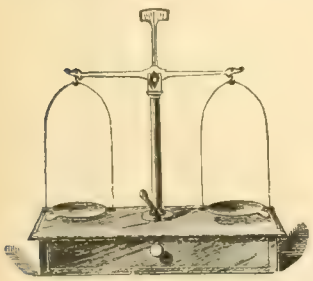

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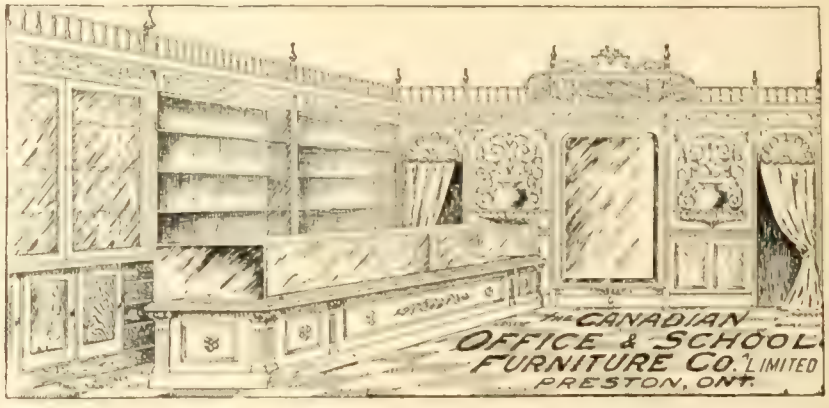

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Paris, London, New York

Photographic Notes

A DARK ROOM CONVENIENCE

A very serviceable addition to the dark room sink is made by taking a board, about 8 or 10 inches wide and a little shorter than the inside width of the sink. About one inch from each end nail two cross-strips or blocks, so that one end of the board is about ½ to 1 inch higher than the other. This forms a sort of a bench, about 3 or 4 inches high which sets in the sink with the higher end under the faucet. After this is complete the upper surface is covered with a piece of carpet, or some similar material, which folds over the edge and is tacked underneath. This may form a permanent fixture in the sink, or it can be removed at will. It should never be quite as high as the sides of the sink, and should be placed so that the stream of water strikes it at the higher end.

When a negative is taken from the hypo it is simply dropped on the board, and by the time you have attended to a few other things it is sufficiently washed; or if you are only developing four or five plates you will need no further washing arrangement. The carpet covering here prevents the plates from slipping, and it holds a sheet of glass so firmly that while cleaning old negatives or lantern slide cover glass, you can give them a thorough scrubbing under running water, without fear of slipping.—Western Camera Notes.

A Scene in High Park, Toronto

HARSH NEGATIVES

One of the young amateur's besetting sins is still under-exposure. The harsh contrasts produced by too short an exposure, and possibly often too prolonged a development, are so unpleasing that it is a matter of surprise that so many people with artistic leanings and aims should be satisfied to continually turn out the "soot and whitewash" chalky productions that pass for artistic photographs.

We see every day numbers of prints of beautiful scenes, faces, studies of all kinds, which, but for the trying lack of graduation and half tone, would be delightful, whereas one gazes upon them with anything but pleasurable emotion, and with no longing to dwell upon them.

Yet it is easy to produce soft pleasing results. A little longer exposure, a little more care in developing, the use of bromide, the addition of more water—and the last named is always plentiful enough—any of these things may make all the difference in the world.

Considerably more than half the beginner's work is spoilt, or at least seriously marred, by the harsh contrasts of light and shade. We see views of the sea-side, in which the waves appear like frozen milk, and the sand like chalk, from the contrasts and loss of half tone. Another thing that enters into the making of harsh contrasts is bad lighting, and

this is seen in amateur portraiture where one side of the sitter's face is a glaring blank, expressionless, and without a trace of modelling, whilst the other is entirely dense and impenetrable shadow.

Prolonged and over-development has much to answer for, and especially is this the case with certain developers. This may be often overcome by the intelligent use of plenty of water and bromide, though we may get an amount of density that seriously interferes with the subsequent printing.

One of the best developers for use where the subject presents harsh contrasts that cannot well be avoided, is I believe, a one-solution developer of glycin; such, for instance, as:

Glycin..	1 oz.
Sodium sulphite.....	5 oz.
Potassium carbonate..... 17	oz.
Water.....	5 oz.

By dissolving the sulphite and glycin in 3 oz. of water first, and the carbonate of potash in the remainder, and then mixing the two, a good stock solution will be produced, and for use we may further dilute one part of the concentrated developer with three or four of water.

In the case of bromide paper, which in the hands of some workers is apt to produce such tryingly hard effects, a good plan is to use the three-solution metol and hydroquinone formula:

(1)	Metol..	120 gr
	Soda sulphite.....	2½ oz.
	Water.....	15 oz
(2)	Hydroquinone..... 120	gr.
	Soda sulphite.....	2½ oz.
	Water.....	15 oz
(3)	Soda carbonate.....	2 oz.
	Water.....	30 oz.

Use 5 parts of 1, 2 parts of 2, 3 parts of 3, and 15 parts of water.—Amateur Photog.

THE FIXING BATH

Beginners are often discouraged by the dismal aspect of their negatives on removal from the hypo, after promising a fair result during development, the fact being that insufficient care is expended upon the preparation of the fixing bath. For instance, commercial hyposulphite of soda frequently contains bits of straw, particles of dust, etc., which ought first to be removed by filtration before use, although it is better to avoid this trouble altogether by using the purer granulated form, which costs very little more. Again, the plate is frequently transferred to the hypo before the crystals are dissolved, thereby incurring the risk of some getting on to the film of the negative (which will probably leave a permanent mark), and also of uneven fixation, by reason of lumps of hypo being under the plate, and preventing its full immersion in the solution. In all cases, therefore, the fixing bath should be prepared before anything else is got ready, so ensuring, at the same time no risk of contaminating other dishes or solutions. To ensure more rapid fixation, swill the negative with clean water after development, so that the hypo can at once act upon the film without intervention of a film of developer. Lastly, never use hypo dishes for any other purpose but fixation, and wash them immediately after use, to avoid dirty stains forming.—Am. Photog.

SOFTENING INDIA RUBBER ARTICLES

Bulbs of instantaneous shutters and other India rubber apparatus that have become hard and fragile with time, can be softened by putting them in the following bath for from five minutes to an hour according to their hardness: Water 2 parts, ammonia 1 part. In case there are any cracks in the articles, they can be closed, after the softening, by coating their edges with India rubber solution as sold in the bicycle stores for repairing tires. —Western Camera Notes.

PHOTOGRAPH PRINTING ON IVORY

The following formula is used for the preparation of a photographic basis on ivory for miniature printing.

Silver nitrate	3 parts.
Uranium nitrate	30 parts.
Alcohol, 95 per cent. .	100 parts.
Distilled water	5 parts.

This solution is made up and applied to the ivory with a soft brush. The sensitized surface so prepared is then dried in the dark, and afterward printed by contact in daylight. The printed picture is fixed by merely immersing it in water acidulated with nitric acid; it is then rinsed in clean water and dried.

It is most essential that the surface of the ivory be absolutely clean; the least trace of grease or moisture will cause patchy prints.

RETOUCHING AND SPOTTING

A little pumice powder rubbed on with the finger-tip will give the negative film a surface which will take much more lead than when retouching medium is used; moreover, for a beginner, the pumice surface is much easier to work, and with it important defects may be better removed.

Spotting of pinholes in the negative is best accomplished by brush and pigment almost dry, or a fine pointed quill pen serves very well in place of a brush, and may be used with writing ink which has been exposed to the air until a little too thick for writing purposes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PARAGRAPHS

(From Photography)

In washing silver prints it is always desirable to tie a filter of closely woven flannel or felt round the tap from which the washing water is drawn. Minute particles of rust and grit will thus be prevented from attaching themselves to the surface of the print.

Filtering is always a tedious process and when many solutions have to be cleared at one and the same time the supply of funnels may run short. Roll a piece of notepaper into a cone and paste the edges together. Then soak in celluloid varnish, and a waterproof funnel will be made.

Should the film of a negative become torn during washing, the detached portion will expand and no longer fit; a drop or two of spirit will cause it to shrink to size. If the shrinkage is too great, the spirit may be diluted with water. For this purpose pure spirit of wine should be used.

In drying a negative with methylated spirit, the spirit should be poured over the film in the same way as varnish is applied; two or three applications of one or two drams at a time will get rid of the water, but two or more applications should be given afterwards to avoid a white precipitate which will otherwise form. For the same reason heat should not be used to assist the drying; gentle fanning will speedily dry the film.

Black stops to replace those that that have worn bright can be easily made from thin sheet vulcanite or ebonite. The material is very brittle; it is therefore best to cut it roughly to shape, then cut the apertures care-

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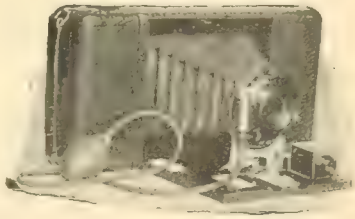

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fully, and afterwards shape the outside of each stop to fit the lens tube as it is so much easier to get the apertures central if this plan is adopted. The bright surface of the vulcanite should be removed by rubbing with a piece of the smoothest glass paper, and a perfectly dull black surface results that will never wear bright or glossy. A set that has been in use about seven years is as perfect and as dull a black as when first made.

Home portraits I find can be successfully taken in an ordinary room with a very pleasant lighting by placing the sitter about three feet back from a north window and pointing the camera at both sitter and window. Shade the bottom of the window with tissue paper to soften the light, and the face will be lit evenly in profile with the dark side facing the camera. If the wall is washed with a dark color, no background will be required, but if it is paper, brown paper or dark grey background must be used. In my own practice I find five or six seconds with f.6 and ordinary plates sufficient exposure. I print subsequently on C. C. platinum, or on rough bromide.

Many amateurs in possession of a fixed focus camera have doubtless found a difficulty in obtaining a photograph of some object in a room through being too near to it. This difficulty can often be overcome by placing a large mirror in front of the object, and the camera in front of the mirror. Avoid the camera being reflected in the glass by standing a little on one side. A photograph can then be taken of the desired object.

To mend celluloid articles touch the edges of the article to be mended with very strong acetic acid, and place under pressure till dry.

Over-exposed carbon prints can be reduced by the following treatment: Take the print out of the hot bath and lay it face upward on an old negative glass. Now take a piece of soap which has lain in hot water till its surface is soft, and move it gently to and fro on the surface of the print. If roughly used, there is a danger of making holes in the tissue. In this way the pigment will be found to come away after hot water has ceased to have any effect.

To render photographs self-luminous, a piece of cardboard is covered with starch paste, and dusted with powdered barium sulphide or calcium sulphide, the unmounted picture—first made transparent by soaking with castor oil—being then laid on the prepared surface. The phosphorescence of the chemical lights up the print

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

OPTICAL INSTRUCTION BY MAIL

Hardly a day passes without the writer of this receiving a letter from some part of Canada enquiring for data and details of a Correspondence Course in Optics. In order to avoid the necessity of personally answering so many (and by permission of the editor of this journal) we will try and map out the method of procedure, etc.

That correspondence courses of instruction by mail in nearly all departments of knowledge and science have come to stay, there can be no reasonable doubt. The success of instruction by mail is shown by numerous lawyers, civil engineers, stenographers, advertisement writers, engravers, electricians, opticians and many others who obtained all their knowledge through home study and instruction by mail and who are successfully competing with their rival opposition, although the latter were college-trained. One correspondence school in the U. S. alone graduates annually thousands of students in the different departments which they teach, and the principal of this school emphatically declares that mail students present as high a percentage of success as college-trained students, and he claims to have followed a sufficiently large number of each kind for a number of years to be able to determine accurately his decision.

That instruction by mail is becoming increasingly popular is shown by the fact of a steady increase of applicants. This could only happen by noticing the knowledge and success of some one in the district who was known to be taking such a course of instruction. The success of one person in a district sets the others thinking, enquiring and testing, and so the number spreads. The writer was convinced some years ago of the feasibility of teaching optics by mail, and after much care, pains and trouble, mapped out such a course and tested the matter on some half a dozen distant students. After they finished the course, I induced three of them to visit me personally, my object being to test their knowledge theoretically and their skill practically in actually fitting spectacles. I was more than surprised at what I found. I positively never examined theoretically and practically three students who showed better efficiency. Since then, I have had many opportunities of verifying the success of instruction in optics by mail. Can anybody certainly succeed? Yes, if they possess a common school education backed up by a true desire to win. The only possibility of failure will be from lack of stability and application.

More business men are ruined by lack of stability every year through this fault than any other. Anyone who keeps jumping about from one thing to another is certain to fail but to the steadfast success is certain.

Nor is it surprising that correspondence optical students should universally make good opticians when the matter is examined carefully. Optics is one of the most exact sciences known and hence the fundamental and basic principles upon which it is based are also exact. The acquisition of these principles is simply a matter of presenting them in a natural order from the bottom up. One dovetails into another with such a natural sequence that the study becomes almost from the start interesting and pleasant, and the mind naturally, I was going to say unconsciously, absorbs and appropriates the principles and knowledge.

I believe the success of instruction by mail depends upon the fact that the student must dig out the information for himself. That kind of information is the kind that sticks. The plan adopted by the writer of this article is to pilot the student where to dig and what to dig for by a set of questions, and a set of books. The student sends his answers to the first set of questions, which are revised and corrected, and then returned to the student with the second set of questions, and so on to the end. It takes from six to eight weeks' evening study to cover the course, and any druggist or jeweller who appreciates how nicely optics fits in with his business and who realizes the pleasure and profits to be gained and who has

not enough stability to devote a couple of hours a night for six weeks or so, should not commence.

ADVERTISING ADVICE FOR THE OPTICAL ADVERTISER

A recent issue of the Advertising World contains some advertising suggestions for the optician, which give the latter a chance to make a bid for business without appearing egotistic.

The scheme consists in writing a series of letters as follows:

No. 1. To parents of school children, talking about the necessity for having their children's eyes examined; how children with weak eyes are backward in school work; how some children's chances in life are ruined by neglect of eyesight, etc.

No. 2. To business men. The strain on their eyes is enormous. If it were relieved, they would be able to work better, accomplish more.

No. 3. To office people, bookkeepers, clerks and other people who do much writing. Impress upon them the strain their eyes are undergoing, how much easier and pleasanter their work would be if they had properly fitted glasses.

No. 4. Students, art, musical, literary, technical and professional, impress upon them the value of the eyesight which they are putting to such a severe strain, how it affects their future, and of what assistance the right glasses will be to them.

No. 4. To oculists (if they don't think you are hurting them.) Tell them of your facilities for filling prescriptions right, that you send customers to an oculist when necessary, and you would appreciate their prescription work and recommendation.

No. 5. Find out what trades are particularly noted for strain on the eyes, reasons, etc. Then send a nice personal letter to those people, talking about that trade, what effect it has on the eyes, and get "right next" to them by telling them with how much more comfort they could work if you fitted them with the right glasses, how little trouble that will be, and how little it will cost. It will surprise them by the ready sympathy and insight that is shown in their particular work, and so make a very favorable impression on them. There are quite a number of such trades, so there ought to be a lot of good material right here to work on.

By the way of a little novelty, book-marks might not be a bad idea. People feel the strain on their eyes when they are reading, and a talk on the subject telling them how much easier and more enjoyable reading would be if they had the right glasses, would make the impression on them at the proper moment. These book marks can be printed on pasteboard or light cardboard, inexpensively, and they ought to do good. If you can make arrangements with some libraries or bookshops to place them in books that go out, it might prove a very good thing. This idea can be worked out in different ways to catch people at the right moment

Philately

The new American series of stamps are now appearing, and here is the full list. Under each portrait appears year of birth and date of death 1 cent, Franklin, 1706-1790; 2 cent, Washington, 1732-1799; 3 cent, Jackson, 1767-1845; 4 cent, Grant, 1822-1885; 5 cent, Lincoln, 1809-1865; 6 cent, Garfield, 1831-1881; 8 cent, Martha Washington, 1732-1802; 10 cent, Webster, 1782-1852; 13 cent, Harrison, 1833-1901; 15 cent, Clay, 1777-1852; 50 cent, Jefferson, 1743-1826; $1 Farragut 1801-1870, $2 Madison, 1751-1836; $5 Marshall, 1755-1835.

Wouldn't it be a fine idea to place a few prominent Canadians of the past upon some of our forthcoming series? Save O'Connell on the 5 cent New Brunswick, and Cartier on the 10c. and 17c. Canada proper, none appear that speak of the past.

It would be interesting to know what the Dominion Government intends doing with that $30,000 collection of proofs, specimens, etc., of many Canadian stamps seized by their instructions early in March, when about to be sold at auction in New York. Many lots had been sold during the past year in England. It would form a very fine exhibit for an Ottawa Postal Museum. If they don't want them, why does not Toronto get them for the new Carnegie Library?

Hong Kong has issued a very attractive "King's head" stamp—1 cent value is first, now come the 8 cent and 12 cent.

Liberia (Africa) is issuing a registered stamp for each of its five leading towns. The value is 10 cents, and is as follows: Harper, green and black; Robertsport, lilac and black; Monrovia, violet and black; Grenville, red and black; Buchanan, blue and black. Other new stamps are appearing from this country.

Cayman Islands have issued a 1 penny "King's head." There have previously appeared a ½ penny, 2½ penny and 6 penny.

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Send for a sample dozen to-day.

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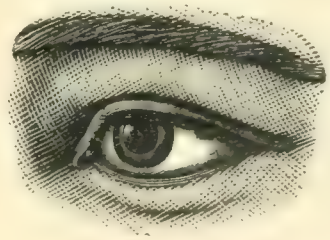

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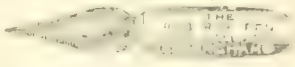

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CLEAR, STRONG & BRIGHT

Attractively packaged. It sells rapidly, and pays a good margin to the dealers.

SIMSON BROS & CO.

Wholesale Druggists

Halifax, N.S.

Mr. Archdale Wilson has closed contracts with over three hundred newspapers to advertise Fly Pads during the present season.

THE PRICE OF SOAPS

Prices on certain brands of soap have advanced of late in the United States, the reason alleged by manufacturers being the advanced values of raw materials and the increase of wages granted to employees. Higher prices are being paid for tallow, which enters largely into the composition of some brands of soap, while many of the oils used are also being quoted at an advance. In the meanwhile prices for soaps manufactured in Canada are unchanged.

The English market has also been affected by the increase in price of tallow, which is largely imported into that country from Canada and the United States. In spite of this, however, the price of toilet soaps has not been increased, and English manufacturers are looking forward to a largely increased export trade to Canada in this line of goods.

CORK BARRELS

A patent has recently been obtained by a citizen of the French Colony of Algiers, Monsieur Mounaud, of Guelma, near Bône, for the manufacture of barrels from cork wood. These barrels are made with an inner lining, and it is claimed that as cork is a bad conductor of heat they are especially suitable for the keeping of wines the addition of any alcohol to the cask for the purposes of preservation being unnecessary. In hot climates cork barrels would be invaluable for the transport of ice, meat, fish, fruit, etc., the staves not being liable to warp. There would further be a considerable saving in railway charges wherever cork barrels were employed, as a barrel holding 50 litres or 13.2 gallons only weighs 13.6 kilos (29.9 pounds) while a wooden barrel of the same capacity weighs no less than 36.3 kilos or 79.8 English pounds. Cork wood being plentiful in Algeria the price of these barrels should not reach a very high figure.—Comm. Intelligence.

A NEW RUBBER VINE

The U. S. Consul at Tegucigalpa (Honduras) has been informed of the discovery in the Pijo mountains of a vine growing in an uncultivated state which is said to produce rubber of excellent quality. The vines grow to 100 feet in length, varying in diameter from 4 in. to 2 ft., and they are said to belong to the African family of rubber vines. In Honduras, no one seems to know the name of the vine or the botanical family to which it belongs. The discoverer (Senor Davadi, Governor of the Department of Comyagua) regards it as superior in quality to the Para rubber of commerce, and asserts that his convictions are borne out by the analyses made by American and European chemists.

The vine thrives at great altitudes as well as in the lower valley levels. Such luxuriance of growth has this plant attained that it is quite capable of being cut in commercial quantities. It may be quickly propagated in the rich soil of the Department by means of seedlings, and the growth being so much faster than that of rubber trees, Senor Davadi thinks the quantity of gum obtained would be large. The trees require six years' attention before sapping can begin. It has been proposed to form a company for the exploitation of rubber in the Yoro district, but though the names of several prominent men have been connected with the enterprise, nothing has, as yet, been done to begin operations.

OLIVE OIL HARVEST

Last year's harvest in Andalusia, the chief olive oil district in Spain, and therefore in the world, was extraordinarily good, especially in Jaen and Cordova. The total harvest is estimated at twenty million arrobas, or about 250,000 tons. Much has been exported and used, and much remains in stock. The stock in Cordova is estimated at 4½ million arrobas, that in Jaen at three millions, and that in Malaga at two millions. Such figures constitute a record. For the present year the prospects point to an even better harvest; the olive trees have blossomed magnificently.—Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.

SITUATION WANTED—By graduate O.C.P., '97, for all or part of time from May 1st to Oct. 1st., 5 years' Western experience.

H. S. MONKMAN, Phm. B.
1466 Queen St. West, Toronto.

Drug Report

[illegible] be it is possible it may go still higher.

Cod liver oil is still soaring up in price; stocks on hand are very small [illegible] so far as they have gone are not very encouraging; should they turn out poorly no doubt the high price will be maintained.

Cascara bark continues to [illegible] high price—no decline in sight.

Spts. turpentine is higher than it has been for years. For some time past the price was so low very little attention was paid to it, but it is now discovered that during that time one of the large refiners with considerable foresight quietly bought up all the supplies on hand, and the result has been an immediate advance in price, and as nearly all the available stock is controlled, the price went up very high, and the belief in the trade is that there is every likelihood of the price still going much higher during the next month as the new crop will not become available here before the month of May.

Opium and morphia sulph.—The advanced price has been fully maintained.

Cocaine is reported a little easier.

One of the important features of the month has been the advance of 50 per cent. in bismuth salts. Reliable reports from abroad indicate that another advance may take place. The reason given for the advance is that European demands have been unprecedentedly large and stocks of metal much reduced.

Santonine has again advanced in price, and it may be higher.

Blue vitriol is higher than last season and cannot be sold at a profit here in original packages of 450 lbs. for less than 6 cents.

Citric and tartaric acids are both higher.

Resins, we suppose, in sympathy with turpentine, have advanced 40 per cent.

Scott's emulsion has been advanced in price by the manufacturers. We understand the selling prices are to be $4.65 and $9.00 respectively.

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

Is a well advertised Toilet Preparation. It is handsomely put up and yields a good profit, retails 25 cents a bottle. **Price $2.00** dozen, usual terms.

DR. COATE'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND. A good Spring seller Advertised thoroughly, sells 60c. or 3 for $1.50. Cost $4.00 per dozen, regular terms. Send for special offer. Order through jobber or direct.

The HUTCHINGS MEDICINE COMPANY

2 and 4 Yorkville Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 9th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	40	45
Ground, lb	20	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	85	95
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSOICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	$ 5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	90	1 00
Myrrh, lb	45	04
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	50	58
Bleached, lb	60	65
Spruce, true, lb	85	95
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	36	45
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Chiretta, lb	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Bay, lb	18	30
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	43
Short, lb	50	70
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb	70	55
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

Manna, lb	$ 1 85	$ 1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Iris	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 00
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered,	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc. lb. ½ & ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	13	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., b	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	85	90
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Saccharin, oz	40	45
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	$ 35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	40	45
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	85	1 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 45
Antipyrin, oz	50	50
Aristol, oz	1 80	1 90
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	3 50	3 75
Subnitrate, lb	$ 2 85	$ 3 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	9	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	30	35
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	30	35
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 40	1 50
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 00	4 50
Iodoform, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		50
Menthol, oz	60	65
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	28	32
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 70	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 70	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 75	1 90
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

(Glycerole 0) per oz.	$ 0	$ 1 60
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Phenacetine, oz.	38	40
Pipocarpine, Muriate, grain	13	15
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	50	55
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	25
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.	12	15
Iodide, lb.	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And So. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
Prophylamine, oz.	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	41	44
Ozs., oz.	47	49
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
Salicin, lb.	6 50	7 00
Salol	1 30	1 40
Santonin, oz.	60	65
Saccharine	4 00	4 50
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	75	80
Sodium, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb.	80	85
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6
Iodide, oz.	40	40
Salicylate, lb.	70	75
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	$ 8	$
Somnal, oz.	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb.	40	08
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	2
Strychnine, crystals, oz.	80	85
Sulfonal, oz.	35	40
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb.	45	5
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz.	65	7
Veratine, oz.	2	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	11	12

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb.	60	65
Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb.	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 85
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	$ 70	$ 75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 85
Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	3 25	4 00
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 75	3 05
Peppermint, lb.	6 50	7 00
Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 00
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	80	85
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb.	8 00	8 50
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Winergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	8 75	9 00

FIXED OILS.

Castor, lb.	12	17
Cod Liver, N.F., gal.	3 75	4 00
Norwegian, gal	4 75	5 00
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 05
Lard, gal.	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	80	85
Raw, gal.	77	82
Neatsfoot, gal.	1 50	1 60
Olive, gal.	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal.	2 75	3 00
Palm, lb.	14	15
Sperm, gal.	1 60	1 65
Turpentine, gal.	1 05	1 10

RIPANS

I have been troubled with my stomach for the past sixteen or seventeen years, and, as I have been acting as a drug clerk for the past thirteen years, I have had a good chance to try all remedies in the market, but never found anything until we got in a supply of Ripans Tabules, that did me any good. They have entirely cured me. At times I could hold nothing on my stomach, and I had a sour stomach most all the time; in fact, I was miserable and life was hardly worth living. I was called cross and crabbed by my friends, but now they all notice the change in me.

AT DRUGGISTS

The five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

A SPECIALTY

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.

TORONTO.

Telephone Main 2377

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Alcohol and Whiskies
J. E. Seagram

Ale and Porter
J. Labatt

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A. Major

Chemicals
C. F. Boehringer & Soehne
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T. H. Smith & Co.
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Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.
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Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited
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Elliot & Co., Limited

Drug Sundries
Chemists' and Druggists' Supply Co.
Dominion Drug Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
Saunders & Evans Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Druggists—Wholesale
The Bole Drug Co.
Dominion Drug Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited
Simson Bros. & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Elastic Hosiery
T. Glover & Son

Fancy Goods
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Foods, Infants', Etc.
Josiah R. Neave & Co.
Kerry Watson & Co.
H. K. Wampole & Co.

Fly Paper
G. C. Briggs & Sons
Lyman Bros. & Co.
O. & W. Thum Co.

Fly Pads
Archdale Wilson.

Fruit Syrups
J. Hungerford Smith Co.

Lamps
Acorn Brass Mfg. Co.

Licorice
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Kerry, Watson & Co.
National Licorice Co.

Lime Juice
Alf. Boyd
Evans & Sons
Simson Bros. & Co.

Lints and Bandages
Chemists' & Druggists' Supply Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.

Lye and Caustic Soda
The Elliot & Co., Limited
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

Marking Inks
Cooper, Dennison & Walkden
A. L. Williston.

Mineral Water
The Apollinaris Co.
Ingram & Royle

Moth Bags
Cranston Novelty Co.

Non-Secret Remedies
F. Stearns & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

Oils Etc.
Lautier Fils
Warrick Freres

Optical Colleges
Dr. W. E. Hamill
American Optical College

Optical Goods
Canadian Optical Co.
Dominion Optical Co.
T. A. Willson & Co.

Paper
Canada Paper Co.

Paper Boxes and Cartons
Dominion Paper Box Co.

Paris Green
Canada Paint Co.

Patent Medicines
Abbey Eff. Salt Co.
Thos. Beecham
Brayley, Sons & Co.
Canadian Specialty Co.
The Cook Co.
Robt. Gibson & Sons
Henry R. Gray
Hutchings Med. Co.
C. & G. Kearsley
F. C. Keith
London Drug Co.
J. McIntosh
W. T. Owbridge.
C. C. Richards & Co.
E. T. Towle & Co.
A. L. Williston

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Antikamnia Chemical Co.
Chemists & Surgeons' Supply Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
Ferris & Co., Limited
R. L. Gibson
Howards & Sons.
Ingram & Royle
Toronto Drug Co.
Wm. R. Warner & Co.

Pens
John Heath
Hinks, Wells & Co.

Perfume Extracts
Lautier Fils

Perfumes and Toilet Goods
Crown Perf. Co.
The Elliot & Co.
Sovereign Manufacturing Co.

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
Parke, Davis & Co.
F. Stearns & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
H. K. Wampole & Co.
Wm. R. Warner & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Photographic Supplies
Cramer Dry Plate Co.
Evans & Sons, Limited
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Soda Water Fountains
Acorn Brass Works
Fletcher Manufacturing Co.

Soda Fountain Supplies
Fletcher Mfg. Co.
E. W. Gilmore & Bro.
J. Hungerford Smith Co.
Whiteman Mfg. Co.

Sponges and Chamois
Saunders & Evans

Stamps
W. R. Adams
Bridger & Kay
The Colonial Co.
Mekeel Stamp Co.
Toledo Stamp Co.

Stationery
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Toilet Articles
Saunders & Evans, Limited
F. C. Calvert & Co.

Trusses
Chemists & Surgeons' Supply Co.

Typewriters
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Linotype Co.

Vaccine
Parke, Davis & Co.
F. Stearns & Co.

Wall Papers
Stauntons, Limited

Wines and Liquors
J. S. Hamilton & Co.
John Labatt
S. B. Townsend & Co.

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST COURSE—HOW IT EXCELS ALL OTHERS

The excellence of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Correspondence Course lies in its remarkable fullness, clearness and simplicity. All useless technicalities are avoided as much as possible, the instructions being given in a simple conversational language, explaining everything so thoroughly as to make a teacher superfluous. The constantly growing popularity of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Course, and the ease with which its graduates pass all the Examining Boards is attested by numerous letters from our students. J. R. Gould, Bell Bend, Pa., writes: "I am highly pleased with your lectures. Have learned more already in chemical equations, etc., and metric system, than I learned in the Junior Course in the College of Pharmacy. You make everything so plain that it is *impossible* not to understand."

Another student writes: "Your course is absolutely perfect. I ought to know, because I had taken two other mail courses, and neither helped me to any extent in my attempts to pass an examination. Your Course not only helped me to pass the Board successfully, but it also helped me to pass the Regent's examination in chemistry with 96 per cent. The other courses may give more in bulk, perhaps, but their explanations are poor and unsatisfactory. One might as well take one of the text books on pharmacy. I recommend all my friends to use the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Course, as there is nothing to be compared to it." No Extra Charges.

While passing the board of pharmacy examination should not be the final goal of the best and most successful pharmacist, this is nevertheless the first thing he must accomplish if he does not want to remain an underpaid, overworked drudge, or a junior clerk. Nothing will help you so much to gain independence, knowledge and a license, as a course in the Practical Druggist Institute. Sample lectures, references, etc. Free. No text-books required. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE, 105 Fulton Street, New York. Handsome Diplomas.

"Windsor Mills Special" Writing Paper

is in general use throughout the Dominion. Its fine color and smooth surface make it very desirable for office use.

When used once it will be used always.

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CANADA PAPER CO.
Toronto and Montreal

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 cents.**

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Sweet Fly Poison Discs

COAXES AND KILLS

The most effective Fly Poison made; conveniently put up and offers good profit. One hundred envelopes containing three Discs each in neat wooden display box; printed with Druggist's name. Decorated Tin Plates and Window Strips supplied.

Order Now.

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TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XV. TORONTO, MAY, 1903 No. 5

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WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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Fitting Spectacle Bridges.
PHILATELY.
DRUG REPORTS

THE PRICE RESTRICTIVE PLAN

Continued progress is being made in the adoption of the Price Restrictive Plan by manufacturers of proprietary goods. Some friction has existed between the jobbing and retail branches of the trade, but this has happily been adjusted and everything points to joint and persistent endeavors towards making the plan as universal as possible.

A joint committee of the wholesale and retail trades has been appointed to whom all differences which may arise will be referred, and also all contracts submitted before asking for signature or endorsation. In this way, both branches of the trade will be fully apprised of any action taken by individual manufacturers.

A circular letter has been issued by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's Remedies, calling attention to the fact that although they have incurred an expense of $2,000 in placing their goods on the "price restrictive plan" in Canada, yet sales have fallen off 25 per cent., and the tone of the letter would indicate that the retail trade were to blame. We do not, however, look at it in that light.

It must be remembered that new remedies, which are very much on the same lines as Pierce's goods, are being liberally advertised, and sales actively pushed, and the increasing number of patent medicines in the market must reduce the sales of others. Another reason that might account for a diminution of sales is the style and quantity of advertising done, also the fact that large stocks of these goods were held by many dealers, some of them being in the hands of cutting houses.

Additional firms have, during the past month, placed their goods on the "price restrictive" plan, the following being now the "roll call" of manufacturers who have adopted it:

World's Dispensary Medical Association.—Pierce's Goods.

Ozone Co., Limited.—Ozone.

Ferrol Company, Limited.—Ferrol.

Chamberlain Medicine Co.—All preparations.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Euthymol tooth paste.

H. K. Wampole Co.—Tasteless cod liver oil, formolin tooth paste, Formolid.

Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Ltd.—Pitcher's tablets, Harte's celery and iron pills, Harte's liver pearls.

Claflin Medicine Co.—Bu-Ju pills.

Stott & Jury.—Floot Elm and Norman's necklaces.

There is no possible reason why all patent medicine manufacturers should not at once follow suit, and thus indicate to the trade their desire to cooperate with them in restoring full prices and giving the retail dealer a reasonable profit. "Actions speak louder than words," and sympathy is only seen and appreciated when the plan is adopted and willingness displayed by hearty co-operation.

THE LACK OF APPRENTICES

The letter of a Kingston (Ont.) correspondent in our last issue has evidently brought into more general publicity a fact that has for a long time been only too strongly in evidence to the majority of druggists, not only in Canada, but elsewhere.

And although we referred briefly to this matter in our last issue, still we feel that at this time it is a matter which affects the trade so generally that full discussion, and suggested remedies will be acceptable.

The drug business does not now offer the sinecure which it was supposed to do in years gone by, neither as a profession nor as a means of coining money by obtaining the tremendous profits which were so absurdly attributed to it by the outside public. Nor is there any easy method of reaching the goal whereby the designation of "Chemist and Druggist" or other

similar appellation may be adopted.

Steady application, real work, diligent study, a ready memory and patient plodding are all necessary from the day the young man enters the drug store as an apprentice until in about four or five years, varying according to his ability and opportunities, he can be entitled to a certificate qualifying him to be called a licensed pharmacist and have the liberty to commence business on his own account.

No wonder that under existing circumstances so few, comparatively, are willing to undergo the ordeal, especially when it is seen that the numbers of those who make anything more than a good living are a small proportion of those engaged in the business.

We do not wish to appear pessimistic in this matter, as we believe the druggist is as prosperous on the whole as any of his neighbors in any other branch of business; but the fact that his first years have to be spent in a long course of study, that his examinations are almost equal in severity to that of the physician, and that the very small salary which he is able to secure until his final course at college is completed, all tend to prevent many from choosing pharmacy as their life's work when equal financial results, and in many cases much larger returns, are secured in other callings where the same amount of intelligence and preparation are not so requisite.

We are glad to see that the discussion of this matter has been taken up by others engaged in the business, and hope for still further contributions, trusting that some suggestions may be offered which will help to solve a problem of so much moment to all druggists.

As an evidence of the falling off in numbers of drug apprentices, we have obtained the following figures showing the situation in the Province of Ontario, and this, we believe, will be found to be a fair criterion of all the provinces. The number of apprentices registered in Ontario in 1901 was 102, in 1902, 85, and in 1903 up to May 13th, 23, this latter being at the rate of 61 for the twelve months, being a falling of 40 per cent. in two years.

The following is the standard of matriculation in force in this Province:

Every person who may be desirous of becoming apprenticed to a regularly qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist shall, before the term of his apprenticeship begins, send to the Registrar the sum of one dollar, together with an official certificate

"Either (a) From the Education Department of Ontario, or any University or College within the Province, showing that the applicant has passed an examination as required for the University Matriculation, on the following subjects, viz.:— Arithmetic, Algebra, History of Great Britain and Canada, English Grammar, Composition and Latin.

"Or, (b) Showing that he has passed the Matriculation in the Faculty of Arts or Medicine in any British or Colonial University or College.

"Or, (c) Showing that he has passed the Senior or Junior Leaving Examinations as issued by the Education Department of Ontario."

ELECTION OF COUNCIL

The bi-ennial election for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held on Thursday, July 2nd, 1903. Nominations may be made after May 1st, and all nominations must be received by the Registrar not less than thirty days previous to the date of the election.

The nominee must receive the nomination of at least three duly qualified members of the College resident in his division, and no one will be qualified to vote unless a member of the College and who is not in default in respect of fees. Up to time of going to press the following nominations had been received:

Territorial Division, No. 1.—H. Watters, Ottawa; A. T. Budd, Arnprior. No. 2.—E. W. Case, Picton.

NARCOTICS IN PATENT MEDICINES

At the meeting of the Toronto (Ont.) Board of Health last week an alderman brought up the question of patent medicines containing morphine and cocaine and urged that the Medical Health Officer procure samples of such remedies and have them analyzed, reporting the results to the Board.

It was finally decided to draw the attention of the Dominion Government to the matter, and the Medical Health Officer and the City Solicitor were instructed to prepare a statement for submission to the Government.

COURTESIES AS AIDS TO BUSINESS

While the profitable sale of his goods is a thing that every druggist has in view, the more far-seeing are not satisfied with this alone, but also strive to gain the customer's friendship and make his custom permanent by little kindly acts of courtesy, which, though not always asked for, are yet greatly appreciated.

Such favors are, for instance, offering to look after a customer's parcels, if he or she is going elsewhere. This will be a great boon to visitors from the country, who may be in town only for the day, and who have much shopping to do, and many other parcels to attend to; or when a customer has several parcels, to offer to tie some of them together in one package, thus giving him or her fewer to look after in the train or electric car.

A very convenient courtesy, where practicable, and one that will appeal strongly to the weaker sex, is the setting apart of a small room, with toilet conveniences adjoining, where they can sit and chat, and, if necessary, write notes. A small quantity of note paper and pens and ink with a few magazines, will be all that is required. The courtesy may be abused in some cases, but not in all; and there are really very few who, after taking advantage of such a place of rest, would leave the store without making some purchase, however small. Of course, in many instances, lack of space would prevent the druggist from giving such facilities, but still many could do so, and it would certainly mean an increase in sales, while the expense, after the first cost of fitting up, would be very trifling.

Who has not felt the inconvenience on a wet day, when entering a store, of carrying an umbrella, which drips all over the floor and nearly always slips down when placed against the counter. Customers are grateful when they find that the thoughtful druggist has anticipated their wants and has placed in a handy and conspicuous corner near the door an umbrella stand, wherein they can deposit their dripping umbrellas, and then give their whole attention to their purchases. Such an investment well repays the insignificant amount required as an outlay.

These are only a few of the points in which the business man can please his customers, but each one can easily

MERCK'S CHEMICAL WORKS

Darmstadt, Germany

Glycerophosphates, Lecithin, Terpinhydrate, Creosote,
Quinine, Salicin, Ichthyol, Cumarin, Terpineol, Chromic Acid,
Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Lactic Acid, Potass. Iodide.

Howards & Sons

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Quinine Tablets

(SUGAR-COATED OR PLAIN)

Particular attention has been paid to the accuracy of the dose, a precaution too often neglected

Users of HOWARDS' TABLETS know that they are buying HOWARDS' QUININE, and that a 5-grain Tablet does contain 5 grains of the Quinine Salt exclusive of mucilage and coating. . . . . .

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

Sold in Bottles containing ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. of the Quinine Salt in Tablet form. Also in Tins.

QUININE PILLS

Stratford ✦ [Established 1797] ✦ Essex

BRANCH HOUSE:

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E C.

WALL PAPER FOR SPRING

YOU know by this time what the popular sellers are, what colorings and patterns are in greatest demand. How is your stock of them?

Low?

If it is, go through it carefully and let us have your repeat order while our selection is large enough to fill it without difficulty or delay.

Stauntons' colorings and designs are money-makers always.

Let us have your order to-day.

STAUNTONS
Limited
TORONTO

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

OUR designs in School Blank Books last season were universal favorites. For the coming season we have a complete new series which eclipses all previous efforts. Do not be persuaded to buy inferior goods before you see our samples.

OUR TRAVELLERS WILL CALL SHORTLY

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Wholesale
Manufacturing Stationers

Toronto

devise numerous other little ways in which he can give them favors at practically very little expense to himself. As mentioned above, he may occasionally find his good nature imposed on, but the offenders will be very largely in the minority, and the better class of customers will always show their appreciation of all favors given.

BERRY VS. DAYS

An action of interest to druggists, Berry vs. Days, tried at Goderich, Ontario, was recently decided in favor of the plaintiff, who brought the action to recover damages from the defendant for breach of an agreement in which the latter stipulated that he would not enter into business nor open another drug store in Lucknow, and also sought for an injunction. The defendant had sold to the plaintiff one of the only two drug stores in Lucknow, and agreed not to open a new drug store or go into business with the other existing drug store in that place for five years. At the end of five years he could go into business with the other existing store or buy it out, but, for a further period of five years, he must not open a new one. During the first period of five years the plaintiff assented to the defendant carrying on the original business with Berry's son, but this was held not to have affected the covenant.

The defendant carried the case to the Divisional Court, Toronto, on an appeal, but the Court confirmed the judgment of the judge who tried the case in the first instance, and restrained the defendant from opening, carrying on, or having part in a further business in Lucknow during the period of ten years from September 21st, 1900. The defendant has also to pay the costs of the action and the appeal.

HAVANA DRUGGISTS ON STRIKE

Advices from Cuba state that the druggists of Havana Province have all closed on account of the tax of two cents on each bottle or package of patent medicines and aerated waters imposed by the Provincial Council of Havana. The latter body has refused to repeal the tax, which, it is estimated, will produce $230,000 in three months.

It is almost impossible to procure medicines in Havana, except at the free municipal dispensaries, of which there is only one in each ward. Many of the druggists declare they are ready to remain closed until General Nunez, Civil Governor of Havana, or President Palma vetoes the tax.

A COMMERCIAL COURSE

We have on several occasions pointed out the desirability of establishing a commercial course in connection with our College of Pharmacy, and maintained that such instruction would be of vast benefit to our students as well as to the whole commercial life of the trade. Lack of business training has been the cause, we believe, of quite as many bankruptcies as lack of capital, and where it is a contest between the two, business training without capital certainly makes a much better showing than capital without business training.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy some five years ago, added a commercial course to the curriculum of studies, and in order to show the lines upon which the instruction is given we give the questions submitted to the third year class at the last examination.

Obtaining Positions. — 1. State briefly the method that you would consider most effective in obtaining a position with either a retail druggist, a wholesale house or a manufacturing firm, selecting one of them. 2. Write a business letter using the name of any retail druggist, wholesale-house or manufacturing firm that you choose in making application for a position. Fold the letter properly, and place it in an envelope suitably addressed.

Going into Business. — Describe briefly under the following heads how you would enter the drug business as a proprietor. 1. Buying out an old stand. 2. Selecting a new location. 3. Arranging the terms. 4. Providing for the payment. 5. Establishing credit.

Mercantile Agencies.—1. What is the object of a mercantile agency? 2. How do they obtain their information? 3. Is it best to furnish correct information about your business standing? Why?

Selecting the Business Houses from Which to Purchase Your Goods.—1. State briefly the class of business houses that you would select in buying your stock, giving reasons. 2. Write out an order, upon the letterhead furnished, to a wholesale drughouse, being careful to use proper forms, abbreviations and details, for ten articles that you would be apt to need each in connection with a different class of goods, say one chemical, one drug, one fluid extract, etc. Write the order in such form that the drughouse would not be in doubt on a single point, fold it properly and place it in an envelope correctly addressed.

Insurance.—1. Define insurance. 2. Of what value is insurance in business? 3. How does life insurance benefit a business-man's standing 4. What is the meaning of the insurance terms, policy, premium, good-risk, endowment policy, life policy, and joint life policy?

Banks.—1. What is the object of a bank? 2. How is an account opened with a bank. 3. Why does a teller require a person drawing money to be identified? 4. Why is a bank check usually drawn "to order"? 5. What means are employed by the drawer of a check, to make forgery difficult? 6. How is the "raising" of a check made difficult? 7. Why is it necessary to endorse a check payable to order, exactly as the name is spelled upon its face? 8. What is meant by a certified check? 9. Having $608.10 on deposit, draw a check upon the "Pharmacist's Bank" for $112.64, omitting no necessary detail.

Commercial Terms.—Define the following terms: 1. Promissory note. 2. Draft. 3. P. O. Money Order. 4. Will. 5. Executor. 6. Administrator. 7. Heir. 8 Deed. 9. Title Insurance. 10. Mortgage. 11. Lease. 12. Indenture.

Law Points in Business.—1. What is the meaning of "Caveat Emptor"? 2. What are Statutes of Limitations? 3. What risk is incurred in endorsing promissory notes? 4. What is the effect of an endorser writing under his signature the words "without recourse"? 5. Why should bank checks be presented promptly for payment? 6. What is meant by "Contributory Negligence"? 7. When is commercial paper falling due on Sunday or any other legal holiday, payable?

Bookkeeping. — 1. Describe briefly the difference between Double and Single Entry Bookkeeping, mentioning the books used in each. 2. How can you decide, in journalizing, if an entry is to be made on the debit or the credit side of an account? 3. What is meant by the term "trial balance"? 4. Can the trial balance be relied upon, for proving the correctness of entries in a set of books? Give a reason for your answer.

Bookkeeping.—The entries for the first day in a business just started are as follows: Enter each item in the proper book, posting all items in the ledger. March 1st, 1903.

(Student) commenced business with a cash capital of $7,000.

Bought a drug store from J. C. Badger, situated at Fifty second and Market St., for the sum of $8,000 (estimated stock $6,500, fixtures $1,500), on the following terms: Cash $4,000, note payable to J. C. Badger in two years for $1,500, and a second note payable to J. C. Badger, in four years for $2,500.

March 1st.—Bought of Parke, Davis & Co., supplies as per invoice $75.50. Sold Mrs. C. S. McEntire R 56,720 75 cts., R 56,721 40 cts., oxygen cylinder and inhaler $8.75. Sold Mr. Wm. Morrison, sponge, $2.50, air cushion $3.00. Paid for soda-water supplies, $13.50. Paid a premium of $35 for one year's fire insurance of $6,000 in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

Cash retail sales for the day $67.14.

DOCTORS GO ON STRIKE

The German medical journals announce that physicians throughout Germany who are employed by sick fund societies will strike on July 1. They complain of the insufficiency of their fees, which under the Invalids' Insurance Law, are only 20 pfennigs, about four cents, for each visit. The medical profession is overcrowded, and a great majority of practitioners are obliged to accept contracts from sick fund societies, the revenue of which is provided by compulsory contributions from employers and employees. The doctors at Gera and Mulhausen have already successfully struck, and the managers of the sick funds at those places are compelled to pay the ordinary fees of independent physicians. The National Physicians' League, which supported the strike at these towns, will engineer the general strike. The demands are not yet formulated definitely, but they include the appointment of an impartial committee to fix fees in accordance with the conditions existing in various localities. The physicians also demand that the patients, instead of the sick fund managers, be allowed to choose their physicians. There is a bill now before the Reichstag dealing with the question, but it does not satisfy the physicians, and is strongly opposed by the Socialists on behalf of the working people.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

What is claimed by its inventor as an entirely new remedial treatment for consumption is attracting the attention of lung specialists and the medical profession generally in Germany. It consists of the inhalation of a vapor produced by heating a mixture of eucalyptus oil, sulphur, and charcoal, and it is stated that it is more effective than any serum or other remedy hitherto tried.

Robert Schneider, a druggist, of Berlin, conceived the idea while travelling in parts of Australia where the eucalyptus tree grows luxuriantly. Consumption is practically unknown among the inhabitants of these districts and sufferers from the disease who go there speedily improve.

Herr Schneider, upon returning to Berlin, communicated his idea to Prof. Sommerfeld, a physician of repute, who experimented in several hospitals for six months. As a result, 60 out of 100 patients treated by him were completely cured. The inhalation of the vapor kills the bacilli. In some cases the patients were kept in an atmosphere impregnated with the fumes night and day until they showed signs of relief.

Dr. Sommerfeld will read a paper on the subject before the Berlin Medical Society, asserting that the new curative agent, which is called sanosin, constitutes an enormous advance in the treatment of tuberculosis.

THE DRUGGIST AND THE PHYSICIAN

An exchange, speaking of the matter of influencing physicians, says: The thing to strive for is his good opinion of your store, your methods, and above all, your reliability. Speak about the care exercised in the preparation of galenicals, dwell upon the purity of your chemicals; call attention to your stock of gauze, cotton, bandages and antiseptic dressings; state your willingness to make up his private formulæ and keep the preparations in stock for his prescriptions. Each of these may be made the subject of a talk, or a circular letter sent to every physician in the locality frequently should be productive of results.

OF INTEREST TO DRUGGISTS

The Toronto News, with the energy and enterprise which has characterized it since it recently jumped into prominence as one of the half dozen leading newspapers of Canada, has introduced a system of collecting "Want" advertisements, which is likely to prove profitable to the druggists of Toronto. Some fifty-three local members of the retail drug trade who have their shops in central localities, have been enrolled by the News as agents for the collection of "Want" ads, and are allowed a liberal percentage for the business that comes their way. The system is one that the local druggist will profit by and should welcome. It has been tried in Chicago with good results for all parties concerned. Under the operation of this system advertisements relating to situations vacant or sought, articles lost or found, houses wanted, or for lease or sale, and all kindred subjects can be handed or telephoned to the druggists enrolled.

This arrangement is a convenience to thousands of advertisers in the city of Toronto, and it seems probable that it will become the established mode for placing advertisements of this class. It is worth while pointing out that despite the excellence of the News the druggists so enrolled are not engaged in any philanthropic mission. The commission they receive is much greater, for instance, than that which comes to them from the issuance of money orders which some few are authorized to handle. Naturally, the trade will urge their friends and customers to avail themselves of the new facilities provided.

"CREOLIN"

By a recent decision of the King's Bench of the High Court of Justice of England, the right to use the word "Creolin" in the British Empire is now confined solely and exclusively to the original manufacturers and inventors, Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., England; and any person selling or handling as "Creolin" anything not supplied by this company, will be prosecuted.

The Canadian Agents, Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., of Canada, have re-engaged the services of Mr. H. Bragg to push the Canadian business. The offices of the company are now at room 315, Coristine Building, Montreal.

Everything for the Drug Trade

Drugs and Chemicals

Formaldehyde.
Thymol.
Menthol.
Metol.
Hydroquinone.
Acid Salicylic, 1ths.
Soda Salicylate, 1ths.
Santonine.
Urotropin.
Iodine, Crude.
" Resub.
Squibbs, Ether.
Blue Vitriol.

PATENTS

Physoline
Walnutta Hair Stain.
Eskay's Food.
Tucker's Sov. Balm.
Owbridge's Lung Tonic.
Antexema.
Pitcher's B. A. Tablets.
Dentacura.
Sanmetto.
Jackson's Wine, C.L.O.
Meagher's Quinine Wine.
Alkalithia.
Kitchell Lint. 50c.
Cresobene Capsules.

SUNDRIES

Sulphur Fumigators.
Formaldehyde Fumigators.
Meyer's Grease Paints.
Rowntree's Licorice Pastilles
Colgate's White Clematis Soap
"Gem" Nail Clipper.
Pray's Manicure Goods.
Razor Strops.
Allen's Bath Brushes and Outfits.
Rubber Sponges.
"Marguerite" Cigars.
Prophylactic T. Brushes.

Proprietaries

Our latest is a

BABY FOOD

on which you can make a reasonable profit something you can't do on the foods now on the market. We have called it

"Baby's Own" Food

and we think it will be a favorite.

Goods right
Name "
Price "

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **Cocaine** **B. & S. BRAND**

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratime, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Callic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetine, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal

SPECIAL OFFER

In... Pure Fruit Juices
For Soda Fountain Syrups

We have in stock the following Fruit Juices, and offer at $4.00 per doz. (half their value) while they last :

Hance Bros. & White's

1 3 doz.	Banana.
3 4 doz.	Calisaya Phos.
1 doz.	Raspberry.
1/4 doz.	Strawberry.
1/2 doz.	Catawba Grape Juice.
1 1/12 doz.	Peach.

Seeley's

11 12 doz.	Peach.
1 1 3 doz.	Raspberry.
1 doz.	Orange.
1 11/12 doz.	Blood Orange.
1 1 3 doz	Strawberry.
1 5/6 doz.	Cherry.
1 1 2 d z.	Pineapple.

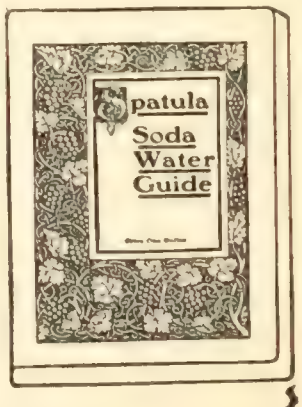
Soda Fountain Requisites — We handle the following. Send for Prices.

Julep Straws. Seltzogenes. Sparklet Bottles. Sparklet Bulbs.
Extract Vanilla. Extract Lemon. Extract Strawberry. Extract Pineapple.
J. J. McLaughlin's Fruit Syrups " Grape Juice. J. Hungerford Smith's Fruit Syrup. J. Hungerford Smith's Chocolate.

Lyman's Log Cabin Root Beer, 10c. and 25c. **Lyman's Extract Coffee,** 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz.
Lyman's Crown Lime Juice, ½ pts., pts. and qts.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.
LIMITED
TORONTO

$500 to $1000 EVERY MONTH



Can be made from your Fountain if you study and follow this book.::::

450 SUBJECTS

and more are touched upon in the Spatula Soda Water Guide. It begins by telling the reader how to set up his fountain ; how to arrange his counter ; how to get the best results from his ice-box, and what to do with all the numerous accessories that now go with a fountain.

ITS FORMULAS

of which there are many hundred, have all been tried and found workable and profitable. Particular instructions are given for making all kinds of plain and fancy syrups. It contains scores and scores of valuable hints and suggestions that can be found nowhere else.

Price postpaid with THE SPATULA, one year, $1.50.

Without THE SPATULA, $1.00.

THE SPATULA, BOSTON.

TOILET PAPER

We have eighty cases, good quality, attractive wrappers, which we are offering at about half price to clear out to present buyers.

Send postal for circular giving full particulars or consult our travellers about same.

Douglas & Ratcliff
Manufacturers and Importers, TORONTO.

Trade Notes

J. A. Archambault, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., died last month.

Atkinson & Co. have opened a drug store at Kenton, Manitoba.

The Hamilton Pharmacy, Montreal, Quebec, has been dissolved.

A. P. Mackenzie is opening a new drug store at Vernon, British Columbia.

A. McCrae & Co. have opened a new drug store at Fort William, Ontario.

George Graham is about erecting a new drug store at Treherne, Manitoba.

The drug store of Mr. Gordon, Winnipeg, Manitoba, was burglarized recently.

Frank Mallett is opening a new drug store at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, N.W.T.

H. G. Hunter has purchased the drug business of Wm. Erskine, Acton, Ontario.

Mutrie Bros. & Co. have succeeded R. R. Hopkins, druggist, Grand Valley, Ontario.

Chas A. Wismer, Norwich, Ontario, is moving his drug business to New Liskeard, New Ontario.

W. F. Teetzel & Co., druggists, Nelson, British Columbia, have sold their retail business.

Dr. F. L. Palardy has moved his drug business to 510 St. James' St., Montreal, Quebec.

Walter A. Gibson has purchased the drug business of the late E. L. Ebbels, Kingston, Ontario.

The drug stock of F. S. Attwood, Kaslo, British Columbia, has been sold by mortgagee.

W. T. Strong, druggist, London, Ontario, has purchased the business of W. T. Strong & Co.

A. P. McKenzie, druggist, Phoenix, British Columbia, has removed to Vernon, in the same Province.

Hasselfield & Nelson have purchased the drug business at Deloraine, Manitoba, known as the Deloraine Pharmacy.

L. R. Hurst has purchased the drug business of Jackson L. Little, Cor. Spadina Ave. and King St. W., Toronto, Ontario.

Wm. Erskine has purchased the drug business of A. Turner, Orangeville, Ontario. Mr. Turner is going to the North-West.

The Canadian Drug Co., wholesale druggists, St. John New Brunswick, were burned out April 17th. Loss estimated at $75,000. Insurance, $63,000.

The stock of P. C. Dowdall, druggist, Almonte, Ontario, was damaged by fire and water last month.

COMPANIES

The Lacto-Globulin Co., Limited, Montreal, Quebec, has been incorporated under a Dominion charter with capital stock, $100,000. They take over the business of chemists and druggists and manufacture and deal in cordials, soaps and other restoratives.

Mr. B. E. Kingman, and some United States capitalists, are about to establish in Shawinigan Falls, Que., a factory for turning out ferro-manganese on a large scale, using power from the falls to the extent of 5,000 horse-power. Until a proper plant of its own can be put up, the company will operate in a part of the buildings belonging to the Shawinigan Carbide Co. The material to be worked upon is a bog ore, which will be treated by a newly-discovered electrical process.

The Electro-Manganese Company is applying to the New Brunswick Legislature for incorporation, with a capital stock of $1,500,000, and for power to increase the same to $10,000,000. New York and St. John capitalists are interested. Its object is to establish a large plant at Grand Falls for the reduction of wad or bog ores. Such ores have, until recently, possessed no value, but an electrical process has been patented whereby they can, it is said, be made a commercial success if worked on a large scale. The company hope to secure control of the falls, in which case they contemplate developing power on a large scale.

PERSONALS

W. S. Bryers Barkwell & Co., Limited, wholesale druggists, London, Ontario, inform us that all estates and other claims against the company have been settled in full, and the firm is now open to transact business on a more extended scale than ever. Mr. R. C. Balmer, formerly of Toronto, is now engaged with the above named firm.

At a meeting of the Society of Chemists of Paris, France, on the 6th of January last the Lecoq Pillet prize was awarded to M. E. Theulier, director of the technical department and chief of the laboratory of scientific and industrial research of Lautier Fils, Grasse, France. The prize was founded for the purpose of encouraging and rewarding authors of medical and chemical works on essences. M. Theulier has written several works on essential oils.

HOGGE—GETTYS

Mr. Wm. J. Hogge, of the O.C.P. class of 98-99, was married on Thursday, April 9th, at 3 p.m., to Miss Nellie K. Gettys, daughter of Wm. J. Gettys, of Champlain, N.Y. Miss Gettys is one of the most popular ladies of Champlain, and has a very large circle of warm friends. Mr. Hogge served for a considerable time as clerk in the drug store of Mr. B. C. Moore, of Champlain, and afterwards with J. S. Bentley, of Chateauguay, N.Y. For the past few years he has been serving as representative for Eastern Canada for Jno. Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa. He is a young man who is bound to make his mark. The couple will make Montreal their future home.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examination, commencing on Monday, April 20th, and closing April 24th, inclusive. Twenty-three major and twenty-one minor candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed and are named in order of merit, namely:

As Licentiates of Pharmacy.—Leo. G. Ryan (gold medalist), J. G. Leonard, J. A. Monat, A. D. Farley, Joseph Murray, John J. Weinfeld, Edmon Bernard, Frank L. Brown, H. E. Archambault, Pierre C. Leduc, J. O. Mathieu, Geo. W. Johnston and P. P. Sabourin.

As "Certified Clerks."—Damien Roy, Donat Belanger and G. Hemond (equal), Victor Archambault.

The examiners were: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, (Chairman); W. H. Chapman, H. R. Lanctot, A. B. J. Moore, Edmond Giroux, Jun., Montreal, and A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo. The next examination will be held at Quebec in October.

MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST NOTES

The major examinations for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, began on Monday, May the 4th, in the College of Pharmacy, Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg.

Thirteen provincial candidates appeared before the examiners this year; there were also two candidates from Ontario.

The examiners were Messrs C. Flexon and A. Campbell of Winnipeg, and Mr. W. Young of Neepawa.

Mr. G. W. Bartlett has purchased the branch store of A. J. Brown & Co., situated on Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg. Mr. Bartlett is well and favorably known in Winnipeg, and his friends wish him every success.

Mr. W. G. Lang, formerly manager for the Plum Coulee Drug store, has decided to open a drug store at Wellwood, Man.

Mr. Thornton Andrews for many years leading druggist at Gladstone, has sold his business at that point and has removed to Winnipeg and opened a store on the corner of Portage Avenue and Colony Street.

S. Dunn has opened a branch store on Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Harrison Bros., Main Street, Winnipeg, have just opened a branch store on the corner of Salter Street and Selkirk Avenue.

Mr. C. F. Hasselfield, of Waskada, has purchased the Deloraine Pharmacy, and will continue to operate the Waskada store, in conjunction with the Deloraine business.

Mr. Owen H. Bott, Calgary, has opened a branch store in that town.

Mr. Alexander Sutherland, for several years clerk for Mr. J. E. Gordon, of Winnipeg, has opened a drug store at Fort Saskatchewan.

Mr. A. R. Leonard, druggist, Stonewall, has received the nomination for the Local House in the interests of the Liberal party. Mr. Leonard has resided for many years at Stonewall and is well and favorably known in that district. His friends hope that he will be successful in the coming election.

Dr. H. E. Hicks, Griswold, Man., has been nominated for the Local House in the interests of the Conservative party.

Mr. W. Pennington, of Moosomin, left last week for England on a pleasure trip. He will return about the 1st of July.

Dr. R. P. Crookshank, Rapid City, was in Winnipeg last week on business.

Mr. Wm. Geary, druggist, Innisfail, has opened a branch store at Blockfalds, N. W. T.

Dr. J. A. Carson, Lauder, is opening a drug store at that point.

NOVA SCOTIA AND P.E.I. NOTES

Geo. C. McDougall, the popular druggist of Kentville; J. J. Turnbull, of Sydney, and Dr. S. N. Miller, the Middleton druggist, were all in Halifax recently. The latter was attending the At Home of the Alumni of Dalhousie University

The attempt of Mr. Freeman, of Milton, a one-time druggist, to legislate himself back into the Pharmaceutical Society without payment of back dues, created some interest in drug circles, but has been unsuccessful, owing to action taken by the Society, who did not wish to establish a precedent of this kind.

Halifax is to have a new drug store in the north end, in the near future; Mr. Chas. Barnstead, who has been for years with J. R. Rawley, having decided to open business. No doubt Mr. Barnstead, with his long experience, and knowledge of the wants of the retail trade, will made a success of the venture.

A. H. Buckley, who takes great pride in the appearance of his stores, has recently had the Spring Garden Road store re-painted. This establishment, though small, is one of the neatest and brightest in the city.

J. S. Coombes, who opened business in Halifax a few years ago, has by close attention and energy, developed his trade to such an extent that he has recently had to move into larger and more commodious premises.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. Co., Ltd., who has been visiting Bermuda and Jamaica, during the last six weeks, is expected home shortly. He was accompanied by his son, George, who has been in delicate health, and who will remain south until our Nova Scotia weather becomes more genial. Mr. Simson is also visiting the lime juice plantations, and acquiring further knowledge of the crude product.

Another case of deliberate suicide occurred during the last week in Charlottetown, P. E. Island. The would-be-suicide purchased a quantity of carbolic acid at Apothecaries' Hall, went out on the street, drank the poison, and died in great agony a few moments later.

E. L. Nash, the veteran druggist of Lunenburg, made one of his seldom-occuring visits to Halifax recently, and was looking hale and hearty as usual. Mr. Nash and his fellow- druggists on the South Shore, will welcome the advent of the steamer just placed on that route, which will secure water freights to them during the summer months.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held Thursday, May 7th, a goodly number of the members being present. Mr. W. H. Chapman, president, was in the chair. The annual report and financial statement were read by Mr. E. Muir, secretary-treasurer, both of which showed the college to have had a prosperous year, there having been 90 students attending the lecture courses and a goodly balance of cash to carry over to next year's account. The following gentlemen were elected as the Executive Board, namely: J. E. Tremble, Jos. Contant, Edmond Giroux, Jr., Thos. R. Goulden, R. W. Williams, A. B. Moore, T. E. Gagnon, R. H. Bryson and M. Albert. These with W. H. Chapman, president; A. J. Laurence, vice-president, and E. Muir, secretary-treasurer, who were elected by acclamation, will form the Board of the College for the ensuing year.

WHAT WOULD YOU SEND?

A correspondent sends us the following which was brought to his store:—"Please send me 5 cents eyebine, Mrs. Hilliker, tell him not to open it please." What is intended here?

For the purpose of encouraging intercolonial trade, a postal arrangement has been made between Canada and Jamaica to exchange all mail matter at Canadian internal rates of postage.

Several lots of an imitation Castoria have been seized by Customs Appraiser Ambrose, of Montreal, and officers are searching for additional lots which have been sold to various parties in that city.

Pulvasepta

A SOLUBLE ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR THE ECONOMIC AND CONVENIENT PREPARATION OF

A Valuable Antiseptic Solution

In addition to the usual germicidal agents, Pulvasepta contains Tricresol, Borsalyl, Pinus Pumillo, Hydrastis and Hamamelis.

One heaping teaspoonful dissolved in a pint of tepid water makes an antiseptic solution of the standard strength——

No Trouble to Carry **Ready in a Moment**

Economical and Convenient

Perfectly Reliable

Pulvasepta should not be confounded with the many antiseptic dusting powders, as it fills a very different want.

PUT UP ONLY IN EIGHT OUNCE CANNISTERS, MAKING OVER FIVE GALLONS OF SOLUTION. SAMPLES AND LITERATURE SENT ON REQUEST.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

MAKERS OF SPECIAL THINGS

WINDSOR——ONTARIO——CANADA

MANY POINTS

OF SUPERIORITY FAVOR

WARNER'S

Lithia Original Water Tablets

The kind that discriminating Druggists sell and appreciative consumers want when they ask for Lithia Tablets

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

MAJOR'S Celebrated Cements

...FOR...

China, Rubber and Leather.

You can stock no better sellers as they are in active demand.
All one price 15c. per bottle.
Jobbers' price list on application.

A. MAJOR, Sole Proprietor
461 Pearl St., New York

Agent for the Dominion of Canada
D. Watson & Co., 444 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Absorbent Gauze Tissue

Transpirable Vests and Body Belts. . . .

MANUFACTURED BY

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.

MARK STREET MILLS

LIVERPOOL ENGLAND

Correspondence

THE LACK OF APPRENTICES

Forest, Ont., April 29th, 1903

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—I notice under the heading of Correspondence, in your April issue, a letter signed by Mr. Frank J. Hoag regarding the position in which the druggists of Ontario have been placed by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and I must say I am heartily in sympathy with his remarks. The raising of the standard of matriculation has made it utterly impossible for a large percentage of druggists, and especially those in country towns and villages, to procure apprentices, and in such cases the only remedy is to hire delivery boys without the necessary qualifications to register and then to simply live in the store themselves. To my mind any young man who goes far enough in school to secure his junior leaving or matriculation certificate is very foolish to bind himself to serve an apprenticeship of four years of fifteen hours a day for a salary of from three to five dollars per week, to learn a business which will bind him down to the position which Ontario druggists hold to-day. Young men with that education can easily find openings of less responsibility, shorter hours and more profit than there is in the average drug business under present circumstances. I believe in the uplifting of our profession as strongly as any other Ontario druggist, but I do believe it must be accomplished in some other way. The present situation has made the drug business a very undesirable one, and the sooner it is remedied the better for the druggists of this province in general. Then, Sir, with Mr. Hoag I say, "What are we going to do?" Let us not let this subject drop till we get legislation more reasonable.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Rawlings.

Editor of the Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—I would like to reply to Mr. Frank J. Hoag's letter which appeared in The Canadian Druggist of last month.

Mr. Hoag speaks of the scarcity of apprentices. We have many things to consider about that question. I for one would not have gone into the drug business had I known what I know now.

In the first place, a young man has to serve three years in a collegiate institute or high school in order to qualify as an apprentice. Then, the cost of his education during that period not being taken into consideration, he enters on his work in a drug store, where he finds he has to work from 7.30 a.m. to 11 and sometimes midnight, five nights in the week, and is only allowed two nights and an afternoon to himself, and even then he does not get off in time to go to any place of entertainment; and on Sunday he works just the same as on any other day.

And what does he get in return? A starvation salary of $3.00 a week, while his board costs him $3.50. The result is that if he has no parents, relatives or friends to fall back on, he has to quit the business and work at something else.

Now, Sir, I know these things to be a fact. When I first started as an apprentice I worked for 75c. a week and cut cordwood in the back shed, and was told that if I did not like the situation I could get another. Now, if any one thinks that a young man is going to do that kind of work after putting in three years at college, he is very much mistaken, and yet some druggists wonder why apprentices are scarce. Of course I know that druggists consider that an apprentice is learning the drug business, and that that is worth something. It certainly is, but even if allowance is made for this, it is a miserable job working for some druggists.

I contend that if the salary, hours, etc., were reasonably arranged, a young man would not consider his four years' apprenticeship and his two years at college, because he would not be tied down by annoying restrictions.

But, to become a druggist, nowadays, it takes about eight years, and in that time a young man could be far advanced in some other line of business.

I am sure that if the druggists of Toronto dealt reasonably with their clerks they would be more than repaid by the better work done.

Trusting that you will insert this letter, I remain,

Yours truly,

Chas. B. Graham.

Toronto, April 23rd, 1903.

To the Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—I read with pleasure the letter of Mr. Frank J. Hoag in your last issue on the all-important question of "Apprentices," and agree with him thoroughly in entering a protest against the required high standard to matriculate. In my mind, "It is time for a change," for it is almost impossible to get an apprentice. I have been trying to find one for over a year, and haven't found one yet, nor do I expect to find one so long as the present high standard of matriculation is maintained. There is hardly a druggist in the country but requires an apprentice or two, and to get one, especially in towns like this, where there is no high school, is an utter impossibility, and always will be, for there are very few young men with a university matriculation foolish enough to enter the drug business, for by the time they have that amount of education they are too wise, in fact, just as wise as 90 per cent. of the druggists of to-day would be if they had that education and were starting their apprenticeship over again. And, sir, to find out what the acting druggists think, I would suggest that this question be made an issue in the coming elections, and I'll warrant that any man who offers himself a candidate in opposition to one who is not in favor of rescinding that by-law will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

I am tired of bottle washing and window washing, so let us have apprentices. Thanking you for the space, I am,

Yours truly,

Colin A. Campbell,

Druggist.

Wingham, May 9th, 1903.

Editor Canadian Druggist:—

Dear Sir,—In your last issue, you kindly asked your readers to give their opinion upon the question of apprentices.

Before the unfortunate regulation was made changing the standard of matriculation, I gave my opinion to more than one member of the Council, and it was, that such a change would sweep away the last chance of securing the best kind of apprentices. The students who are available are too old, and even these, in most

cases, will find far greater inducements in other directions.

To get the best results, in educating apprentices they must begin at the bottom and learn their work step by step. This being the case (as a rule) it is almost impossible to get a young man of say eighteen or twenty to turn his attention to washing graduates, bottles, etc., therefore, he does not get the neatest, quickest and best way of doing things, thus, how can he properly instruct others in these matters. It is easy for a careless boy to waste about as much as his salary.

As to the inducements for a young man wishing to enter as a druggist's apprentice. The average age for passing the matriculation examination in the country is about eighteen. Under the most favorable circumstances it will take four years and large expense to secure a license to engage in a business, which, in this country, is run to the ground. In our cities about one-third of the drug stores are practically owned by the wholesale men. In the country, nearly all druggists have to add one or half a dozen lines to their business in order to make it pay, or even eke out an existence. I was in the store of a respected druggist some time ago who had no less than twelve distinct lines of business added to the one for which he held his diploma. From his drug business alone he could only make about three hundred dollars a year.

This looks like a rather gloomy outlook. What inducement is there for a young man to enter such a business?

I think the raising of the standard of qualification was a great mistake, and I speak with all confidence, for I have been in the business longer than the most, and have turned out nearly forty graduates, most of whom are in business to-day.

Our College and Council does not appear to have sufficient practical touch with the profession. We are carrying our heads too high, seeking only to be magnanimous, looking after the interests of others, and yielding to the desires and requests of those who would sap the life of our business.

It is time some new system of conducting things was introduced, and it will take many years of hard work to gain what we should have always held. What nonsense for us to keep placing restrictions upon ourselves without gaining any advantage. We have raised the educational standard and, at the same time, given up every privilege. It has been almost the same ever since the Pharmacy Act was passed.

At the time the question came up as to the right of druggists to have the exclusive sale of all medicines or mixtures containing articles named in Schedule A of the Act, the Council gave way and allowed free trade in all proprietary medicines, however much poison they contained.

When the sale of Paris green and other insecticides was discussed, the Council decided that these were articles of too great commercial importance to be placed under the control of druggists. In old times it was always safe to count upon the Journal (which was published by the College of Pharmacy), taking sides against the druggists upon questions of contention. It is late in the day to agitate for privileges which we should have enjoyed from the first, but if the members of the profession would devote their time to these things instead of spending so much of it forming associations and devising schemes to keep up prices, which allow the cutter to undersell us, some beneficial changes might be brought about. The Pharmacy Act was made and put in force by druggists and it was only reasonable that we should expect some benefit from it. But, on the contrary, we are not in as good a position as we would have been if no such law had ever been passed. Compare our Act with the Medical Act. The doctors have it all their own way. Under it licensed druggists may not recommend their goods to their customers. Now is the time to examine into the whole situation. The election is coming on. We had better let the men, to be elected, know what is expected of them.

Yours respectfully,

Druggist.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

ESSENCE OF PEPSIN

The following is submitted in reply to an enquiry in March issue for a formula for essence of pepsin.

Scale pepsin.....	128 gr.
Dilute hydrochloric acid.....	60 drs.
Glycerin.	4 oz.
Best sherry	4 oz.
Distilled water to make.....	16 oz.

Mix the glycerin, water, and acid; dissolve the pepsin in the mixture, and add the wine and some talcum (about ½ oz.). Let stand for two weeks, with frequent shaking, and filter.

FORMULA WANTED

"Frangula," asks for a formula for a "white soap liniment not containing eggs." Will some of our readers furnish one.

TRIPARTITE PLAN

The following letter has been issued to the drug trade by the Druggists' Corporation of Canada, who have adopted the tripartite plan:

To the Drug Trade:—

Ever since we took hold of this business some two years ago, we have had under consideration various plans for dealing with the "price-cutting" evil, which, from experience, we were well aware was proving destructive of the legitimate profits of the retail druggists and detrimental to the best interests of the manufacturer.

We considered, after careful investigation, that the plan decided on by the "Drug Section" of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada the most effective method of putting an end to this evil and enabling the retail druggists to obtain a fair living profit.

You are, no doubt, aware of the expense involved and the amount of detail work which the introduction of this plan necessitates, yet we feel that the benefits resulting to the trade will amply justify this.

On account of our Directorate and Shareholders being made up largely of retail druggists, our sympathy is, and always has been, with the Retail Trade, and we trust that this effort on our part to maintain the prices of our preparations will meet with your hearty co-operation and be accepted as an additional evidence of our desire to aid the retail druggist.

You would oblige us by promptly signing the enclosed agreement and returning it to us, so that there may be no delay or inconvenience in obtaining a supply of our preparations.

Yours truly,

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

R. B. J. Stanbury, Manager.

Unique! The only one of its kind. It fills a want.

ELLIOT'S POCKET MEDICINE CASE

25 CENTS

This little case, fitting the vest pocket, forearms Campers, Tourists, Sportsmen and others against Constipation, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colds, Chills, Malaria, Ague, Fevers.

Lithographed Metal Cases, one dozen in easel display box—

$2.00 Per Dozen

We are Sole Agents for Ontario for

Bennett's Patent Bottle Cabinet

A Great Space Economizer—Preserves Stock.

Ash—$12.00 net
Oak—$14.50 net

Effervescent Salts E. & Co.'s

We have special facilities for the manufacture of granular Effervescent Salts and long experience in the work. The greatest care is taken in compounding and manipulating those noted hereunder, so as to insure uniformity in composition and certainty in action. Official Salts are of full pharmacopœial strength. Please write for prices.

Sodium Phosphate, Lithium Citrate,
Vichy Salts, Kissengen Salts,
Potass. Bicarb., Caffeine and Pot. Brom.,
Magnesia Citrate.

The ELLIOT & CO. Limited
TORONTO

Chloride of Lime
In ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages. The kind that keeps

Perfect Feeders
Screw top. Very good value.

Parafine Wax, 1 lb. bricks

Formaldehyde, 40%
Original packages. Also in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles ready for sale.

English Sheep Dip, in bulk

Carbolic Acid

Copperas

Whiting
Best English washed.

Camphor
Howard's, in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 4 oz. cakes.

Ext. Vanilla, special

Lime Juice

Shell Soap
Small, medium and large bars.

Insect Powders
Also Insect Powder Guns.

Household Ammonia
10c. and 25c. size.

Hand Sapolio

Sapolio (Family)

Salad Oil, virgin

Rad Rhei, cut

Rad Rhei, fingers

Sea Salt
Large and small size.

Whale Oil Soap
For rose bushes.

SPONGES
Bath Sponges, very special.

I. R. Combs
Dress, fine and pocket.

Wood Tooth Picks, ordinary

Banquet Tooth Picks
5c. and 10c. packages.

J. Winer & Co.

HAMILTON

UNLOSABLE STOPPERS

FOR

HOT WATER BOTTLES

THE "Holdfast" Attachment

IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

Delights Everybody Who Sees It

We are prepared to furnish any of our HOT WATER BOTTLES with Unlosable Stoppers, at an extra charge of seventy-five cents per dozen.

When Ordering Specify with "Holdfast" Stoppers

Canadian Rubber Co. (of Montreal)

MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

Lister's Fumigator

A compact candle generating Formaldehyde Gas. Lights with a match. One candle disinfects a room.

Furniture, clothing, pictures, or other articles in the room will not be injured. Mirrors or silver will not be tarnished.

Effectual in destroying odors in public buildings, halls, waiting rooms, depots, basements and cellars.

Formaldehyde Gas is the most powerful disinfectant and germicide yet known.

Lister's Fumigator adapts it to general use in a safe, convenient and inexpensive form.

Manufactured by

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, New Brunswick, N.J.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., - - Montreal

Sole Agents for Canada

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Dr. Marshall's

CATARRH SNUFF

Oldest and Best Paying Remedy on the Market.

Retails at 25 cents a bottle.
Pays 50 per cent profit.

An absolute cure for

Catarrh,
Cold in the Head,
Deafness Caused by Catarrh,
Headache,
Hay Fever.

F. C. KEITH, Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All Wholesale Druggists in Canada carry it in stock.

THE LLOYD LIBRARY

We have pleasure in presenting our readers with a cut of the Lloyd Library building situated at 224 West Court street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.

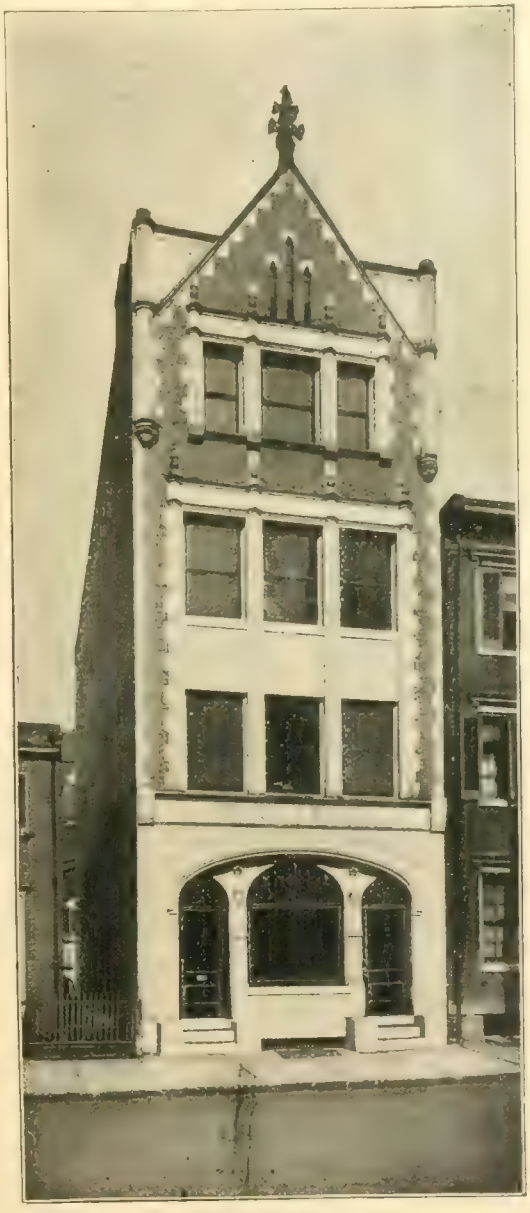
In a previous issue we referred to this work of love which is intended to be a benefit to future pharmacists and the advancement of science. The building shown in the cut was built in 1902, and contains the library which has been donated by Prof. John Uri Lloyd, so well known to the pharmaceutical world, and his brother, Mr. C. G. Lloyd. The library was instituted for the purpose of collecting works on botany, pharmacy, materia medica and the allied sections in science. To this was subsequently added a herbarium of flowering plants and a micrological museum of dried hard fungi and of fleshy fungi preserved in alcohol.

The building contains between fifteen and twenty thousand volumes and pamphlets on the above-named subjects, and the mycological department, between four and five thousand specimens.

The library is incorporated and is free to the public, and is pledged to be donated intact to science.

The science of pharmacy is deeply indebted to Prof. Lloyd for his labors on its behalf, and pharmacists, as well as all lovers of science, will honor the noble work which the donors are doing in the interests of scientific research and the inculcation of a love for the special branches which it is desired to promote.

Prof. Lloyd's literary work in the shape of works of fiction, which we have had occasion to mention in our columns, consisting of Etidorpha, Stringtown on the Pike and Warwick of the Knobs, has found enthusiastic admirers everywhere, and the books have all had remarkably large sales, the proceeds of which we understand are all devoted to the furtherance of this labor of love, the extension of the library.



The Lloyd Library

WANTED

The Lloyd Library, in order to complete the sets of Pharmaceutical Proceedings for their files would be pleased to have the following forwarded to them. We trust that the secretaries of these various bodies will be able to supply the missing documents.

British Columbia: Want all except 3rd, 1893.

Manitoba: Want 2nd, 1898, and since.

Quebec: Want 1st, 1871, to 16th, 1886; 18th, 1888; 19th, 1889; 23rd, 1893; 26th, 1896, and since.

Year Book, Soc. United Medical Herbalists, Great Britain, want all but 8th, 1885.

Address,

Lloyd Library,
224 West Court Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

"A tree is known by its fruits," and a soda fountain is known by its fruit syrups.

ORIGIN OF THE ANTI-COCAINE CRUSADE

What is known as the anti-cocaine crusade was inaugurated by the American Pharmaceutical Association, in 1901, at the meeting held in St. Louis. The movement then set on foot has become widespread and is now endorsed by the more intelligent and influential pharmacists throughout the United States. The sale of cocaine has been carried on by certain of the drug trade so indiscriminately that the trade, as a whole has been criticised as aiding a vice far reaching in its moral and physical effects. But, when it is remembered that the active movement looking toward a suppression of the sale of cocaine for illegitimate purposes had its origin in the drug trade, the situation bears a somewhat changed aspect. There is enough high-minded, rugged manhood in the retail drug trade of America, always ready to assert itself at the proper time, to see to it that the "house is set in order" when things pharmaceutical become disarranged. Keepers of "dope" and "liquor joints" are not entitled to be rated as pharmacists in good standing, and should be (and will be) drummed out of the pharmaceutical camp.

Scarlet Fever Serum.—Dr. Charlton of McGill University reported extensive investigations into the treatment of scarlet fever by means of anti-streptococcic serum. All of thirteen cases passed from a serious to a comparatively mild condition within a short period after administration of the serum.

Since learning of Dr. Charlton's success with this serum, says the New Idea, several Detroit physicians have employed it with equally good results, and now reports are coming in from other states showing that other physicians are having the same experience.

This serum is not the ordinary anti-streptococcic serum of the market, but is a new one made by the process of Dr. W. R. Hubbert, director of the Stearns Biologic Laboratories (Detroit).

The Canadian College of Optics will continue its correspondence courses during the summer, but there will be no more personal lecture courses at the college until the hot weather is over.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Examination Results.

The results of the sixty-fifth semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were given out on the 15th. Following are the winners of medals:—

The John Roberts Scholarship.—J. W. Cairns, Kingsville.

The John Roberts Medal.—N. B. Strong, Bradford.

College Gold Medal.—J. W. Cairns, Kingsville.

College Silver Medal.—L. G. Oliver, Deseronto.

D'Avignon Medal (dispensing).—J. E. Tullock, Port Colborne.

Heebner Medal (pharmacy).—A. F. Fotzke, Berlin.

Chambers Medal (chemistry).—T. M. Lepard, Newmarket, by reversion.

Fotheringham Medal (materia medica).—F. P. McCarthy, Beeton.

Scott Medal (botany).—L. G. Oliver, Deseronto.

Honor List—In Order of Merit.

J. W. Cairns, Kingsville; L. G. Oliver, Deseronto; N. B. Strong, Bradford; W. Huxtable, Sunderland, Wm. Warner, Cayuga; C. J. Webster, Cobourg, F. A. Fotzke, Berlin (aeq.); J. H. Baxter, Drumbo; J. G. McFarlane, Ottawa; T. N. Lepard, Newmarket; A. H. Bedford, Hamilton; F. P. McCarthy, Beeton, J. A. Pink, Ottawa (aeq.); J. E. Gardiner, Smith's Falls; C. H. Merritt, Chatham; A. J. S. Roberts, Stratford, W. Robertson, Chatham (aeq.); John Wylie, Toronto, A. W. Lawrence, Collingwood (aeq.); W. H. Iveson, Medcalfe; S. A. Dulmage, Edmonton, Alberta; A. E. Bowman, Oshawa; J. E. Tullock, Port Colborne; F. Hedley, Toronto; C. V. Thomson, Tillsonburg; E. Jeffrey, Toronto; F. H. Page, Oakville, A. W. Olive, Amherst, N.S. (aeq.); Jas. Allison, Picton, W. H. Thom, Watford (aeq.); F. B. Shaver, Toronto, A. Schryver, Brockville (aeq.); J. F. O'Brien, Napanee; A. H. Sorr, St. Catharines, M. Sanders, Toronto (aeq.); J. E. Boyd, Brockville; A. L. Kitchen, St. Thomas; Morley Empey, Trenton, J. A. Robertson, Toronto (aeq.); W. L. Clarke, London; W. J. Power, Lindsay, J. E. Robertson, Toronto (aeq.); Arthur Brennan, Welland; Reginald Holmes, Clinton; R. M. Mitchell, Bowmanville; F. R. Smith, Brussels, K. G. C. Thomson, Highgate (aeq.); Grant Best, Springfield.

Pass List in Alphabetical Order.

G. J. Anderson, Hamilton; Lloyd Andreas, Amherst, N.S.; R. B. Avlesworth, Sault Ste. Marie; W. C. Barrie, Paisley; Richard Bennett, St. Mary's; C. W. Bradley, Creemore; J. K. Brown, Acton; W. J. Campbell, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Victor J. Carson, Meaford; G. H. Challis, Winchester; A. L. Cook, Ingersoll; A. A. Crawford, Gorrie; Wm. Jno. Dalgleish, Galt; J. H. Dennis, Chatham; C. O. Dinsmore, Wiarton; E. J. Doak, Toronto; H. L. Douglass, Orangeville; D. Dunlop, Toronto; F. Edwards, Warsaw; H. L. Edwards, London, George Egar, Deseronto; A. E. Featherston, Perth; W. D. Ferguson, Mitchell; R. S. Fleury, Toronto; T. Fotheringham, Toronto; Fred Fowler, Ottawa; D. H. H. Fry, Elmira; S. Gee, Toronto; F. Graham, Toronto; C. R. Green, Seattle, Wa.; W. F. Griffis, Colborne; E. J. Harriott, Hamilton; C. W. Hellims, St. Catharines; W. J. Hillis, Toronto; W. S. Howey, Exeter; C. A. Hunter, Cornwall; W. B. Hunter, Collingwood; H. Hutchings, Toronto; R. A. Ingersoll, Sarnia; A. J. Ketchen, Whitby; T. F. Lanspeary, Windsor; W. Leslie, Toronto; Jas. A. Lunan, Collingwood; R. B. MacCandless, Guelph; J. C. MacKay, Toronto; A. W. Medd, Toronto; H. O. Merkley, Toronto; C. H. Merrit, Chatham; C. T. Milne, Ottawa; D. S. Morrow, Markdale; H. F. Morrow, Paris; F. G. Muxlow, Meaford; A. McBean, Forest; G. McCullough, Mount Forest; C. R. McDougall, Wallaceburg; C. A. McKay, Brantford; C. C. Narraway, Brantford; M. J. O'Callaghan, Ottawa; Reuben Perkins, Ottawa; S. B. Pretty, Toronto; John H. Puley, Fenelon Falls; Alexander Ritchie, Owen Sound; Emil O. Ritz, Berlin; C. A. Robillard, Ottawa; Percy Seagers, Brigden; J. J. Speight, Markham; L. A. Starr, Elmira; G. F. Stayner, Brockville; L. L. Stevenson, Glencoe; Ernest B. Stokes, Windsor; T. C. Sullivan, Picton; F. Tully, Peterborough; W. Wright, Toronto.

Passed in Part Subjects.

H. L. Francis, Madoc; Chas. N. Richardson, Flesherton; A. A. Ullyott, Toronto; F. West, Newmarket; G. G. Littlewood, Hamilton; D. T. McDonald, Creemore; C. S. McKeown, Belleville; H. McArthur, Newmarket; Fred Murch, Toronto.

The examinations of the University of Toronto for the degree of bachelor of pharmacy will take place on May 19th to 23rd, inclusive. Subject for first day, botany, at 9.30 a.m., at the Students' Union, University gymnasium. Candidates will present themselves at 9 a.m.

ATTRACTIVE SIGNS

A catchy sign will always attract the attention of every one. You can make one yourself in the following manner: Get a large piece of black cardboard, mark the letters on it, cut out and on the back paste white tissue paper. Fill in the space with a mixture of coarse salt and mucilage, working the letters up carefully with your fingers. When thoroughly dry you will have a sparkling sign by day and at night place an electric light behind it. Vary the color of the incandescent occasionally and the effect will be stunning.—Exchange.

TRADE LOOKS FOR NOBODY

It is by searching that men find precious metals and stones in the under strata of the earth. These are there for the searching, yet no man has found any of these without looking for them diligently. The same is true of trade. It is present all of the time, but one may not expect to get it by merely placing some goods upon shelves and counters, and standing between these with folded arms, waiting for it to come to him. This is not trade's way of doing things. It is intelligent and wastes no time in walking idly about. It learns where to go and how to get there. Advertising and trade are indissolubly united. People who wish to buy goods consult advertisements before they buy. They have learned from experience that this is the most economical way of doing things. By this means they save time as well as money. The merchant who does not exert himself to the utmost to procure trade never will get any reasonable amount of it. This is an age of endeavor, of running to and fro, and the man who does not "hustle" is sure to get left. —National Advertiser.

Experience is a better teacher than some other fellow's advice and experience—what he did not do has nothing to do with your doing it, or at least trying. If you succeed where he failed you prove yourself the better man for the task.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

To the Retail Drug Trade of Canada

We wish to **particularly** and **urgently** request that you deal with us direct.

We want to have your account on our books—to supply direct to you from this office such of our preparations as you will from time to time require. It will pay you to study our discounts; to receive the best we allow does not mean an investment of several hundred dollars on your part, but instead your orders for such staples as are in daily use.

You can make money by handling and pushing our lines of Miscellaneous Pharmaceutical Preparations, which embrace complete assortments of Pulverous Pills (dry powder in pill form), Compressed and Moulded Tablets, Medicinal Elixirs, Syrups, Solutions, Wines, Standardized Fluid Extracts, Soluble and Elastic Gelatine Capsules, Granular Effervescent Salts, Soluble Medicated Bougies, etc., etc.

You can also make money by handling and pushing our Cod Liver Oil Preparation, Antiseptic Solution (Formolid) and Formolid Cream, because from now on the prices of these preparations **will not be cut.**

Send for our Price Lists if you are without them—send us your small orders as quickly as the large ones. You will get what you want promptly, and pocket a liberal percentage of profit in the bargain by doing so.

This is an age devoid of sentiment in business; we think with every decent druggist quality counts first, price next.

With our solicitations of your patronage goes the claim that in **"The Quality First"—"Price Next"** of what we supply, you will not be disappointed.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Branch Office and Laboratory,
TORONTO, CANADA

Main Offices and Laboratories,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

P.S.—We neglected to mention of being prepared to supply a complete assortment of those preparations such as are marketed under labels and wrappers bearing the purchaser's imprint. Our styles of labels and wrappers, as regards neatness and originality of design, surpass anything offered to the trade to-day. We might state, however, that the excellence of this line does not alone lie in the labels and wrappers, inasmuch as we place our reputation behind the quality and efficiency of the preparation itself, to the same extent as if it were supplied under labels and wrappers bearing our own name.

DRUGGISTS' DODGERS

2 Colors. **½ Tone Cuts.** **Book Paper.**

(Note:—A Series = 5 Illustrations; 5 Series (A to E) = a Set)

PRICES (printed 2 colors, F.O.B., Toronto):—

ANY ONE SERIES

10,000 Dodgers (5 illustrations, 2,000 of each, different ad. for ea.) $16.50
50,000 " " 10,000 " " ") 49.25

SET

25,000 " (25 illustrations, 1,000 " " ") 48.50

Can be used at different times, giving several fresh supplies of artistic 2 colored sheets at price of cheap-looking one story dodger. : : :

Are never thrown away without being looked at and read. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

Send for specimen sheet—Complete set Illustrated Blanks. 25,000 Dodgers, 25 illustrations, 1,000 of each, book paper, in sheet or cut, $24 00.

"Business Literature"

Sec'y, Frank Vipond — 46 Land Security Chambers, TORONTO

A SPECIAL LINE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Has the largest sale of any dentifrice. It ought to be worth your attention.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations

AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal.
LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto.
T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.
HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C H 6 5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

A COMPLETE TUMBLER WASHER

The work of washing tumblers in connection with the soda fountain is reduced to a minimum if you use the Lightning Tumbler Washer manufactured by the Whiteman Manufacturing Co., Canton, O. This is a thoroughly practical and successful machine, being the only one that has inside and outside revolving brushes. The operator merely holds the tumbler and the machine does the rest. It does the work of several men, not only quicker but better, and the finest glasses are washed without fear of breakage; in fact, the claim is made that it will soon pay for itself in the saving of broken glasses. It is easily set up and connected with the water pipes, and only occupies a space of 5½ inches in diameter and 12 inches in length.

"PHASES" OF THE MOON

A fellow by the name of Moon living out in Michigan got married. There was a change of Moon and a honey Moon. After a while, his wife presented him with a daughter. That was a new Moon. He went out and got drunk for joy. That was a full Moon. When he sobered up he had only 25 cents left. That was the Moon's last quarter. When he got home his mother-in-law met him with a rolling-pin and then the Moon was in total eclipse and stars were visible. —Pacific Drug Review.

CURES INDIGESTION

Toronto, Feb. 25th, 1903.

Hygiene Kola Co., Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I have given your Kola, Celery and Pepsin Tonic Wine a most thorough test, and found it all you recommend it to be. I derived a great deal of real good from the half-case I took, and have a much improved appetite and digestion; my sleep is sound and natural, and my nervous system also much improved. My son took one-fourth of a case after a most severe attack of inflammation of the lungs. It seemed to be just the medicine to tone him up in every way.

Yours faithfully,
Rev. J. A. Trollope,
24 Perth Ave., Toronto.

DRUGGISTS' ESSENTIALS

The up-to-date druggist and caterers of to-day are adopting some quick method of serving their patrons and checking sales and services. The Aluminum Soda and Ice-Cream Service Checks are the most convenient things that druggists can adopt, as well as the cheapest. Those interested should send for free samples and prices to The Cranston Novelty Co., of Galt. They have a good line of advertising ideas and novelties; also a nice little assortment of samples will be sent for 10 cents to choose from, as well as price lists.

MAY CANADIAN MAGAZINE

There are some excellent stories in the May Canadian Magazine, the authors represented being W. A. Fraser, Theodore Roberts, Mark Sweeten Wade, and Albert R. Carman. The latter's new serial story, "The Pensionaires," commences in this issue. An illustrated article on "A Shanghai Season," affords a striking picture of the cosmopolitan life of the Chinese coast city, where all nationalities are represented. The author is a Canadian lady who recently spent some time there. E. Maurice Smith gives a pen picture of the charms of Muskoka, with many new and interesting photographs. There is a readable character sketch of Mr. Hays, manager of the Grand Trunk system, and another of the late D'Alton McCarthy. Dr. Hannay's instalment of "The War of 1812" is embellished with interesting maps and historical photographs. J. L. McDougall, auditor-general of Canada, describes many of his unique experiences under the title, "A Quarter of a Century's Audit." The departments are well illustrated and give a panoramic view of current events at home and abroad, new books, oddities, and current humor. This issue, we are pleased to note, opens the twenty-first volume—an exceptional achievement in this country.

VACUUM NON EST

Writing to the Times in regard to the emanations of radium in an apparent vacuum Sir William Crookes says: "What we call a 'high vacuum' is only a vacuum by courtesy. A glass bulb similar to those used in high vacua experiments, 5 inches in diameter, contains more than a quadrillion (1,000000,000000,000000,000000) molecules. Now, when the bulb is exhausted to the millionth of an atmosphere, it still contains more than a trillion (1,000000,000000,000000) molecules—quite enough matter to produce all the effects demanded by my hypothesis." (C. & D.

FORTY CASES

The excellent offer made by Saunders & Evans, Ltd., on page 497 seems to have filled the bill for a high-grade, good-sized 25c. sponge. There are still about forty cases left, and the druggist who requires a sponge to sell at this popular price, would do well to write at once.

CHOCOLATE WORM CAKES

The Chocolate Worm Cakes, manufactured by Robt. Gibson & Sons, Limited, Manchester, Eng., have a world-wide reputation, the sales every year reaching an enormous total. The medicinal ingredients are so thoroughly amalgamated with pure chocolate that they become a delicious sweetmeat, and children eat them with great relish, while adults find them an agreeable way of taking aperient medicine. For the removal of worms, to which children of all ages are liable, these worm cakes are very efficient.

TOILET PAPERS

Douglas & Ratcliff, manufacturers and importers, Toronto, make a special offer in this issue, of toilet paper at half price. It is of good quality, and put up in attractive wrappers. A postal card to the firm will bring you all information, should their traveller not have already called.

THE BARNET HANDBOOK

We are in receipt of The Barnet Handbook of Photography, issued by Elliott & Sons, Limited, Barnet, England, which contains practical suggestions, concisely written, for the use of the beginner in photography. The choice of a plate, exposure, toning, printing, etc., are all dealt with, in clear language, easy for the amateur to understand.

Pyrogallol Triacetate in Eczema.—This compound, which appears to be an irritant, introduced into dermatological use by Kromayer, has been found by Clemm (Therap. Monatsch.) to be very efficient in the treatment of chronic eczema, especially in scrofulous and rhachitic subjects. He applies it continuously in the form of a paste or dusts on the powder.

METHODIST MAGAZINE AND REVIEW FOR MAY

Among the illustrated articles in this number are "Picturesque St. Pierre," a description of the last dependency of France in the New World; "Westminster Hall and its Stirring Memories," pictures of the royal stables, Buckingham Palace, and "Other Aspects of Court Life," "Christendom Anno Domini MDCCC CI.," "The Sunday-school Convention at Jerusalem, in 1904," and Willison's "Sir Wilfrid Laurier." "The Romance of Empire," by the Rev. F. A. Wightman, has a patriotic ring. The June number will be a special bicentenary number, with a dozen memorial articles, and over fifty engravings.

Toronto: William Briggs. Montreal: C. W. Coates. Halifax: S. F. Huestis. $2.00 a year; $1.00 for six months.

BEAUTIFUL CUTS

The Spatula Cut Catalogue, which has now reached its sixth edition, is full of half-tone and line cuts suitable for druggists' advertising, and is deserving of special notice. Advertising in order to bring best results should be liberally illustrated, and we know of no collection of cuts which appeal to the eye as forcibly as those presented in this book. The half-tone productions are specially good both in regard to the subjects and the excellent finish. Drop a line to the Spatula Pub. Co., Boston, Mass., for particulars.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RUBBER GOODS

The Altrincham Rubber Co., Altrincham, England, deal in photographic rubber goods of all kinds, which have the further advantage of not being affected by the variations in climate. Among other goods handled by them are camera cases, pneumatic releases, shutters, lens, caps, etc. Their goods bear the title anti-climatic.

WEBB'S CHOCOLATES

Chocolates are always in demand, being one of the most popular forms of confectionery. When ordering your supply don't forget Webb's chocolates. There is no trouble or loss in handling them, as they come in the original sealed packages, with the quality and weight guaranteed. They give general satisfaction. Keep them in sight of your soda water customers, with a neatly printed card calling attention to them, and it will be easy to make sales.

NOT ALL OF IT

Is there but one important branch of the retail drug business in the United States, and is that limited to the sale of patent medicines?

The only possible answer to this inquiry is in the affirmative if one is to determine it by the amount of attention given to it to the exclusion of almost every phase of the calling.

For years past one has heard little else concerning drug trade interests but "Cut rates on patents," "Rebates," "Contracts," "Plans for restoring prices on patents," "The demoralization of the drug business by cutters," etc., etc., until the whole theme has been worn to the bone through ceaseless friction and every druggist is, or ought to be, weary if not disgusted with the subject. Local and state associations have discussed and resolved about the patent medicine business to the exclusion of almost every other interest. If the same amount of talk, money, energy and enterprise had been expended on eliminating the proprietary medicine business entirely from the trade of retail druggists, that question would long since have ceased to be an important one to a majority of those engaged in it.

One can not wholly suppress the conviction that the matter has been overdone, and that true pharmacy has not been benefited by the agitation. No one contends that any professional skill or training is essential in handing out a bottle of somebody's Sarsaparilla or Tonic, or Liniment, any more than is necessary for an employee of a hardware store to sell locks, hinges or bolts, and druggists are doing themselves an injury in their unceasing agitation of questions pertaining to the proprietary medicine business to the neglect of other and equally important matters and many of them are beginning to recognize this fact. The traffic in these preparations need not be of supreme importance to the druggist.

A prominent pharmacist of Philadelphia said to the editor of this journal last September, "The patent medicine question is one that does not concern me in any degree. You do not see any of them on our shelves. We have some of the leading ones in our back room and on shelves under our counters and when we have calls for those which are in stock we hand them out without comment. We do not, however, have many such calls. We have a complete line of our own preparations with the value of which our customers are pretty familiar, and we sell these to our regular patrons and to the transient customer who does not ask for a remedy of a specific make. It is my opinion that each druggist has the control of the patent medicine business entirely in his own hands."

It is well known that druggists have been the most effective channel through which the proprietors have been able to advertise their remedies. They have distributed their almanacs, their circulars, their samples; they have made window displays, given valuable space to their show cards and yielded the sides and fronts of their buildings to display advertisements which used in other ways might have been of much greater and more permanent value. They have stood at their counters and "talked up" the value of many preparations, the composition and nature of which were entirely unknown, when their time might have been more profitably employed.

Strange as it may appear, many druggists obtain more genuine satisfaction in selling a fifty cent bottle of some patent remedy upon which a profit of ten or twelve cents is realized than in the compounding of some preparation requiring real skill, upon which the profit would be a dollar.

Ordinarily such conduct might be properly called laziness, but we have observed it many times of those who were not indolent.

Instead of becoming more circumscribed the business of the retail druggist is growing more diversified. The number of "lines" which are recognized as belonging to his domain is larger than ever before, and in the development and extension of them, as well as in the use of means within his reach for the control of the trade in what are vulgarly called nostrums, the alert druggist may find to his surprise that there are other channels for the use of his brain and tongue than the everlasting din over the traffic in patent medicines.

If this is conceded to be the bulk of the business, then let us cease our vain chatter about science and professionalism, the higher education of pharmacists, the regulation of the "practice of pharmacy" by legislation with its expensive machinery, and let us take our place along side the grocer, the butcher, the dealer in hardware, or shoes, or hats.

Midland Druggist.

We Have Placed Our Preparations on the

Price Protective Plan

We believe that the retail druggist should get a fair profit on our goods

We believe that he should be protected against the price-cutting vampire.

To that end we have placed our preparations on the "price-protective" plan, as decided on by the "Drug Section" of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, as being the most effective means of ensuring the retail druggist a fair living profit.

It has cost—will cost us a great deal of money, time and work to effectively carry out this plan.

All we ask is your sympathy and hearty support, and from the many enthusiastic letters we have received from all parts of Canada, commending the course we have taken, we feel that that is already assured.

OUR PREPARATIONS

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets
Dr. Pitcher's Tonic Tablets
Dr. Harte's Celery Iron Pills
Dr. Harte's Liver Life Pearls

Some druggists have not yet taken advantage of our special bonus offer, printed on a yellow sheet and enclosed with the price-restrictive contracts.

We would ask you to send us your order **NOW**, as the special terms **expire May 30th.**

If you would like another copy of the "offer," write us.

Just another matter—if you have overlooked signing the price-restrictive contract, do so **AT ONCE**, as we would like to have our lists at an early date.

Yours for better trade conditions,

The Druggists' Corporation
of Canada, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

A Farmer's Injunction :

"You must wake
"And call me early,
"Call me early,
"Samantha dear,
"For the 'Early Roses'
"Are all planted,
"And the POTATO BUG
"Is near!"

(Apologies to Tennyson.

Vigilance and the
Canada Paint Company's

PURE PARIS GREEN

will eradicate the Potato Bug.

Be sure that the packages bear the name of

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY
LIMITED

BABY'S OWN SOAP

prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.

Best for toilet and nursery use. 035

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

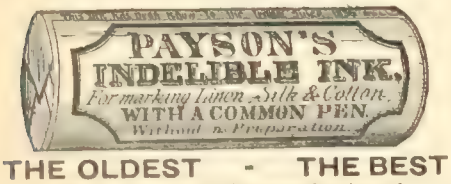
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold to the trade from

HALIFAX TO VICTORIA

by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Hattie & Mylius.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons, Canadian Drug Co., S. M. McDiarmid & Co.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co., proprietors.
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Evans & Sons, Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Dominion Drug Co., J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Bole Drug Co.
VANCOUVER and VICTORIA—Henderson Bros., M. Dowell, Atkins & Watson.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

SELL AT NOT LESS THAN 20c.

Now is a good season for

H AND H
TRADE MARK

THE UNEQUALLED CLEANER

Many samples have been mailed to ladies in all parts of Canada.

New goods have no price on the wrapper. Most dealers outside of Toronto are getting 20c. per cake, and in the most distant parts, 25c.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists from Halifax to Vancouver. Its use creates a want.

JAME S McINOSH

34 Yonge treet TORONTO

TOWLE'S

FOR FEMALES. **Pennyroyal AND Steel Pills**

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

J. S. HAMILTON & CO'S. BRANDY

Is the only Brandy distilled in Canada under the supervision of the Excise Department of Canada.

It is recognized by the Medical Faculty as genuine and equal to the highest class French Brandies for medicinal purposes.

For sale in cases of 12 qts. and 24 pts., and in packages of 5 gallons and upwards.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
Brantford and Pelee Island, Canada.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

WE desire to call the attention of the trade to our new Cough Remedy

Muskoka Pine Syrup

which was put on the Canadian Market in the Fall of 1900. The sales have been most gratifying. It is a large-sized package, neat and attractive in appearance, and a ready seller.

For prices write to

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.
MONTREAL

TRADE WITH ENGLAND

Every Canadian who wishes to trade successfully with the old country should read

"Commercial Intelligence"

The address is

168 Fleet Street, London, England

The cost is only 4 cents per week, including postage. (Annual subscription, 2 dollars, 11 cents).

Moreover, regular subscribers are allowed to advertise without charge in the paper. See the rules.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

Sixty-Fifth Semi-Annual Examinations

The 65th semi-annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were held in the College Building and in the Medical Building, Toronto, May 1st to 9th, inclusive. One hundred and thirty-six candidates presented themselves for examination The following are the papers submitted at the examinations.

PHARMACY.

F. T. Harrison, Phar. D., Examiner.
Time Allowed.—Two hours.

1. Describe the preparation of the two solid Extracts of Belladonna official in the B.P., explain the object of each step, and give official name of each.

2. Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Liquidum.

(a) How is the extract prepared?

(b) What is the official requirement as to strength?

(c) Briefly outline method of assay and standardization.

3. Outline a method of purifying and obtaining in granular condition.

(a) Lead Acetate, which has been exposed to the air.

(b) Potassium Chlorate, containing some Potassium Chloride.

(c) Ammonium Chloride, containing Ammonium Carbonate and Iron.

4. Give part of plant used, kind and strength of menstruum employed, and method of extraction, in preparing (a) Tincture of Cinchona, (b) Tincture of Digitalis, (c) Tincture of Catechu, (d) Etherial Tincture of Lobelia.

5. What quantity of each of the following substances is equal to one grain of Powdered Opium? Extract of Opium; Liquid Extract of Opium; Tincture of Opium; Compound Tincture of Camphor; Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha.

6. What ingredients are used in making each of the following: Compound Mixture of Iron; Black Wash; Liniment of Soap; Liniment of Camphor; Compound Powder of Kino?

7. What is the object in preparing

(a) Tincture of Kino, of using Glycerin?

(b) Mercury Ointment, of using Suet?

(c) Mercurial Plaster, of using Sulphur?

(d) Strong Solution Ferric Chloride, of using Nitric Acid?

(e) Potassium Iodide Ointment, of using Potassium Carbonate?

8. Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Iron in wire... ... . 25 grammes
Iodine... ... ... 83 grammes
Refined sugar. . . 825 grammes
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

(a) Describe accurately how you would proceed in preparing the above, with notes as to precautions to be observed, etc.

(b) To what extent, if any, is the Iron or the Iodine in excess of that theoretically required to combine with the other?

(c) State the strength of the finished product.

(Fe=55.6. I=125.9)

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

DISPENSING.

Alex. Stewart, Examiner.
Time allowed.—Three hours.

Note.—Candidates will dispense the following preparations with neatness, accuracy and despatch, labelling and finishing the medicines, as if designed for patients. The order and cleanliness in which the candidate's dispensing desk, with its stock of utensils is left, will be rated.

J. M. Till, Esq.

℞. Hydrargyri Ammoniati.... grs. xx.
Zinci Oxidi..... ... .. ʒ ss.
Camphoræ..... ..... grs. xx.
Paraffini mollis, ad. .. ... ʒi.
M. ft. ung.
Sig. Applicandum more dicto de die in diem

Miss Clare Webb.

℞ Pulv. Carbon. Lig..... ʒ ss.
Magnesii. Carb..... grs. xx.
Optime terantur simul, dein in pulveres octo æquales dividantur.
Sig. Capiat æger unum quater quaque die.

Mr. J. Hugo Reed.

℞ Ext. Bellad. virid... ... .gr. i.
Pulv. Opii..... ... .gr. i.
Acidi Tannici... ... ...grs. iij.
Ol. Theobrom., q.s. ut fiat suppos.
Mitte tales quatuor.
Sig. Unum statim utend. et repet. modo præscripto.

Mr. Duff's Child.

℞ Ol. Terebinth... ... ... 12.5 Cc.
Pulv. Acaciæ... ... ... 6. Gm.
Syr. Simp.... ... ... 25. Cc.
Aquæ q. s..... ... ...100. Cc.
Sig. Cochleare amplum capiat. Detur in duplo hor. sex spatio.

Mr. David Watson, 21 Delhi St.

℞ Creosoti [illegible] mx
Camphoræ [illegible] gr. x
M. et divide in cap. iv.
Sig. Unam mane sumat, et dosem eamdem nocte si opus sit.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

J. T. Pepper, Examiner.
Time Allowed.—Two hours.

1. Construe in uncontracted Latin the following prescription:—

℞ Tr. Camph. Co .. .. .. ʒ ss.
Vin Ipecac.. .. .. m x L.
Sp. Eth. Nit .... .. ʒi.
Glycerin... ... ... ʒv.
Aq. Menth. Pip ad .... ʒ ss.
M. Ft. mist. cujus cap. coch. min. 4 ta q.h. hora.

℞. Menthol.... .... 5ʒ
Ol. Gaulther..... .... 1ʒ
Lanoline.... .... ʒv.

Give quantity of medicamenta and base you would use in dispensing this prescription. (Give answer in grains)

3. Render into full Latin the proper terminations, and translate into English the following abbreviations:—

Q. v.	C. M. S.
P. æ.	M. D. S.
C.	

4. Translate into English the following medical directions:—

Urciam quartis horis dolore urgenti.
Singulis noctibus hora somni sumenda.
Capiat unam pilulam hora ante prandium quotidie.
Dosis drachma quater indies.
Cochlearia duo ampla bis quotidie.

5. Classify the following poisons into either Part I. or Part II. of Schedule "A" of the Pharmacy Act: Arsenic, Atropine, Morphia, Opium, Belladonna.

6. Give P. B. 1898 doses for the following:

Potassii Iodidum.	Tinct. Rhei Co.
Hydrarg. Subchlor.	Pulv. Ipecac. Co.
Tinct. Opii.	Mist. Sennæ Co.
Liq. Arsenicalis.	Quin. Sulph.
Syr. Ferri Iodid.	Soda Tartarata.

7. If the following prescription was presented to you in a drug store where there were neither metric weights nor measures, what quantities in the Apothecaries' weights and measures would you use in dispensing this prescription? Give answer in grains and fluid drachms).

		Gm.
℞	Ammor. Chloridi.... ...	8
	Codeiæ Sulphatis..... .	0.40
	Tartar Emetic.....	0.06
	Syrupi Scillæ....	10
	Syrup. Tolu, q.s. ad.....	128

8, 9, 10. Oral examinations in the reading, translation and dispensing of original autograph prescriptions.

MATERIA MEDICA

Examiner.—D. S. Sager.

Time Allowed.—Two hours.

1. Camphor.—Describe (a) at length how and from what obtained, and how prepared for commerce. (b) State fully its characters, including its boiling and melting points, Specific Gravity, etc., also its action with menthol, thymol and carbolic acid. (c) Give tests for purity. (d) Mention five important preparations of camphor.

2. Aloes.—Mention (a) the different varieties, (b) Habitat, (c) From what obtained, and describe fully the method of preparation and collection for market. (d) Give tests for purity, also the percentage of extractive matter obtainable from the drug. (e) Name the constituents and state the percentage of the active one. (f) Differentiate Cape Aloes from any other variety of Aloes.

3. Nux Vomica.—(a) Describe gross appearance, illustrating with a rough sketch. (b) Habitat. (c) State all its principal constituents, (d) Percentage of chief one. (e) Are any of the principal constituents obtained from other plants? If so, name them—plants and alkaloids as well. (f) Preparation (direct) of Nux Vomica.

4. Ipecacuanha—(a) Describe its gross appearance, illustrating with a rough diagram. (b) Give its constituents, (c) active principle and percentage of same. (d) Habitat. (e) Medicinal properties and dose. (f) Mention any other drugs belonging to the same natural order. (g) Preparations of Ipecac.

5. Castor oil.—(a) From what and how obtained. (b) Describe fully the different methods of obtaining it (c) Mention all its constituents, and state the active principle. (d) Give the percentage yield of oil.

Oil Peppermint.—Mention the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations which may occur in oil of peppermint, and state fully how you would detect them.

6. Colocynth Pulp.—(a) Describe it. (b) From what and how obtained. (c) Parts used. (d) Mention its principal constituents. (e) Habitat. (f) Preparations. (g) Differentiate, preferably with microscope (or otherwise), powd. colocynth from powd. calumba.

7. Opium.—Describe (a) at moderate length how and from what obtained and how prepared for commerce. (b) Mention its constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones, specifying five alkaloids. (c) Name the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations of gum opium, and (d) state how would you detect them. (e) Differentiate powdered opium from powdered galls. (f) Mention five preparations of opium.

8. Oil of Theobroma (Cacao Butter) (a) How and from what obtained? (b) State the percentage yield of oil from the crude drug. (c) Mention its chief constituents, (d) Habitat. (e) For what purpose is Cacao butter used.

Cod Liver Oil.—(f) How and from what obtained. (g) Describe the different methods of obtaining it (h) Mention its chief constituents and specify what is generally considered to be the active one. (i) Mention three fixed oils of the B.P.; also two un-official fixed oils.

9 and 10. Oral.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—P. Bawden.

Time Allowed.—Two hours.

1. (a) Distinguish between Epiphytes, Parasites and Saprophytes.
   (b) Legume and Loment.
   (c) Scape and Stolon.
2. (a) What is Phyllotaxy?
   (b) Describe the different kinds.
   (c) Illustrate ½ arrangement by a diagram.
3. Describe fully the growth of cell wall.
4. Explain the natural system of classification.
5. Give general characters of Equisetineæ, Hepaticae and Gymnospermæ.
6. Describe process of fertilization in a flowering plant.
7. Explain following terms and name part of plant to which they apply: Epigynous, Cremocarp, Pileoriza, Adnate, Syncarpous, Chlorophyl, Cambium layer, Prothallium.

8, 9, 10. Oral examination.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—M. R. McFarlane.

Time Allowed.—Two hours.

1. Explain the meaning of the terms dissociation acid salt, Basic oxide, anhydride, allotropism. Give and explain with example the laws of chemical combination.

2. Lithium, sodium, and potassium occur in the same group in the Periodic System of the elements. Describe fully the analogy in their chemical and physical behavior justifying this classification.

3. Write Equations illustrating the action of

(a) Hydrogen sulphide on ferric chloride.

(b) Chlorine on a hot solution of potassium hydroxide

(c) Potassium chlorate and manganese dioxide heated.

(d) Sulphuric acid on carbon.

(e) Ammonium sulphate and calcium hydroxide, heated.

4. What is meant by refraction of light? State its laws and fully explain by means of a diagram the magnifying effect of a common microscope.

5. 10 cc. of Chlorine measured at 47 degrees C, and normal pressure, and 10 cc. of Hydrogen measured at normal temperature, and 800mm pressure are mixed in sunlight to form hydrochloric acid. What volume of which gas, hydrogen or chlorine, remains uncombined when it is measured at 100 degrees C.?

6. What is an Amine, an Ether, a Mercapton, an Aromatic Alcohol, and a Compound Ether. Name and give the graphic formula of a member of each class.

7. Give an account of the Chemistry of Mercury, and the method of preparation of Mercuric Chloride, Mercuric Iodide, Mercurous Chloride, and Mercuro Ammonium Chloride; also tests to indicate mercury compounds and to distinguish between the ous and the ic compounds.

8. (a) Give notes on the preparation and properties of the aldehydes and show the relation they bear to alcohols and organic acids.

(b) Give the practical method of preparing trichloraldehyde.

9, 10. Oral examination.

REX CHOCOLATES

The Rex Chocolates, manufactured by the Gilpin Moffatt Co., Toronto, are a very favorite brand wherever handled. They are known by the name of "The People's Favorite." As the candy department is one of the best paying commercial side lines in the drug store of to-day every druggist should handle this brand and thus cater to the popular demand.

PURE PARIS GREEN

(GOVERNMENT STANDARD)

Kegs,	250 lbs. each,		14½c.
Drums,	100 "		15
"	50 "		15½
Cases,	100 "	1 lb. packages,	16½
"	100 "	1½ " "	18

Terms:

5 per cent. 30 days from 1st May

THE LONDON DRUG COMPANY

LONDON, ONT

USED 22 YEARS

Hammond's Slug Shot—*What is it?*

SLUG SHOT is a cheap powder that kills BUGS in the Garden, Conservatory and Field, and is safe to use for man or beast.

KILLS THE Currant Worm, Potato Bug, Cabbage Worm, Slug on Roses, Caterpillars, Aphis on Roses, Bugs on Melons, Bugs on Asters, Cut Worms, Sow Bugs, Lice on Fowls or Cattle, Curculio on Plums, Tobacco Worms, etc.

SOLD BY SEED DEALERS OF CANADA 20 YEARS

Put up in one-pound Cartons, one-pound Tin Sift Top Canisters, 5 and 10 pound Bags; Kegs, 125 pounds; and Barrels, 250 pounds, **bulk.** Used extensively for nearly a quarter of a century as a Reliable, Safe and Available article for general purposes. For pamphlet and trade list, address

B. HAMMOND, - - **FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, New York**

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT SALT

Reaches the consumer through the Drug Trade only.

Any Druggist who has not received one of our new Change Trays can procure some by sending us the name of the Wholesale House with whom they do business and one will be enclosed with their next order. Also upon application one of our new Hangers for 903 will be mailed direct.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO. - MONTREAL

LIMITED

WATERSTON'S

Druggist's

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be
You bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

Wax

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv.

TheVisible Writing Oliver Typewriter

Writes the Smallest Prescription Label and the Largest Statement.

Canadian Production

LINOTYPE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

156 St. Antoine St. MONTREAL - 55 Victoria St. TORONTO

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THESE old-established and well-tried Remedies have stood the test of over 65 years, and their virtues are known throughout the British Empire. They are always saleable, and as they are being brought before the notice of the public in the Canadian Press, the attention of the trade is courteously invited to the following

REDUCED COPIES OF GENUINE LABELS

Pill:—Black on Green.

Ointment:—Brown and Green on White.

DISPENSING BY PHYSICIANS AND PRESCRIBING BY PHARMACISTS

The dispensing of medicines by physicians is a delicate subject for discussion, because its consideration must invariably also introduce prescribing by pharmacists.

Believing, however, that both are wrong in principle; that persistence in them will prove detrimental, if not destructive, to both professions and that one wrong does not condone another, the subject should have serious consideration.

In the continental countries of Europe, where matters medical have crystallized into a system more than here or in the United Kingdom, dispensing by the physician, as well as prescribing by the pharmacist, are not permitted. It was the experiences of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—the era of poisoners like Tofana in Italy—which caused the governments to recognize that the prescribing and dispensing of medicines should be separated, and this led to the segregation of pharmacy as an independent practice from that of medicine.

This separation is based upon the principle that it is not sufficient protection to the public, nor in accord with public policy; that it is not safe or proper to concentrate in the hands of one single person, no matter how competent, the tremendous responsibility of diagnosing the disease, prescribing the remedy, to prepare to administer it, and then, if required, to sign the death certificate.

It is admitted that the physicians have grievances in the incompetency and carelessness of many druggists and in their unwarranted assumption to diagnose and prescribe, but these are things which time and education should remedy. The pharmacist needs the support and encouragement of the physicians, to improve his art and practice and advance his profession. The physicians will continue to find the educated, experienced and conscientious pharmacists of the greatest service to them, as they have in the past. Their work is much along the same lines and they should work together.—C. S. N. Halberg, Ph. G., in a paper read before the 1902 meeting of the A. Ph. A.

Keep your eyes and ears open and absorb the knowledge of others—then apply it for your own good.

N.A.R.D. NOTES

The items given below are taken from the Weekly issues of the National Association of Retail Druggists' Notes, published at the office of the Association in Chicago, Ill., in the interest of "the legitimate retail drug trade":

DR MILES' PLAN

Dr. Miles' plan is a success. It has accomplished things which a month ago would have been considered impossibilities. Dr. Miles' goods have been raised to full prices in scores of places where all other standard patents are sold at, or near, cost. The plan has won success in the most formidable strongholds of the cutters.

Here are a few of the cities where the Miles' plan has triumphed.

Minneapolis, after years of cutting, has put the Dr Miles' remedies on a full price schedule.

In the midst of a fierce cut-war, Dr. Miles' goods are selling at full price in Fort Wayne, Ind., while Peruna, Swamproot, Pierce's, Pinkham, and other leaders, are selling at sixty-four cents. The town cutter is advertising that he was compelled to sign the Miles' contract.

In Omaha the Miles' goods are sold at full prices, for the first time in long years.

In Marietta, O., the cutter is spending his hard-earned money in buying newspaper space to tell the public that he was whipped to his knees by the "Drug Trust," and compelled to sign the Miles' contract, but that he is cutting the life out of all other goods.

In Reading, Pa., after years of cutting, Miles' goods are now sold at full prices, while others hold at cut rates.

And so the story goes through a long list of cities. Not one failure is recorded.

The drug trade throughout the country recognizes the Miles' plan as the only one which could keep patents from the cutter unless he was willing to sign the contract and be good.

One question in conclusion:

If the Dr. Miles' plan will stop cutting on Miles' remedies, why will it Ponder over this.—The Organizer.

C R.D A. AGAINST FIVE CENT. AND TEN CENT. PROPRIETARIES

The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association has taken strong grounds against the inclination of manufacturers to multiply 5 and 10 cent preparations. The action is based on a clear recognition of the tendency of this class of goods to reduce the volume of business and decrease the aggregate profits of a retail store. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association deprecates the manufacture and advertising of so large a number of 5 and 10 cent proprietary articles, because these articles do not afford an adequate profit in view of their tendency to reduce needlessly the volume of business, already too small to yield satisfactory returns for the time and labor required to properly conduct the business."

SHALL PROPRIETARIES BE SOLD TO GENERAL STORES

On the question of selling proprietaries to the general store trade, the N. A. R. D. has not as yet taken radical official action. This is because the present fight for full prices on direct-contract goods and the organization of dealers under a minimum price schedule on other goods is a large enough undertaking without coupling with it additional specifications. While this is so, Notes is authorized to say for the Executive Committee that, nevertheless, the sale of proprietaries to general stores in localities where there are drug stores cannot be regarded by the N.A.R.D. with complacency. If a jobber is really a friend of the retail druggist (and many of them are), he certainly is not going to encourage or build up a non-druggist competition which will menace the prosperity of the retail drug trade. Always keep this in mind, and do not forget to remind the proprietor and jobber of this patent fact whenever it seems necessary. A Southern retailer, in a discussion of this subject, writes:

"One of the greatest enemies many druggists have to contend against is the party who sells to general stores in towns where there is a drug store. This practice is very common in small and medium sized towns. When the druggist there, who may also be a physician, does not want the usual combination of Blank's Discovery, their man sells it to a general store, and then it is sold in opposition to the goods carried by the druggist.

"I have been in correspondence with the largest jobbing firm in the South in regard to selling the general store trade, and their letters show that they are willing to do the right thing if others will. I have also consulted

this firm's competitors in the same city, and they all seem willing to sell only to the drug trade if such an arrangement could be made general. I believe it could be done as easily as preventing cutting. It is a great evil, as it affects every section. There is no cutting here at all, but several general stores sell medicines, so please don't forget that I regard this our worst curse."

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES

Dr. Adolf Liebmann, in an interesting address before the Royal Institution on "Perfumes: Natural and Artificial," said it was probable that the art of preparing them from flowers and sweet-scented spices by extraction and distillation was known to the Chinese, Hindus, Persians, Egyptians, and other ancient peoples. In the middle ages great progress in the art was made by the Moors; but the next stage in its history was reached when modern chemistry began to ascertain the components of the various essential oils that were obtained empirically, and to discover the nature of the chemical compounds contained in them. As a result of this knowledge it became possible artifically to build up essential oils identical with the natural products, the component substances being obtained in the cheapest way—either from oils in which they naturally occurred, or by synthetical means. Thus, artificial attar of roses, said to be equal in every respect to the distillate from rose petals, was now an ordinary product of commerce. Many chemical individuals were now being manufactured by synthetic processes; and this fact had proved a boon for many, particularly economic, reasons. Vanilline, for instance, in 1876 was worth about £150 per pound; in 1880 the price was reduced to about £25, and to-day it was only £1 10s. But chemistry had gone still further, and not content with simply reproducing the originals of the master artist, Nature, has produced aromatic compounds that were artificial in the full sense of the word. Examples were artificial musk and artificial violet, ionone, an isomer of irone, the natural carrier of the violet aroma.

TASTELESS QUININE PREPARATIONS

Nouveaux Remedies quotes from a German medical journal the following conclusions concerning the value of the preparations of quinine designed to overcome the bitter taste of this alkaloid: "The solubility of the preparation in water must be extremely slight in order to produce no sensation of bitterness. The official tannate of quinine does not fulfil any of these requirements. Saloquinine, euquinine and aristoquinine are the preparations which most fully fulfil these desiderata. The pure base quinine, uncombined, is too soluble to serve as a tasteless preparation. The chances for rapid absorption of the compounds of quinine depend upon their solubility in acids. The free alkaloid is the most certain to be absorbed, the absorption of this base being placed at 100, that of euquinine equals about 95, aristoquinine 88, saloquinine 54, and tannate of quinine 9.9. In case the stomach contains no acids, the chance of absorption of all these preparations is extremely small."

EXPERT SODA DRAWING

As much depends on the way a glass of soda is drawn and served as on the quality of the syrup and carbonated water. With the best of everything at hand the drink may be easily spoiled if not mixed properly. This is a thing very much neglected by owners and managers of soda fountains. I have visited nearly all first class soda fountains in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities purposely; I found that although the syrups and soda water were in most cases excellent quality, the drink was spoiled in the drawing and serving.

A good soda clerk should be polite, neat of person and dress, and be able to serve drinks with skill and dexterity. Fruit flavors with chocolate, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and ginger, should be drawn as follows: Glass must be perfectly clean; pick it up in a delicate manner; keep your fingers away from the rim; draw syrup into it first, add ice cream if wanted; hold glass up close under full stream until nearly full and then a few dashes of fine stream to finish. Put spoon into glass, at same time giving a slight stir and serve in holder, seeing that straws are handy and that counter, especially in front of customer is dry.

Soda, without ice cream, should be drawn with fine stream first and finished with full stream. Still drinks: Syrup first, shaved ice, if wanted; place glass in front of customer and pour plain soda into it from another glass, stirring well with spoon at the same time. Serve with straw. Take hold of straw in the centre or about three inches from the end of it as you put it into the glass. Don't let the customer do this. Do it yourself in a manner to indicate that you know your business. This pleases your patron, who will appreciate the drink much more than if he had to reach for the straw himself.

Phosphate drinks: Draw regular quantity of syrup; pick up glass with left hand and hold it on level with your chin; pick up clean, shining, phosphate bottle with right hand and add a few drops of same before customer; lower glass and add shaved ice if wanted, set before customer and finish same as still drinks. Cherry cobblers and nearly all phosphate drinks should be served in above manner.

For egg drinks, break egg into glass with your back toward customer, add syrup called for, pour into shaker in front of customer giving him an opportunity to see the egg. Add a few pieces of ice and shake well, viz.: Hold shaker in both hands level with, or slightly above, line of chin while shaking. Smile while doing this; at least look pleasant and be lively. Strain or pour the mixture into clean glass in front of customer, holding back the ice, add plain soda from another glass, at same time stirring with a spoon. Put straws in yourself.

For Egg Phosphate: Same as above, using lemon or special egg phosphate syrup. Hold glass as above described, add a few dashes of acid phosphate and proceed as with egg drinks. Add powdered nutmeg if wanted before putting straws into glass.

Don't sit down in your little corner after serving a customer and collapse as if you were tired. This has a bad effect, not only on customer, but on the drink as well. Stand up, be busy with a nice, clean towel or something pertaining to the fountain. Don't stand watching your customer while he is drinking.

Robert W. Scholl, in The Soda Fountain.

Adhere religiously to the price schedule in force in your community; such adherence can be depended upon to bring advances in the figures, while failure to keep the prices is sure to work declines, or worse.

EVANS & SONS
LIMITED

WE beg to call the attention of the trade to the following SPECIALTIES, which we guarantee with the greatest confidence, as they are of our own manufacture.

Evans'
Granular Effervescing Preparations

Evans'
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Evans'
Liquor Viburnum Compound

Evans'
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Peptonate Iron and Manganese

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Evans'
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Evans'
Wine and Creosote, &c., &c.

We will be pleased to send gratis a sample of any or each of the above on application, with prices by the lb. or winchester, or in larger quantities.

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

SOME NEW IDEAL LINES

Perfumed Amulets

A ten-cent specialty which has proved itself a seller. It is a delicately perfumed tablet in a pretty aluminum case to pin on clothing. Two dozen on display and single cards, $9.00 a gross.

Bath Tablets

An exquisite toilet article. Imparts a delightful fragrance and freshness to the bath. One dozen on handsome display card, $1.75 per dozen.

Sachet Vials

A twenty-five cent package of our finest Sachet, which saves the druggist much bother and waste. Mounted on artistic card to place on case or counter, $1.75 per doz.

From your Jobber or direct

Sovereign Mfg. Co.
LIMITED

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By

The Antikamnia Chemical Company

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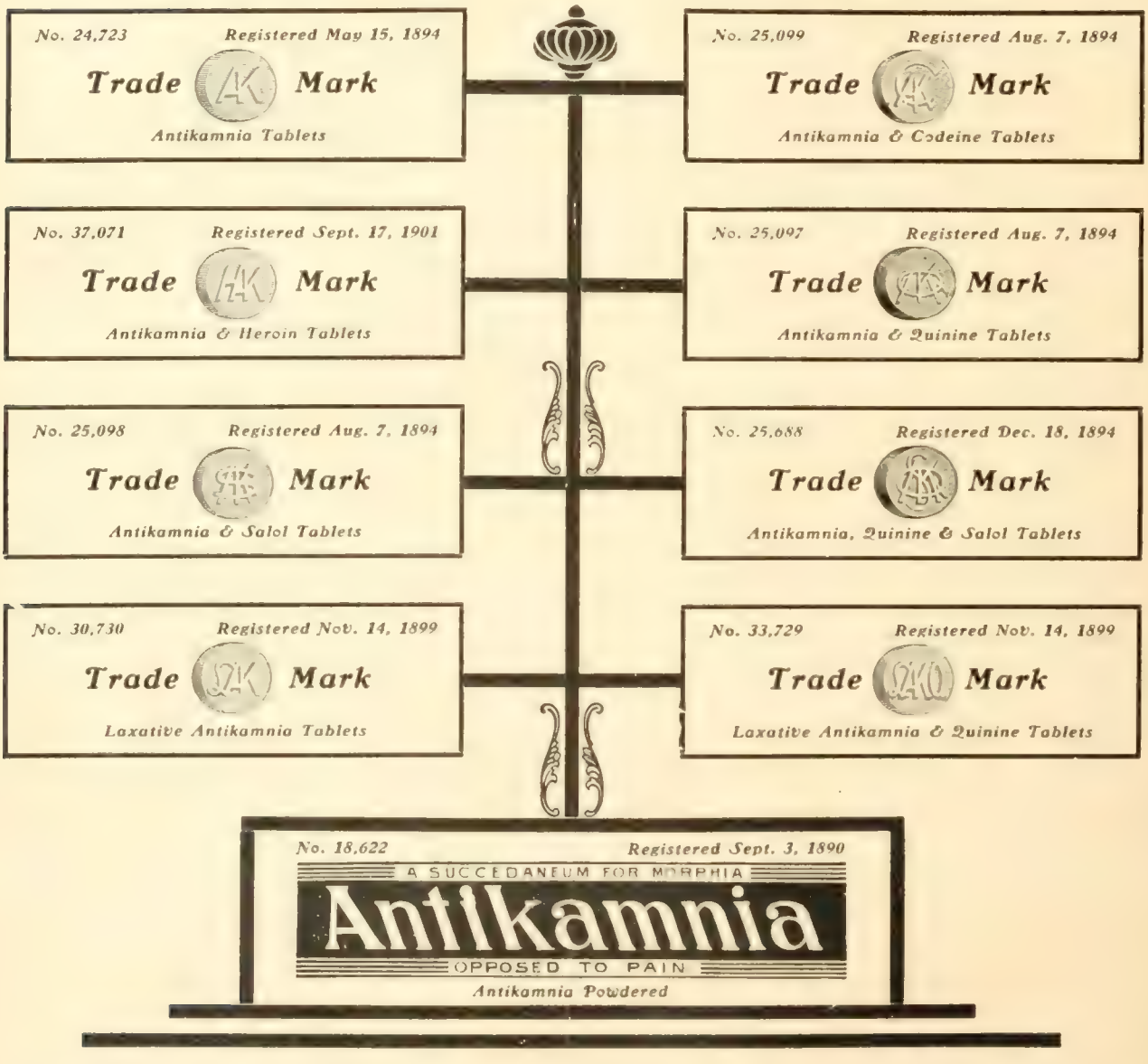

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Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Honest Druggists and Honest Drug Clerks will protect Honest Pharmacy by advising us promptly when fradulent Antikamnia Preparations are offered to them. All Antikamnia Preparations offered in bulk in any other than in our original, well-known cartoned packages, are fraudulent.

F. P. SCUDDER, President. ADOLPHE E. SMYLIE, Vice-President and Secretary. H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE CO.

Successor to

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The Natural and Only Genuine

CARLSBAD SALT

(**In Crystals or Powder**) is prepared from and contains all the constituents of the famous

"SPRUDEL SPRING" AT CARLSBAD

the water of which is largely prescribed in cases of CHRONIC GASTRIC CATARRH, HYPERÆMIA of the LIVER, GALL-STONES, DIABETES, RENAL CALCULI, GOUT, and DISEASES of the SPLEEN, etc.

The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** in *Powder* has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the most reliable.

To avoid imitation, see that the wrapper round each bottle bears the signature of the

Sole Agents---INGRAM & ROYLE, Limited

East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., LONDON, E.C.

Samples free to members of the Medical Profession on application.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited,
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Fletcher Mfg. Co.

440=442 Yonge Street 29=31 Hayter Street

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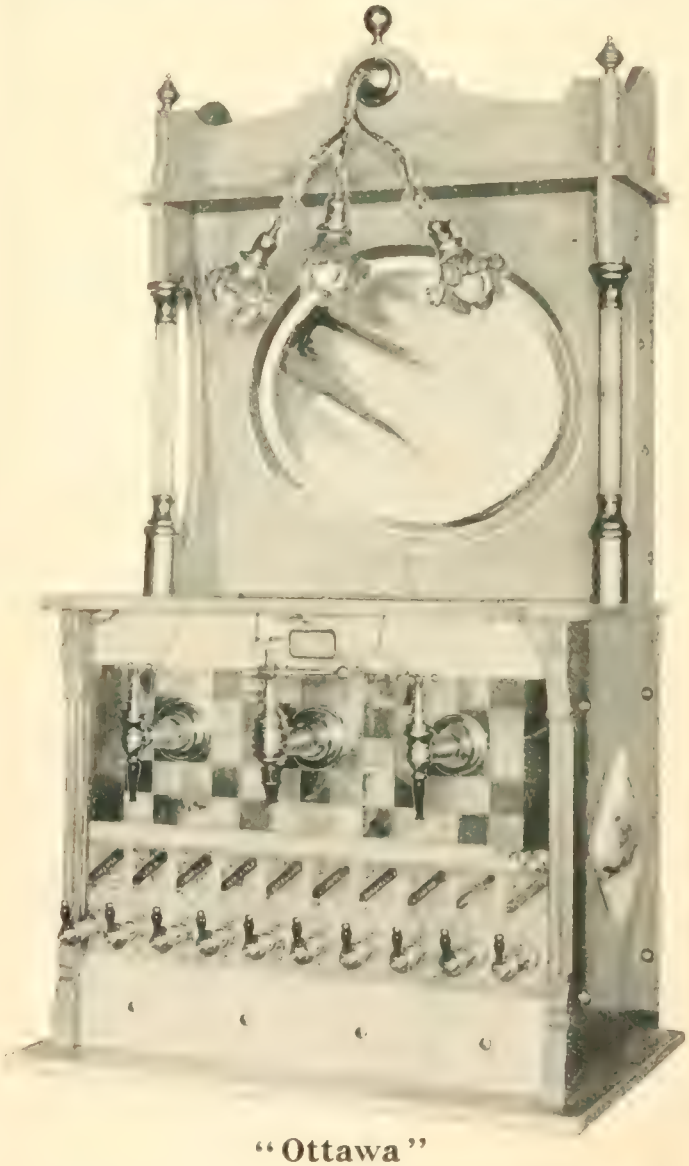
Write for our new Catalogue : : Terms Reasonable



"Ottawa"

Specially designed for dispensers having a limited space.

Manufacturers of

Onyx Marble

and Silver-plated

Soda Fountains

Steel Cylinders

Liquid Gas

Fruit Syrups

Carbonators

Suitable for Soda Fountain Trade.

Write for Prices

Before placing your order.

All the latest improvements are embodied in our Carbonators.

Sole manufacturers "Fletcher's"

Patent Julep Straws

MACNAB & ROBERTS, WINNIPEG

Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

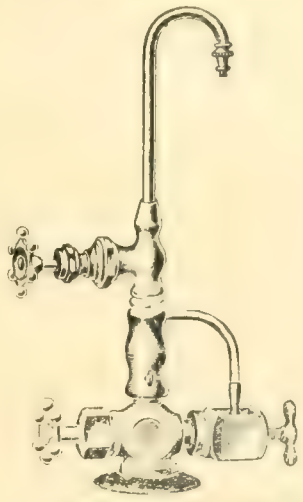
The Soda Fountain

It is only of recent years that the druggists of Canada have realized that the sale of soda water in the drug store could be made a profitable source of revenue, or at least have seen fit to adopt this line as a feature of their business, although in the United States it has been a "fixed fact" for a much longer period.

The gradual evolution of the soda fountain from the old-time "goose-neck" pipe to the magnificent constructions of marble or onyx which now constitute the majority of the fountains now in use, shows the tendency of the times in demanding elegance and display in order to secure patronage.

Although we are not amongst those who would urge, as is sometimes done, that the soda fountain should be made the most prominent and most striking feature in the drug store, for we believe in corresponding artistic make in fixtures, etc., yet the fountain should occupy a position of prominence and be so arranged as to convey to customers an inviting appearance, and as it were, a temptation to test the quality of the output from so elegant an exterior.

There are those who consider the



The Old-Fashioned "Goose Neck" Pipe

soda water business rather lowering to their dignity and as interfering with the general business of the store, but as in every other side line, we think it should be made ancillary and contributory to the general business of the store. It should also be borne in mind that it is not only the direct purchase at the soda fountain which should be taken into account, but the indirect amounts received from purchases made through an attractive display of goods in close proximity to the fountain.

Three essentials to the building up of a profitable soda water trade might be mentioned. First, endeavor to sell only "the best." Procure the best syrups available, let everything be scrupulously clean, and aim at having the best and coldest soda procurable in your locality. Second, advertise it largely, and by this we do not mean too extravagantly, but let every one know that you sell the best, the coolest and the truest flavor. Third, make the fountain and its surroundings as attractive as you can, if possible have fresh flowers always in sight, and the tumbler washer (at all times a great convenience) where customers can see that the glasses are sure of being thoroughly clean. Then with a display of toilet goods or per-

The Modern Soda Fountain

fumery placed conveniently where they cannot fail to be seen, and in many cases to be purchased, you will be sure to get the full returns that can be reasonably expected from the soda fountain.

FRUIT JUICES

The important thing that makes or mars your soda water trade is the quality of the fruit juices that form the flavors.

The real fruit juices are the only ones that give the true fruit flavor.

The real essence of fruit is the best to give your patrons to guarantee satisfaction and success.

Crushed fruits should be made only from the fresh, ripe article.

To make and serve the best soda you must have the purest of syrups, the freshest crushed fruits and the truest flavorings.

In former years it was the general custom to use nothing but essences and extracts for soda, but during the last ten years a change has taken place and nearly all first-class dispensers of soda are using pure fruit juices and so-called crushed or liquid fruits, both of which are made from selected fruits and sugar only. The fruit juices are pressed from pure fruit and pasteurized either with or without sugar, then bottled either in gallon jugs, quarts or bottles. The crushed or liquid fruits are made from selected fruits, either of domestic or foreign origin and pure cane sugar, very carefully prepared, and put up generally in half-gallon air-tight jars after being duly pasteurized. The natural flavor of the respective fruits is preserved without the addition of any chemicals whatever. Some few flavors, such as ginger, orange and lemon, cannot very well be produced from the fruits by crushing the fruit and pressing it, but by distillation.—Soda Fountain.

BE ORIGINAL

(By C. G. Buchanan.)

No matter how many drinks you may serve at the fountain try to have some of them which are distinctly your own, and which bear an air of proprietorship.

In order to do this it is not necessary that one originate an entire new formula—although he can do this if he so wishes and has the ability—but he can take some old standard flavor, improve it as much as he can, give it a name of his own, and then proceed to popularize it.

Chocolate is one of the easiest of flavors to do this with, partly because it is so popular and because it cannot so easily be made wrong or spoiled after making.

A red orange is easy to make and will sell, while "Blank's Mexican Vanilla" will taste better than just plain vanilla. A good peach called "Cling Peach," and said to be made from cling peaches, will be popular. "Blank's Florida Pineapple" may be the same as all others, but after a little advertising people will imagine that it tastes more like pineapples. Cherry is one of the best of flavors, yet it has never been very popular, and a little time spent in popularizing it will pay.

I know of a druggist who made a root beer which was no better than hundreds of other people's make, but he called it his own, and advertised it, and shoved it. He dispensed it right, that is by drawing 1½ ozs. of syrup into a 9-ounce glass, and filling with water charged to 180, drawn flat and stirred with a spoon, thereby putting it before a customer sparkling and delicious. No charging in founts and drawing something which resembled beaten soap suds for him. He started in by giving it away, and in a short time his trade on the article was enormous, but he kept on pushing it and before the end of the season was bottling it for family use. To-day, two years later, he runs a wagon every morning six days in the week delivering goods, and collecting empty bottles, while it keeps the delivery man busy all the afternoon filling up for next day. This in a town of 3,000.

I know another druggist who spent some time in perfecting his formula for orange phosphate. He made the syrup from fresh oranges, and in such a manner that it smelled of them, and tasted like them. It was always drawn flat with highly charged ice-cold water, and a thin slice of orange floated on top. The trade took to it from the first, and he pushed it to the extent that people will now walk a dozen squares to get it, and he has it placed in the leading stores in the surrounding towns to whom he sells large orders of the syrup.

These results, while not common, are not extraordinary, and can be achieved by anyone who will pay the price, and that price is work, enterprise and keeping at it.—The Spatula.

THE LEMON AT THE FOUNTAIN

The discovery by Dr. Ferguson, of London, Eng., that the juice of the lemon is a germicide of great value, especially in the treatment of and as a preventative for typhoid fever will greatly increase its use as a beverage. The juice of the lemon is now known to be effectual in destroying the germs of such diseases as cholera and typhoid, which find an entrance to the human system through the stomach and intestinal canals. This discovery comes as a great surprise to the medical profession and others, but the great wonder lies in the fact that it was not long since discovered, since it might reasonably have been anticipated from facts already known regarding the treatment of these diseases since the use of lemon and lime juice in tropical countries amounts almost to an instinct, and its curative effects have long been recognized by the medical profession.

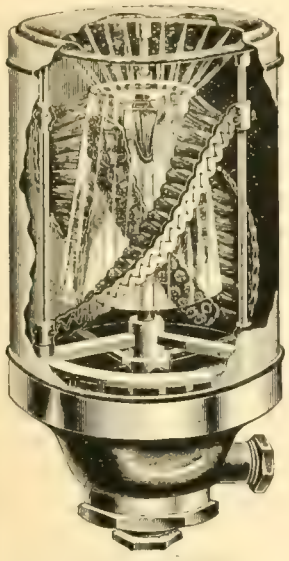
The Chicago health department, according to the Chicago Tribune, has been conducting experiments along these lines with the purpose of being able to inform the public on these matters. At the present it is stated that one teaspoonful of lemon juice to half a glass of water is sufficient to destroy all germs of typhoid as effectually as ever it could be done by distillation. Just how little of the acid may be used and produce the desired result is not yet known.

"Typhoid germs," says Dr. Ferguson, "must be taken into the stomach in order to cause typhoid fever;" and so if people would only use a small quantity of lemon juice in their drinking water the danger would be overcome. It is now believed that other fruit acids will prove to be germicidal in their effects, and these facts we are led to believe will make soda fountain beverages even more popular in the future than they have been in the past since it is now a known fact that the acid drinks are free from the germs of disease. This is specially true of drinks that contain lemon juice, which will become more popular than ever, especially in those communities where typhoid fever, etc., are wont to be prevalent.

The lemon has ever played an important part in the making of soda

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

The Lightning Tumbler Washer



PAT'D NOV. 20, 1894.

The only machine in the world with two sets of rapidly revolving brushes. Washes the inside and outside of a glass the same instant.

Ice Cream Soda Glass washed perfectly and better than by hand in ten seconds.

For Prices and Catalogues write to

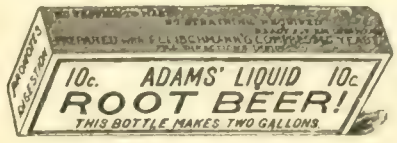
WHITEMAN MFG. CO.

CANTON, OHIO.

SEASON 1903

Adams' Root and Ginger Beer

10 cts Bottle makes 2 Imp Gall.



25 cts Bottle makes 5 Imp. Gall.

FOR SODA FOUNTAIN USE:

FRENCH CAVE & CO'S ORIGINAL

CRUSHED VIOLET

1 lb. Bottle makes 2-4 Gallons Syrup.

TANGERETTE has the full flavor of the delicious Tangerine Orange, combined with other ingredients. 1 lb. Bottle makes 8 Gallons Syrup.

TRY OUR—

CHOCOLATE (Our own)—Cream Drops. Cream Bar Burnt Almonds and Walnuts, Wafer Lozenges, Ginger, Boiled Goods.

HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes.

RENTZ' Salted Peanuts, F. C. & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide, Chapireau's Cachets, etc., etc.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

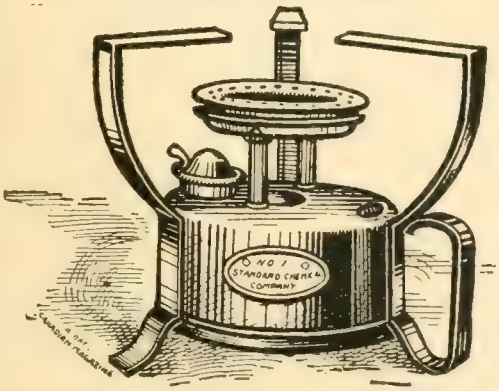
58 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL ALCOHOL STOVE

(Made in two sizes)

No. 1—$4.00 per dozen
No. 2—$6.00 per dozen

No. 1 RETAILS 50 CENTS



No 2 RETAILS 75 CENTS

THE BEST STOVE ON THE MARKET

Converts the alcohol into gas and burns with a strong blue flame.

Consumes Wood Alcohol

Over 10,000 sold last year

Economical — Handy — Odorless — Powerful

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED

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The Celebrated Metal Furniture For Stores

Made by

ANDREWS & CO.
CHICAGO

Can be Supplied by

Stools
Tables
Chairs

FLETCHER MFG. CO.

Manufacturers of

Onyx, Marble and Silver-Plated

FOUNTAINS

TORONTO

"TRUE FRUIT" TRADE MARK REGISTERED

J. Hungerford Smith Co. LIMITED

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

1903 PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

25 HUGE STREET TORONTO

"True Fruit"

Syrups and Crushed Fruits

EXCEL IN PURITY,
FLAVOR AND STRENGTH

We now have a factory at the Bahama Islands, which enables us to put up Pine-apples where they are raised, giving us a fruit which is ripened in a natural way, greatly improving flavor.

A liberal supply of Handsome Lithographed advertising matter sent with first orders to all customers

Our factory is the most complete and extensive plant for manufacturing Fruit Syrup in this country, and the materials we use are the best money can buy. This accounts for the high grade of goods we turn out.

fountain beverages and for the reasons mentioned is very likely to become more important than ever during the coming season.

A dash or two of lemon juice adds much to many plain and fancy drinks. For this purpose a supply, previously expressed and kept in a spirit bottle, should be on hand, and owing to the fact that lemon juice spoils very easily, it is necessary that only enough be expressed to supply the demands of the day. Throw away any that may be left over each morning and express a fresh supply for the day's use.

LEMON SYRUP

Since it is the lemon juice that acts as a germicide, it will be readily understood that for a lemon soda to be a healthful beverage the syrup must be made from the fresh fruit, as a syrup from either oils or tinctures will not act as a germicide.

WHITE'S TRUE LEMON SYRUP

Select from 8 to 12 fine juicy lemons according to size, I generally find that 12 is none too many, though a good syrup may be made from less. Grate six of them, taking care only to grate the yellow part of the rind, and place the gratings in a good sized mortar. Pour a half ounce of alcohol upon the gratings and rub for a few minutes to cut the oil. To this add four ounces of sugar and rub thoroughly with pestle so that the sugar may absorb the oil. If needed, more sugar may be added. Over this pour the juice of the lemons, to which has been previously added 1 ounce of a solution of citric acid. Let stand from 12 to 24 hours and strain through a cheese cloth and add to one gallon of simple syrup made from cane sugar.

LEMON SODA

This is the simplest form in which this refreshing and healthful beverage can be dispensed. Use one and a half to two ounces of syrup to a twelve ounce glass, serve solid without foam, your customers will appreciate the appearance of liberality, and if you are carbonating your own water, as you should be, the cost is almost nothing. Mix by pouring and never serve with cream except upon request; once in a while some one desires such a combination.

LEMON PHOSPHATE

Of all lemon beverages this still ranks as first in importance, and simple as seems its composition there are many dispensers who fail to [illegible] the principle of dispensing correctly. The most important point is not to have the drink sweet. One ounce of syrup is sufficient for an 8 ounce glass. A lemon phosphate being acid in itself does not require as much phosphate as other flavors.

THE LEMONADES

The name applies to that large class of drinks of which the lemon is the base, and they are unsurpassed by any of the more modern drinks in their power to quench the burning thirst. Of all the fancy soda fountain beverages none admit of so many varieties or of such universal popularity, and now add the known germicidal properties and there promises to be a demand for lemonades this year never before known in the history of the soda fountain business.

FANCY LEMONADES

These are made in the same manner as the soda lemonade, except that they are sweetened with various fruit flavors. For example, a Pineapple Lemonade is a very fine drink; use 1½ ounces of pineapple syrup or crushed pineapple if you have it; the juice of one lemon; fill half full of fine ice; fill with soda and mix with a spoon; decorate with a slice of pineapple, lemon or other fruit. The better ones are Strawberry, Raspberry, Grape, Claret, Orange, Wild Cherry, Cherry, etc.

SELTZER AND LEMON

The knowledge that lemon juice is a germicide is likely to make this drink more popular than ever. It is made by adding the juice of one half a lemon to a glass of seltzer or carbonated water, the latter being the more common.

OLD-FASHIONED OR PLAIN LEMONADE

To make a plain, old-time lemonade seems an easy task, but I have known men to walk by a dozen fountains to secure a good one properly prepared. The important thing is to correctly sweeten a lemonade, and for the purpose of accuracy, simple syrup will be found preferable to sugar. There is a difference in people's taste in sweetening of drinks, but the majority do not like a drink too sweet; I aim to please the majority, believing it easier to make a drink sweeter if so desired than not so sweet. In a 12 ounce glass draw 1 ounce of [illegible] a box:—fill the glass half full of fine, shaved ice—fill with pure, clear water, throw a slice of lemon on top and serve with straws.

THE PRICE OF A LEMONADE

I presume most of my readers [illegible] cents for a glass of lemonade, if not, you ought to, for you can't serve a good one for less, and it is certain that you can't afford to sell a poor one at any price, as everyone knows a good lemonade when they drink it, even when you can fool them on other drinks.

THE SODA LEMONADE

The soda lemonade is made much the same as the plain lemonade, save that it can not be shaken, owing to the carbonated water, but must of a necessity be mixed with a spoon. Owing to sugar causing a drink to foam, when added to a carbonated drink, simple syrup should always be used to sweeten all lemonades made from any carbonated water.

MINERAL WATER LEMONADES

These are made after the manner of the soda or plain lemonade, depending upon whether the water be carbonated or plain. The principal carbonated waters called for in this connection will be Vichy, Appollinaris, Seltzer, Geyser, Carlsbad, Congress, Kissengen, etc.; of the plain, Poland, Lithia and Iron water are the principal.

EGG LEMONADE

Egg drinks are growing more popular every year, and this year it is safe to say that in many sections the egg lemonade is likely to take the lead, and there is no more pleasing egg drink than the egg lemonade when properly made. Care must be taken to so blend the drink that the raw egg taste is completely lost. Essential to this end is a strictly fresh egg, use nothing but the best, you will find that it pays you every time because to get a bad egg into a drink may cost you a customer, and even to break one at the fountain may cause trouble unless caution is used.

To prepare an egg drink properly, perfect familiarity with one's utensils is necessary, and plenty of practice, as an egg drink must be made quickly, rapidly and correctly, else it will have a flat taste, a thing undesirable in an egg drink. For this reason an

egg lemonade should always be made from carbonated, and not from plain water.

PREPARING AN EGG LEMONADE

Draw 1 to 1½ ounces of simple syrup into a glass (12 ounce the most convenient size). Take the egg in the right hand, and with a quick motion break the shell over the edge of the glass, then with both hands separate the shell, allowing the egg to drop into the syrup. Should it happen that the yolk is broken do not use the egg even if you know it to be a good one, because your customer might think you were palming a poor one off on him. The art of breaking an egg with one hand is a good one to practise, as it facilitates your work and gives the impression that you are familiar with it. To do this nicely the hand should be a little moist. Hold the egg in the right hand between the fore-finger and second finger with the thumb on top. Strike the egg once sharply on the glass to crack, then holding it over the glass press down with the thumb slightly and the egg drops out, the shell remaining in the hand. The glass may either be held in the left hand or stand upon the counter. In preparing two egg lemonades a neat trick is to break an egg in each hand in two glasses placed upon the counter. These easy and attractive motions are acquired by practice.

But to proceed with our egg lemonade; after the syrup and egg are in the glass, squeeze in juice of a lemon and add two or three teaspoonfuls of fine shaved ice. The ice answers for two purposes; one to thoroughly break and beat the egg and the other to make the drink real cold, and to obtain the best results possible the drink must be as cold as you can make it, because heat in the syrup, etc., would have a tendency to drive the gas from the water, thus making the drink flat. Now strain from the glass into the shaker, using a julep strainer, thus removing the superfluous ice and particles of the egg which have not become thoroughly beaten.

With the coarse stream draw into the shaker containing the egg, etc., enough carbonated water to nearly fill the glass; draw as quickly as possible and with the fine stream mix the whole thoroughly. Take a clean glass and throw the drink from shaker to glass and glass to shaker, then pour from shaker into the glass holding the shaker about six inches from the top of the glass to give the drink a fine creamy appearance. Sprinkle a little nutmeg on the drink if desired and place before the customer, putting the straws within easy reach, and you have a drink good enough for any one to drink.—Spatula.

FOUNTAIN BEVERAGES

We present for the benefit of our readers a collection of formulas which we have selected from various sources. Many of which, we believe, will be found quite new and some at least, we hope, useful for dispensers of soda water, etc.

For these formulas we are indebted to some of our exchanges, principally The Soda Fountain (Chicago), Merck's Report (New York), The Midland Druggist (Columbus), Meyers Bros. Druggist (St. Louis), as well as to several of our subscribers.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

A new Sundae from New York:

Ice cream	4 ounces.
Chocolate syrup	½ ounce.
Raspberry crushed fruit	½ ounce.
Whipped cream	3 ounces.
Brandied cherry	2
Ess. of rose	4 dashes

Place ice cream in glass and add chocolate syrup, add one-half whipped cream and two dashes of Ess. of Rose. Add raspberry fruit and then balance of whipped cream and dashes of rose essence and top with cherries. Each of the separate portions will appear as a separate layer in glass. This sundae should be served in a tall, narrow, 10-oz., thin glass and dispenser in serving should insert long spoon to bottom of glass just once and draw slowly towards top, so as to intermix portions in one place only. This is done for appearance only.

CARAMEL NUT-SUNDAE

A caramel nut sauce is made of extra heavy caramel syrup. Mix equal parts of slightly roasted nuts, pecans, English walnuts, black walnuts, pignolia and pistachio nuts. Keep your caramel nut sauce in bowl and serve as a sundae.

FRUITADE

Two teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, glass one-third full cracked ice, add the juice of one-half lemon, one-half orange, two fresh strawberries, a slice candied pineapple and cherry, fill glass nearly full of filtered water and shake well, add shaved ice after transferring to twelve-ounce glass and sprig fresh mint. Serve with straws.

CHOP SUEY

Take a half pound of figs, chop them into small pieces; half pound dates, seed them (but do not chop them); one pound English walnuts chopped, and one pint of preserved tomatoes (the tomatoes can be left out); add syrup to make two quarts, color dark red. Then fill high ball glass, or sundae glass two-thirds full ice cream, put on a large ladle of chop suey, a little whipped cream, and cherry on top; serve on saucer with fern leaf.

Have a sign painted with a little Chinaman on it and put it in the window.

LEMON ICE CREAM

Rub off the yellow outside rind of four lemons on hard lumps of sugar, four quarts of cream, two pounds of sugar, including the lump sugar, with the essential oil imbedded, four egg whites. Mix well together, put it in a lined kettle and place on the fire, constantly stirring until the cream has reached the boiling point, but not allowing it to boil. Then take it off, immediately strain it through a sieve and let cool. When it has become cool, pour into freezer; when nearly done add the juice of the lemons. Observe that while the zest of the yellow rind is to be worked into the batch at the outset, yet the juice is not to be added until the cream is nearly frozen. The reason is that if the lemon juice is added before the mixture is frozen it is apt to curdle the cream.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM

Sweet cream	2 quarts.
Sweet milk	3 quarts
Powdered chocolate	1 pound.
Table salt	1 teaspoonful.
Eggs, whipped	4
Extract vanilla	1 ounce.
Sugar (or starch) .	5 pounds.

Dissolve the powdered chocolate in one pint hot milk and when a smooth paste add to balance of ingredients, and let stand in freezer well iced (no salt) until ice cold, then salt ice and freeze.

N. B.—Three ounces French gelatine may be substituted for the eggs.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM

Twelve ounces of unsweetened chocolate (chocolate liquor), three pounds

Lime Juice!!!

Purest **West Indies** direct from the Refinery. (Established 1824.) 5 dozen quarts in a barrel, **$3.00 per dozen, net,** cash with order, delivered any Railway Station in Ontario or Quebec

ALFRED BOYD,

Cable Address "ALFRED, TORONTO."
Western Union Telegraphic Code
(Universal Edition, 1900.)

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—MANUFACTURED BY—

The Gilpin = Moffatt Co.

TORONTO

Send for Samples and Price List.

We supply all kinds of Medals, Tokens, Due Bills, Advertising Coins, Bread Checks, Milk Tickets, Soda Water Checks, etc.

Made in Aluminum and Brass with Raised Lettering on both sides.

PRICE LIST

No. 10 Size.		No. 25 Size.	
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A new novelty for advertisers and mail order men. Shows bones of fingers, lead in a pencil. Made in four regular sizes 2½ x 4 in. and larger. Our No. 4 has Blotter Back with Ad. on front. We sell X-Ray Cards blank or with your advertisement printed on one or both sides. This card is one of the newest and most effective Advertising Novelties ever devised, and makes a decided hit wherever shown. Send 10c. for samples and postage, and you will receive an X-Ray Card and several of our up-to-date Ideas and Samples and Price List.

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OF GALT, ONTARIO, CAN.

P.S.—Particular attention is called to our Due Bill Checks and Advertising Coins. Send for Samples and particulars. We will make or supply and quote prices on any new advertising wanted. We will pay for good suggestions or new ideas liberally—send them along.

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By Appointment Purveyors to His Excellency The Governor-General.

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make an ideal side-line for a druggist —especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

—You need them for the tourist trade.

The Harry Webb Co., Limited

TORONTO

Webb's

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

THIS CANADIAN REFINED LIME JUICE is the equal of any imported, and costs less.

CLEAR, STRONG & BRIGHT

Attractively packaged. It sells rapidly, and pays a good margin to the dealers.

SIMSON BROS. COMPANY, Limited

Wholesale Druggists

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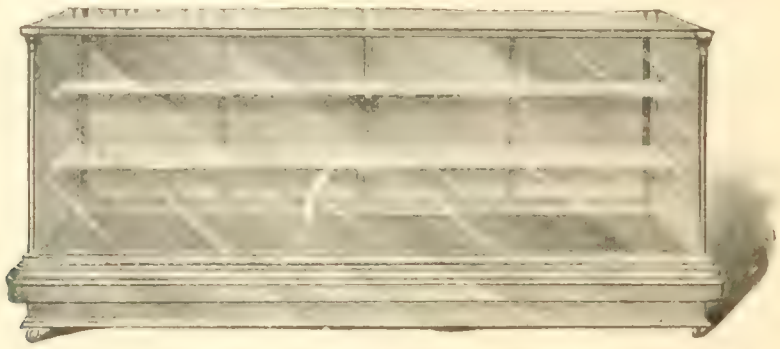
"Goods well bought are half sold"—
Goods well displayed 9-10ths sold.



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IN order to reach the highest, best and most money-making standpoint, it is requisite that you should display your ware in the "DOMINION" CO's cases.

Concerning our make of goods GENERALLY, the name "Dominion" stands for the HIGHEST standard of excellence, which is WELL KNOWN by thousands of the most critical business people of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Our productions are the finest that expert display case makers can possibly turn out, and are at the head of the list in the Canadian Market to day. Our patent "CORONATION" floor case is without a rival in ANY market, it being a marvellous piece of show case manufacture, as it is the most exquisite, attractive artistic and durable case made, and is a wonderful money maker. ALL GLASS top, smooth and level. NO WOOD to catch dust easiest case top in the world to keep clean and free from dust. A first-class photograph cannot do this case justice; to see one means to go wild with delight over it.

We are also manufacturers of high-grade Bank, Office, Store and Interior Fittings GENERALLY. Show cases of every conceivable description. Mirrors and Frames. Bent and Bevelled Glass. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and particulars.

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As manufactured by us for the past 35 years, and acknowledged
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Thoroughly reliable, gives a handsome profit, sells readily.

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HAMILTON, ONTARIO

of powdered sugar, five quarts of sweet cream, a small piece of whole cinnamon. Melt chocolate over a slow fire, gradually add a little sugar and cream, also the cinnamon, have it quite thin and fully dissolved, then stir it into the cream, add a good flavoring of vanilla, strain into a can and freeze in the usual manner.

ORANGE ICE CREAM

This is made in the same manner as the foregoing: To four quarts of cream two good sized oranges and one lemon are required, with an addition of two pounds of sugar, securing the orange flavor by rubbing off the rind on lump sugar. In default of any such hard sugar you may grate off the same yellow skin on a grater. Be careful not to rub off the white pith beneath the surface. Using sugar you will have the essential oil embedded in it producing a flavor in all its purity and strength, and this mixed in turn with the juice you will have a rich flavor for either confection, beverage or cream.

BANANA ICE CREAM

Five quarts of cream, two pounds four ounces of powdered sugar, from six to eight good sized bananas. Mix sugar and cream together, strain and pour into freezer to freeze. Mash up the bananas with a little simple syrup or some XXXX sugar and pass them through a sieve. When the batch is well beaten add the bananas, then keep on turning until done.

PEACH ICE CREAM

Two quarts of cream, one pound of sugar, enough good, ripe peaches mashed through a sieve to make one pint of juice, mixed with a little syrup or fine sugar. This all stirred together and frozen at once. All fruits which contain acid, being of a tart nature cannot be left standing after being incorporated with the cream, therefore, it is advisable to add the juice when the batch is nearly frozen. A little pink coloring is preferred by some ice cream makers, this, of course, is only a matter of taste.

STRAWBERRY CREAM

Four quarts of cream, two pounds and a half of powdered sugar, enough ripe strawberries passed through a sieve to make one quart of juice, mix all together, add a little color if needed, although fresh berries need little coloring. Strain and freeze at once. When mixed together it should not be left standing as the juice will tend to curdle the cream.

FROSTED CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM SODA

Put the proper amount of chocolate syrup into the glass. Then run in enough carbonated water to half-fill the glass. Next put in a lump of vanilla ice cream the size of an egg. Then draw on the fine stream of carbonated water, and top off the whole with a tall, foaming billow of whipped cream.

CREAM PUFF

The prettiest soda ever served of the many ways of serving a soda under the above name the following seems the best. One half ounce of ice cream beat up with one ounce of orange syrup; then fill the glass by using strong fine stream. An ounce of ice cream is then cut in around the top of glass by using a silver tablespoon. This piles the thick creamy soda up in centre, which is then striped round and round with a cherry.

FRUIT CHOCOLATE

Make syrup as follows:

Strawberry syrup	10 ozs.
Vanilla syrup	10 ozs.
Raspberry syrup	8 ozs.
Chocolate syrup	4 ozs.

In serving, draw two fluid ounces of this syrup into a 12-ounce glass, add one or two fluid ounces of cream, nearly fill the glass with the coarse stream of carbonated water, then top off with the fine stream.

CRUSHED STRAWBERRY

Select ripe strawberries, stemmed and washed, 1 quart; powdered sugar, 1½ pounds. Put in a glass bowl and stir well together. If the fruit is fully ripe, a heavy syrup will soon form on which the berries will float. In ladling out, dip the ladle into this syrup and draw up through the fruit. Half an ounce to an ounce of this syrup as a "topping" to ice cream soda is sufficient.

PING PONG SODA

Make an emulsion of 1 ounce of cocoanut oil in 3 ounces of mucilage of acacia; add gradually 3 pints of heavy foam syrup and 1 pint of chocolate syrup. (Heavy foam syrup for the above is made as follows: Dissolve 1 gallon of water and 1 ounce of gelatin and 12 pounds of sugar.) This drink should be very cold and should contain a generous quantity of ice cream.

[illegible]

Mixing glass, two ounces plain, [illegible] egg, whip with a spoon until it is well whipped, add one and one-half ounces chocolate syrup, transfer into shaker and add soda from both streams; then pour from shaker to twelve-ounce glass and serve without straws.

WILLIS WOOD

First a ten-ounce glass full of crushed ice and four sprigs of fresh mint; then with a mallet bruise the mint until the pungent juice mingles with the ice. Next add blood orange syrup and fill with soda. The finishing touches—sprig of mint, slice of pineapple and maraschino cherry.

LUNAR LILLY

Take two mixing glasses, break an egg, putting the yolk in one glass, the white in the other; into the glass with the yolk add one ounce cherry syrup and some cracked ice, shake, add small quantity soda and strain into a twelve ounce glass. Into the other mixing glass add one ounce plain sweet cream and beat with bar spoon until well whipped, add one-half ounce lemon syrup, then transfer it into shaker and add soda from fine stream only and float on top of the one containing the yolk and cherry. Serve with two straws.

CHOCOLATE ICE

One gallon chocolate syrup, two gallons water; dissolve in water two ounces of gelatine (when making it by hand; when using a motor do not use any gelatine).

Serve in high ball glass with a little whipped cream and a cherry on the top. You will be surprised what a fine combination this is, and a dandy seller.

COLD COCA

(A thirst quencher.) Serve same as phosphate with shaved ice. Use eight-ounce tumbler. To make one gallon Cold Coca Syrup: Lemon syrup, sixteen ounces; plain syrup, Q.S., one gallon; coca wine, eight ounces; citric acid (sol.), one-half ounce.

CATAWBA COBBLER

Fill twelve-ounce glass one-third full of fine ice, one ounce lemon syrup, one ounce grape juice, fill glass solid soda, serve with straws; top with slice of orange.

CLARET KLONDIKE

Fill sherbet glass with fine shaved

ice, pour over the ice one ounce claret syrup and garnish with a slice of lemon. Serve with spoon.

KOPJE DEFENDER

Ginger syrup .... 4 drs.
Lemon syrup .... 4 drs.
Lemon juice .... 1 dr.
Aromatic tincture ... .20 dps.

Carbonated water, coarse stream enough to fill two-thirds of a 12-ounce glass.

Add a teaspoonful of powdered sugar and stir with a spoon.

CRUSHED PINEAPPLE

Select pineapples, fully ripe, 1 pound; powdered sugar, 1 pound. Pare the fruit and slice it crosswise one-quarter inch thick. Cut the slices in cubes, avoiding the core. Put these in a glass bowl, add the sugar and stir well together. Use with ice cream soda.

RAPID TRANSIT

Tea syrup .... 1 pt.
Vanilla syrup .... 8 ozs.
Solution acid phosphate .... ½ oz.
Foam extract .... ½ oz.
Simple syrup .... 3 pts.
Color with caramel.

CONSTITUTION BREEZES

Shaved ice .... ½ glassful.
Sol. acid phosphate . 1 dr.
Comp. tr. cardamom ½ dr.
Vanilla syrup ... . 1½ ozs.
Plain soda .... 8 ozs.
Stir, strain and serve with straws.

GINGER PUFF

Ginger syrup .... 1 oz.
Lemon syrup .... ½ oz.
Cream syrup ..... ½ oz.
Whipped cream .... 1 spoonful

Half-fill a 12-ounce glass with carbonated water, using coarse and fine streams, and then fill with ginger ale on draught.

MINT AND MILK

Mint syrup .... 1½ ozs.
Angostura bitters ..... ½ dr.
Milk .... 3 ozs.

Carbonated water (coarse stream) enough to fill eight-ounce glass. Serve "solid."

WILD STRAWBERRY

Strawberry syrup .... 16 ozs.
Almond essence .... 2 drs.
Cherry juice .... 8 ozs.
Diluted phosphoric acid .. 1 oz.
Syrup, enough to make . 32 ozs.

TO MAKE PERFECT COFFEE

Six ounces pulverized Mocha and Java coffee. One gallon boiling water (French drip process). Serve good cream with above.

HOT LEMONADE

This is made just the same as a cold lemonade, only use the juice of one lemon in a 10-ounce mug or cup.

CHERRY MALT TONIC

Malt extract .... 8 ozs.
Tincture celery seed ... . 2 drs.
Orange syrup .... 4 ozs.
Comp. tincture gentian .... 1 dr.
Lemon syrup, to make .... 2 pts.

Mix and serve one ounce in an 8-ounce mineral glass, with or without phosphate.

MAPLE SYRUP

One-half gallon maple syrup, one-half gallon simple syrup, one ounce citric acid and keep in cool place.

STRAWBERRY SYRUP

One quart concentrated strawberry three quarts simple syrup, one ounce citric acid and red coloring.

GRAPE SYRUP

One quart concentrated grape, three quarts simple syrup and two ounces citric acid.

VANILLA SYRUP

One ounce vanilla extract, one-half ounce Jamaica rum, use sugar coloring, add enough simple syrup to make one gallon.

FESTIVAL SANGAREE

Rose syrup .... ½ ounce.
Lemon juice .... ½ ounce.
Pineapple syrup .... 1 ounce.
Angostura bitters ... ... 1 dash.
Shaved ice, small quantity.

Fill with soda, tip with slice of orange and a cherry, serve with spoon and straws.

WILD CHERRY SYRUP

Fifteen drops oil of bitter almonds in two ounces alcohol to cut the oil; add eight ounces citric acid, sugar coloring and red coloring to get the proper color, add simple syrup enough to make one gallon.

EGG FLIP

Break one egg in mixing glass, add two ounces vanilla syrup, three ounces plain cream, shake well with ice and serve in bell glass.

This is the most simple and the best way and will always be liked by your customers.

MALT PHOSPHATE SYRU

Malt extract, twelve ounces; vanilla syrup, one pint; almond syrup, sufficient to make two pints; citric acid (sol.), one-half ounce. Serve in eight-ounce glass.

CONEY FIZZ

Orange syrup .... 1 ounce.
Strawberry syrup ..... 1 ounce.
Juice of half a lemon.
¼ glass cracked ice.

Shake well, add coarse stream, fill glass, decorate with fruit.

CHERRY BOUNCE

Cherry syrup, one and one-half ounces, one egg; one-third glass cracked ice; brandy, one teaspoonful. Shake and add small stream soda. Serve like egg phosphate.

EGG PHOSPHATE

Break one egg in mixing glass, add one and one-half ounces orange syrup, one and one-half ounces lemon syrup, phosphate to your customers' taste, shaved ice, shake well, use fine stream and serve in bell glass.

RASPBERRY SYRUP

One quart concentrated raspberry, three quarts simple syrup, one ounce citric acid and coloring.

GOODNER'S EGG PHOSPHATE

Mixing glass half full cracked ice, one ounce lemon syrup, one ounce orange syrup, several shakes acid phosphate solution (50 per cent.), two shakes port wine, one-half ounce plain sweet cream, one egg, shake thoroughly, add soda from both streams, pour three times and top with nutmeg then stir nutmeg in with spoon—no straws.

HOT CHOCOLATE

Soluble powdered extract chocolate, about 1 teaspoonful.

Hot water, sufficient quantity to dissolve.

Stir well; then add loaf sugar, 4 cubes.

Prepared milk, 1 dessertspoonful.
Hot water, sufficient to fill cup.
Whipped cream, 1 tablespoonful.

TURKISH SHERBET

Crushed peach .... ½ oz.
Nectar syrup .... ½ oz.
Orange syrup .... ½ oz.
Acid phosphate ..... 4 or 5 dashes.

Fill mixture glass with shaved ice, stir in above and serve in tall punch glasses, with spoon and straws, garnish with pineapple, orange and cherry. You will find this a winner.

COFFEE FRAPPE

Two ounces coffee syrup, three

Soda Water and Ice Cream Flavoring Extracts

We have been particularly successful in producing a very fine Extract of Vanilla, which is unusually popular with the trade, and in consequence the demand is very great—but we are not loath to increase it. The price also is right. Try a winchester. Same remarks apply to Extract Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, Banana, etc.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

THE HENSEL Syrup Percolator

AN ECONOMICAL AND LABOR-SAVING APPARATUS FOR MAKING SIMPLE SYRUP OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY BY THE PROCESS OF COLD PERCOLATION.

PRICES NET

15-gallon Receiver, - -	$ 8.00 f.o.b. Denver
30-gallon Receiver, - -	15.00 f.o.b. Denver
50-gallon Receiver, - -	25.00 f.o.b. Denver

Ornamented and Japanned Tins Extra.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Syrup Percolator will be delivered to any common freight point in the United States for an additional charge of $2.00 over above prices.

TESTIMONIALS

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., April 19, 1901.

MR. SAMUEL T. HENSEL, Denver, Colo.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 17th inst. at hand. Am glad to hear that you intend to put your Syrup Percolator on the market. I take great pleasure in attesting to the merits of the apparatus, my experience with it having been in every way satisfactory. Wishing you success in introducing it, I remain,

Yours very truly, C. H. ARTHUR.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 9, 1901.

SAMUEL T. HENSEL, Denver, Colo.

DEAR SIR: Regarding your Pe co'ator will say it's a wonderfully "good thing." Would not part with it for its weight in gold if I could not replace it. You should have no trouble in placing one with every man who owns a soda fountain. "It's right," in fact, perfection, and does everything you claim.

Very truly, RIGGS' PHARMACY
J. E. RIGGS, Prop.

...HERE IS Where You Save Money

DENVER, COLO., January, 5, 1903.

CAMPBELL & SON, Lonaconing, Md.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor under date of Dec. 31, 1902, and in response herewith enclose descriptive circular of my apparatus, together with the following figures, which will show the advantages to be gained by its use, as compared with syrup purchased in the market.

A Perfect Simple Syrup should have a specific gravity or density of from 1.320 to 1.330, that is to say, it should contain 66.5% of its weight of sugar content.

At the ordinary temperature and atmospheric pressure a gallon of water weighs

$$\frac{58.372}{7,000} = 8.34 \text{ pounds}$$

$$8.34 \times \frac{1.320}{1,000} = 11.00880 \text{ pounds}$$

Weight of a gallon of syrup.

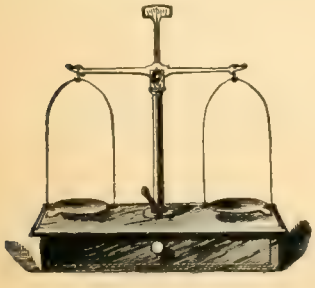
66.5 per cent of which is sugar, therefore a gallon of syrup will contain $66.5 \times 11.00880 = 7.3$ pounds of sugar. A barrel of syrup contains 50 gallons: the sugar content of a barrel is, therefore, $50 \times 7.3 = 365$ pounds. Sugar costs $4.85 per cwt. A barrel of syrup of the maximum degree of concentration will cost $365 \times \$4.85 = \$17.70$.

A barrel of rock candy syrup costs f.o.b. Denver, - - - -	$32.50
A barrel of syrup made by the Hensel Percolator costs - - -	17.70
A net gain to the druggist on a barrel of - - - -	$14.80

The syrup being of maximum density, will bear a reduction of 10% to 15% which is an additional gain, and should be so reduced, except in cases where pur fruit juices or crushed fruits are used, or where **Maximum Density and Purity of Sugar Content are Absolutely Essential.**

Yours very truly, SAMUEL T. HENSEL.

SAMUEL T. HENSEL, Chemist and Druggist, 801 East Colfax Ave., DENVER, COLO.



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Wind and Pains in the Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver,
and Female Ailments

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All orders for Canada must be passed through the Sole Agents, Messrs. Evans and Sons, Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

Prepared only by the Proprietor

THOMAS BEECHAM, - St. Helens, England

ounces plain cream, large teaspoon ice cream; shake well with ice; use fine stream and serve in bell glass.

MAGNESIAN ORGEAT POWDER

Fine sugar .... 1 lb.
Carbonated magnesia ..... 3 ozs.
Citric acid .... 1 oz.
Oil bitter almonds .... 3 dps.
Vanilla flavoring .... q. s.

Throughly amalgamate the dry ingredients. Rub in the oil of almonds and sufficient essence of vanilla to give a slight flavor. Work all well together, sift and bottle.

AMBROSIA POWDER

Fine sugar .... 2 lbs.
Carbonated soda ....12 drs.
Citric acid ....10 drs.
Essence ambrosia ....20 dps.

Amalgamate the whole of the above, and afterwards sift and bottle in the usual manner.

MAGNESIAN LEMONADE POWDERS

Fine white sugar .... 2 lbs.
Magnesium carbonate ... .. 6 ozs.
Citric acid .... 4 ozs.
Ess. lemon .... 2 drs.

Rub the essence into the dry ingredients, work well together, sift, and bottle.

WORLD'S WONDER

Grape juice .... 1 pt.
Strawberry juice .... 1 pt.
Sugar .... 3 lbs.

Mix, dissolve by the aid of heat, strain, and when cool, add:

Wine kola .... 4 ozs.
Dilute phosphoric acid ..... 2 ozs.
Simple syrup .... 4 pts.

Mix thoroughly, then add

Soda foam, about 1 oz. (or q. s.).

RASPBERRY POWDER

Fine sugar .... 2 lbs.
Carbonated soda .... 2 ozs.
Tartaric acid .... 2 ozs.
Essence raspberry ..... 4 drs.
Carmine coloring .... q. s.

Rub the essence well into the sugar, and mix this with the soda and acid. Then work in sufficient liquid carmine to make the powder pale red, sift through a fine sieve, and pack in air-tight bottles.

NOYEAU POWDER

Fine sugar .... 2 lbs.
Carbonate soda ....12 drs.
Tartaric acid ....10 drs.
Essence noyeau .... 6 dps.

After the dry ingredients have been mixed, and the essence rubbed into them, sift, and bottle the powder.

CREAM SODA POWDER

Fine sugar ....30 parts.
Tartaric acid .... 7 parts.
Carbonate soda .... 6 parts.
Finely powd. gum arabic 1 part.
Vanilla flavoring ... ... q. s.

Proceed exactly as for best lemon sherbet.

LEMON SHERBET

Fine sugar .... 9 lbs.
Tartaric acid ....40 ozs.
Carbonate soda ....36 ozs.
Oil lemon .... 2 drs.

Having thoroughly mixed the dry ingredients, add the lemon, rubbing it well in between the hands; then sift the whole thrice through a fine sieve, and cork down tight.

As oil of lemon is used in this receipt, the blending must be quite perfect, or when the powder is put in water the oil of lemon will float.

Any other flavoring may be substituted for lemon, and the sherbet named accordingly.

GINGER AND GRAPE JUICE FLOATS

These are very dainty drinks and good trade winners where there is a demand for this kind of a drink. First make a soda lemonade only do not fill the glass full, leave a space of about an inch from the top. Mix your drink and decorate, now pour over the top the ginger ale or desired grape juice, etc., and you have very nice drinks, winners in the summer weather.

SYRUPS

LEMON PHOSPHATE SYRUP

Solution of acid phosphate 8 fl. ozs.
Lemon syrup sufficient to make 1 gallon.
Mix.

ORANGE PHOSPHATE SYRUP

Solution of acid phosphate 8 fl. ozs.
Orange syrup sufficient to make 1 gallon.
Mix.

Blood orange phosphate syrup may be prepared in the same manner by using blood orange syrup.

PINEAPPLE PHOSPHATE SYRUP

Solution of acid phosphate 8 fl. ozs.
Orange syrup ... ...16 fl. ozs.
Vanilla syrup... ... ... 8 fl. ozs.
Pineapple syrup sufficient to make 1 gallon.
Mix.

RASPBERRY PHOSPHATE SYRUP

Solution of acid phosphate 8 fl. ozs.
Raspberry syrup sufficient to make 1 gallon.
Mix.

STRAWBERRY PHOSPHATE SYRUP

Solution of acid phosphate 8 fl. ozs.
Pineapple syrup... ... .16 fl. ozs.
Strawberry syrup sufficient to make 1 gallon.
Mix.

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE SYRUP

Solution of acid phosphate 8 fl. oz.
Cherry juice, German black..... .... 8 fl. ozs.
Syrup of wild cherry, U. S. P. ... ... 16 fl. oz.
Oil of bitter almond... ...10 drops.
Syrup sufficient to make 1 gallon.
Mix.

FRUIT SYRUP

Strawberry, raspberry, pineapple, blackberry, cherry, currant, etc.

Fruit juice (desired flavor)... 1 qt.
Plain syrup... ... ... 3 qts.
Fruit acid... .... 1 oz.
Soda foam..... .... 1 oz.

A good plan is to mix fruit juice and syrup, bring to boiling point, and when cool, add fruit acid and soda foam. This improves keeping qualities of syrup and developes taste of fruit more strongly. Color strawberry, cherry and currant with sol. carmine, taking care not to use too much coloring matter, as the public object to syrups too deeply colored. Color raspberry with carmine and caramel; peach a light yellow with saffron or sugar yellow.

NECTAR SYRUP

Pineapple syrup... ... ...1-3 gallon.
Strawberry syrup... .....1-3 gallon.
Lemon syrup... ... ...1-3 gallon.
Oil bitter almonds... ..... 6 drops.
Color deep red and add 1 ounce soda foam.

GINGER SYRUP

Essence Jamaica ginger..4 ozs.
Plain syrup... ... ...1 gallon.
Soda foam... ... ...1 oz.
Caramel..... ....1 oz.

SARSAPARILLA SYRUP

Extract sarsaparilla .....1 oz.
Plain syrup..... ....1 gallon.
Soda foam..... ....1 oz.
Caramel..... ....1½ ozs.

CRUSHED ROSE SYRUP

Triple extract of rose (perfume)..... ....12 drams.
Soda foam..... .... 1 oz.
Rose or red color, q.s.
Simple syrup, q. s. to make..... .... 1 gallon.

CRUSHED VIOLET SYRUP

Triple extract of violet (perfume)..... ....12 drams.
Soda foam..... .... 1 oz.
Methyl blue, or indigo violet to perfume.
Simple syrup, q. s. to make. ... ... 1 gallon.

APERIENT FOR SODA FOUNTAIN USE

A solution of sodium phosphate combined with syrup of lemon makes an agreeable and efficient aperient to be dispensed at the soda fountain. The adult dose as an aperient is one-half ounce of phosphate, or as a purgative 6 drachms.

"LEMON SOUR" FOR BOTTLING PURPOSES

Essence of lemon .....1 ounce.
Yeast foam ....1 ounce.
Syrup .... 1 gallon.
Mix well, and then add
Fruit acid ....1 ounce.
Liquid phosphate ... ...1 ounce.

The "liquid foam" is made by macerating for 24 hours, and then percolating, two pounds of ground soap bark in a mixture comprising 1 pint of alcohol, 1 pint of glycerin, and 6 pints of water. The "fruit acid" is simply a solution of 6 pounds of citric acid in 6 pints of boiling distilled water. The "liquid phosphate" is made after the following formula :

Phosphate of lime... ...3072 grains.
Phosphate of magnesia 2048 grains.
Phosphate of potash...1536 grains.
Syrupy phosphoric acid
....11 fluid ounces.
Pure water, sufficient
make make ....1 gallon.
Mix, dissolve, and filter.

CHERRY-KOLA

Serve same as Cold Coca. To make one gallon Cherry-Kola: Kola wine,* six ounces; raspberry syrup, twelve ounces; citric acid (sol.) one-half ounce. Plain syrup, quantity sufficient to make one gallon.

*(Kola Celery and Pepsin Tonic wine will be found a suitable article.)

PURE FRUIT JUICES

Note the special offer of Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, of pure fruit juices for soda fountain syrups. The brands are Hance Bros. and White & Seeley's and they will be sold at half price while they last. This firm have a full line of soda fountain requisites and fruit syrups of all kinds, on which they will be pleased to quote prices.

DETECTING ARTIFICIALLY COLORED RASPBERRY SYRUP

On diluting raspberry syrup, made from ultramarine-free sugar, with ten to twenty times its volume of water, it affords a light-red solution (Pharm. Centralh.) On adding to this solution, or, still better, to a second one similarly prepared, 0.01 to 0.02 Gm. tartar emetic, this color changes to a handsome violet. If the syrup is old, or has been made from sugar containing ultramarine the color reaction is obtained also, but is very slight, whereas no color reaction is obtained if the syrup has been artificially colored.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

The season for soda water and ice cream flavoring extracts has already begun, and there is every indication that there will be a greater demand for them than there has ever been in previous years. The Toronto Pharmacal Co. have been particularly successful in producing a very fine extract of vanilla which will commend itself to all who try it. Their other extracts are of an equally high grade, and the price is also right.

ROOT BEER

As the warm weather approaches, the druggists' attention is called again to the old and familiar brands of "Adams' Root and Ginger Beer" extracts, manufactured by the Canadian Specialty Co., who will be pleased to receive orders for these goods as soon as possible. The prices are the same as last year. They are also agents for French Cave & Co's "Crushed Violet," a once very popular soda water flavor, which was spoilt for a season or two through imitations having been put on the market by unscrupulous dealers. But people have found out the difference, and orders are coming in again for the above popular brand, and druggists should see to it that they get Messrs. French Cave & Co's "Crushed Violets."

GOOD SYRUPS

In syrups for the soda fountain, quality must be present. Without that the most handsome fountain and accessories are of little avail. The name of Parke, Davis & Co., is a guarantee that the syrups and soda fountain specialties made by this firm will give satisfaction. They are made with exactly the same scientific precision as that which is such a feature of their finest pharmaceuticals. They help to make the soda fountain pay. Write to them for prices and information.

"TRUE FRUIT" SYRUPS

Mr. Smith, of the J. Hungerford Smith Co., Toronto, who manufacture "True Fruit" syrups and crushed fruits, has left for the Bahama Islands to look after the harvesting and preparation of their stock of pineapples. As is well known, this enterprising firm, finding that the product of pineapples imported to this country and prepared here was inferior to that put up where the pineapples were raised and ripened naturally, erected a factory in the Bahama Islands, and are thus able to give a fruit syrup of a greatly improved flavor, as a result of which their trade has largely increased.

Their factory in Toronto is also the most complete and commodious one for manufacturing fruit syrup to be found in this country, and the extreme care taken in purchasing the material used ensures a grade of goods that cannot be surpassed in quality, purity, flavor and strength. Hence their great popularity with all who have tried them, for they are sure trade getters.

SODA CHECKS

The Cranston Novelty Co., Galt, Ont., has a system of soda water checks that is unique and inexpensive. Druggists who are not familiar with these checks should send for samples at once.

THE HENSEL SYRUP PERCOLATOR

Our readers will be interested in the advertisement of the Hensel Syrup Percolator in this issue, and we take pleasure in calling their special attention to an article of so great utility. It requires but a few minutes attention daily and the cost of the finished product is represented by that of the sugar alone. It is a never failing source of supply—a matter of great importance to the busy fountain man, who can always depend upon this apparatus to do the same amount of work in a given time. Communicate with Mr. Hensel and you will receive full particulars.

Doctor—"That latest soda water flavor of yours wasn't a success, was it?"

Druggist—"Oh, I don't know. What makes you think it wasn't?"

Doctor—"I haven't heard of any one getting out an imitation."—Confectioners' Review.

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Sealed Sticky Fly-Paper

FLIES spread contagion, and Tanglefoot catches the fly and also the germ it carries. It is made on scientific principles. The paper is impervious. It is long-lasting. Used nearly the world over : : .

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Put up in nice metal case, one-dozen in box. Retails at 25 cents.

Write for quotations.

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST COURSE—HOW IT EXCELS ALL OTHERS

The excellence of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Correspondence Course lies in its remarkable fullness, clearness and simplicity. All useless technicalities are avoided as much as possible, the instructions being given in a simple conversational language, explaining everything so thoroughly as to make a teacher superfluous. The constantly growing popularity of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Course, and the ease with which its graduates pass all the Examining Boards is attested by numerous letters from our students. J. R. Gould, Bell Bend, Pa., writes: "I am highly pleased with your lectures. Have learned more already in chemical equations, etc., and metric system, than I learned in the Junior Course in the College of Pharmacy. You make everything so plain that it is *impossible* not to understand."

Another student writes: "Your course is absolutely perfect. I ought to know, because I had taken two other mail courses, and neither helped me to any extent in my attempts to pass an examination. Your Course not only helped me to pass the Board successfully, but it also helped me to pass the Regent's examination in chemistry with 96 per cent The other courses may give more in bulk, perhaps, but their explanations are poor and unsatisfactory. One might as well take one of the text books on pharmacy. I recommend all my friends to use the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Course, as there is nothing to be compared to it." No Extra Charges.

While passing the board of pharmacy examination should not be the final goal of the best and most successful pharmacist, this is nevertheless the first thing he must accomplish if he does not want to remain an underpaid, overworked drudge, or a junior clerk. Nothing will help you so much to gain independence, knowledge and a license, as a course in the Practical Druggist Institute. Sample lectures, references, etc., Free. No text-books required. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE, 105 Fulton Street, New York. Handsome Diplomas.

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We have 100 cases (50 in case) of extra quality Coupé Mediterranean Sponges. These sponges are sold at $17.00 per hundred. While they last we will allow 10% trade, and 5% cash discount, and express prepaid to any point in Ontario. These sponges will net 14½ cents each and give you the greatest value ever offered in a 25c. sponge. A card from you will insure prompt shipment.

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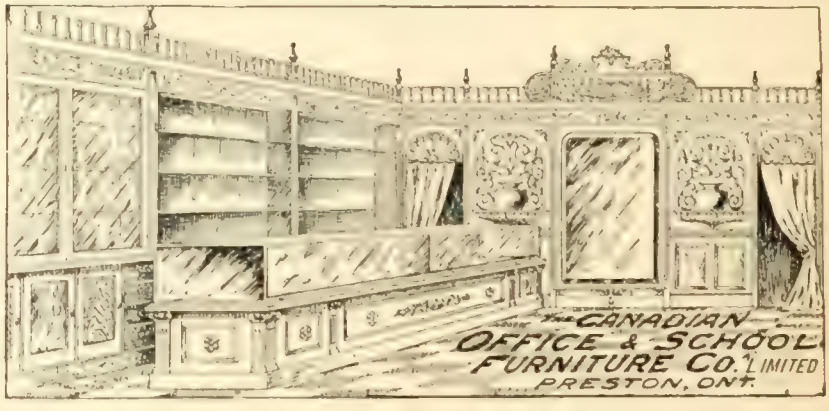

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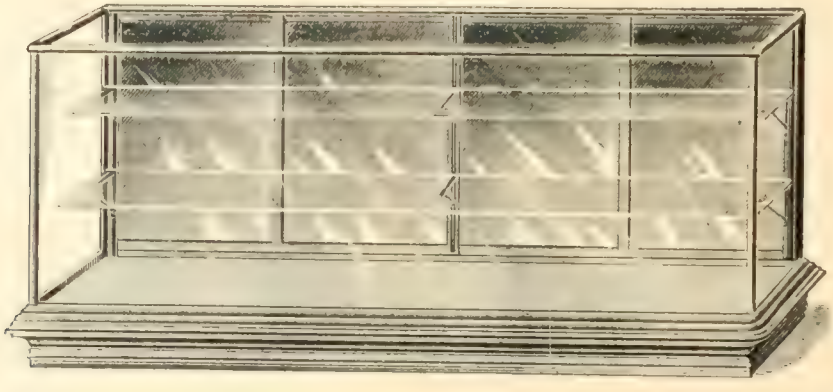

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Photographic Notes

POWDERS TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPERS

I.

	Grams.
Pyrogallol	0.3
Sodium bisulphite	1.2
Sodium carbonate	1.2

II.

Eikonogen	1.1
Sodium sulphite	2.4
Potassium carbonate	1.5

III.

Hydroquinone	0.6
Sodium sulphite	3.1
Potassium bromide	0.3
Sodium carbonate	7

These formulas each yield one powder. The powders should be put up in parchment paper, and carefully enclosed besides in a wrapper of black paper. For use, one powder is dissolved in about 60 c.c. of distilled water.

PRINTS ON MATT P.O.P.

Prints on matt printing-out paper and on plain salted paper may be prepared of very artistic effect by toning in the following platinum bath. No previous washing is necessary, the prints being transferred to the toning solution direct from the printing frame:—

Chrome alum	45 grains
Sodium chloride	30 grains
Potassium chloroplatinite	2 to 4 grains
Water	20 ozs.

After toning they should be immersed for a few minutes in a 5 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate and fixed in hypo. solution, 3 ozs. to the pint. The tones obtained will vary from warm sepia to warm black, according to the proportion of chloroplatinite used and the time of toning. It may here be noted that the finest effects in platinum toning are obtained with plain salted and freshly-sensitised paper, and this remark applies equally to gold toning, though it is generally lost sight of in these days of ready-sensitised P.O.P.'s.

FILMS VERSUS PLATES

It has frequently been a matter of comment that no manufacturer has yet seen his way to produce flat celluloid films at the same popular prices as plates. Mr. Peter Lund, a reader to the Photographic Dealer has drawn attention recently to the matter and gives it as his opinion that as celluloid is no more expensive than glass and presents no greater difficulty in the operation of coating there appears no reason why the discrepancy in price should continue. Mr. Lund balances up the advantages and disadvantages of plates and films respectively very much in favor of the latter—but I must confess, after considerable experience with both, having used celluloid films as well as plates for some twelve years, that my results upon glass plates are of more uniform excellence than those upon films. This may be my own fault, but my experience coincides with that of other workers. I find also a disadvantage in the use of the film which is somewhat difficult to account for, viz., that a rapid emulsion appears to be less sensitive when coated on celluloid than on glass. Still, in spite of the disadvantages, the lightness in weight, and the non-fragility of the celluloid support would doubtless ensure the popularity of the film, if it were produced at the lower price as suggested.—Pharm. Jl. Eng.

A Scene in Temiskaming on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEVELOPING AND FIXING BATH FOR FILMS

The following, Merck's Report says, yields very good results:

a. Sodium sulphite (cryst.) 120 gm.
Eikonogen... ... ... 22 gm.
Hydroquinone... ... ... 10.5 gm.
Water... ... ...to make 960 Cc.

b. Potassium carbonate .... 50 gm.
Sodium carbonate (cryst.) 60 gm.
Water... ... ...to make 960 gm.

To develop instantaneous exposures, mix 30 cc. of a, 30 cc. of b and 120 cc. of water. For portraits, mix 30 cc. of a, 30 cc. of b and 150 cc. of water. For landscapes or full exposures, mix 30 cc. of a, 15 cc. of b and 90 cc. of water. More of a will increase density, and more of b will increase detail and softness. The temperature of the developer should not vary much below 65 degrees F. or above 75 degrees F.

CLEARING SOLUTION TO REMOVE YELLOW STAIN

Sulphate of iron... ... ... 3 ozs.
Sulphuric acid ... ... 1 oz.
Alum... ... ... 1 oz.
Water ... ...20 ozs.

First well wash to remove all hypo from negative, then immerse in the above solution until the stain is removed, again wash well and dry.

TO PREPARE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR PAINTING

Painting photographs with a glossy surface, such as albumen or ordinary gelatino-chloride prints, is a matter of some difficulty; if water colors be used, the difficulty may be overcome by wetting the brush, instead of with water, with the following solution: Albumen six drachms, water and glycerine one and a half drachms each, ammonium carbonate fifteen grains, ammonia one drop. If oil colors are to be used, it is a good plan to coat the print with a mixture of gelatine and gum arabic before applying the colors. Many use weak fish glue solution also, preserved with formalin.

INTENSIFYINC SOLUTION FOR FILMS

1. Mercuric chloride ... ... 8 gm.
Ammonium chloride ... ... 8 gm.
Distilled water ... ...300 cc.

2. Ammonium chloride ... ... 8 gm.
Distilled water ... ...300 cc.

3. Cyanide-silver solution:

a. Potassium cyanide (C.P.) 4 gm.
Distilled water... ... ...180 cc.

b. Silver nitrate ... ... 4 gm
Distilled water ... ... 60 cc.

Pour b into a while stirring, and mark the bottle "Poison."

The plate to be intensified should be washed for at least half an hour, then laid in a five per cent. alum solution for ten minutes, and again thoroughly washed, to insure perfect elimination of the hypo. The least trace of yellowness after intensifying will show that the washing was not sufficient. Sufficient of No. 1 is now flowed over the negative to cover it, and allowed to either partially or entirely whiten it. The longer it is allowed to act the more intense will be the result. The solution is then poured off into the sink, the plate rinsed, and No. 2 flowed over it for one minute, then washed off, and No. 3 poured over until entirely changed to a dark brown or black. If desired, the plate may be immersed in No. 3, and the solution poured back into its bottle; but Nos. 1 and 2 had better be thrown away. Wash thoroughly and dry.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PARAGRAPHS

(From Photography.)

To dry home-made printing paper free from light and dust, pin it to the underside of a table top, and cover the table with a dark-colored table cloth large enough to reach the ground all round.

To obtain white letters on prints, it is quite sufficient to write on the negative with Chinese ink, with which a little gum has been mixed to thicken it. This is quite opaque, and will leave white underneath. (Photo Revue.)

Irregularity of toning is in most cases due to irregularity of exposure and development in making the negative. It is a hopeless task to attempt to tone a series of prints to a standard tint unless the negatives are similar in character.

To stop out pinholes, scrape the films off some old negatives, and grind them up with a little thick gum on a thick slab of glass. When finely ground, apply a little at a time with a sable brush to the pinholes. This mixture has a better covering power than Indian ink.

Just a little bit of string put across a developing tray lengthwise before putting in the plate makes the cheapest and most effective plate lifter possible. A few inches must be left sticking out at each end to get hold of. Lift these alternately, raising the plate half an inch, and you have a rocking apparatus "fit for a king."

Stannous chloride is still advocated in France as a substitute for ferrous oxalate for blackening the image in intensification after the use of mercury. M. Helain employs ten grains of tartaric acid dissolved in an ounce of water, ten grains of stannous chloride being added when the acid is dissolved. The solution should be freshly made. The image with this method of intensifying can be treated over and over again until the requisite density is obtained.

To dry a negative quickly, get a strip of tin about an inch wide and as long as the negative is from corner to corner, slit it down with a pair of scissors at each end for about an inch, and turn over the point-like claws. The four claws are bent round the corners of the negative, and a double thickness of string is tied to the middle of the tin. The double string should be about three or four feet long, and should be slipped over two nails a few inches apart at the top. It is then twisted up like the old-fashioned roasting jacks, and when once started will go a long time.

DRYING OF CARBON TISSUE

The drying of carbon tissue after sentising is as a rule by no means an easy task for an amateur in the winter or damp weather, and the disadvantages of slow drying, leading to the production of flat prints, are too well known to need comment. Herr Blochmann, of Berlin, strongly recommends the immersion of the sensitised tissue in strang methylated spirit so as to hasten the drying; in fact he suggests for carbon tissue exactly the same process as is used for negatives. The advantages are not only more rapid drying, but the lower layer of the pigmented tissue, that is the one next the paper, is damp and the upper dry; so that on exposure the lower never loses its solubility, and the development may be carried out much more easily. The lower damp layer Blochmann also states, prevents the tissue from curling and becoming very hard. He has apparently made a series of comparative experiments without finding any disadvantage, unless the slight extra cost may be considered one.

ALL DRUGGISTS

who handle Photo Supplies should put in a stock of CRAMER PLATES for which the demand is constantly increasing.

Full descriptive catalogue sent to any address. Special export discounts quoted on application.

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Photographic Department

BERLIN, S.O. 36

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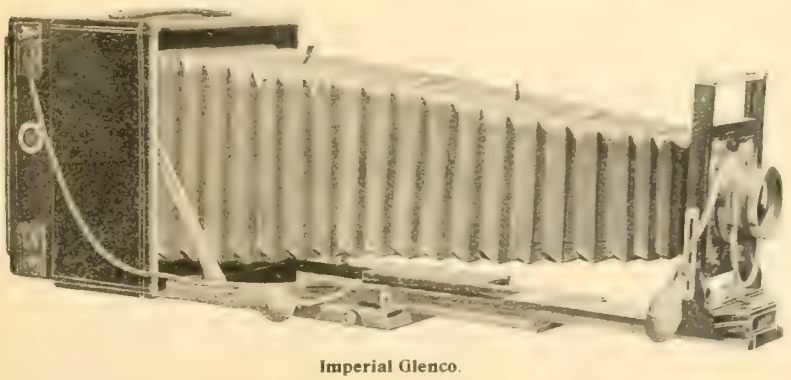

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THE FOGGING SYSTEM

In testing hypermetropes, the aim of the optician is to ascertain the greatest possible amount of manifest hypermetropia, or, in other words, to find out the strongest possible convex lens that the patient can see as well with, or better, than he did with the naked eye at twenty feet. In order to do this, what is usually called the "fogging system or method" is adopted, and as the text books are generally silent as to the explanation of this valuable and practical method, we here give the manner in which we practise it.

Let us take a supposititious case, say a young man, aged 20. By testing each eye separately we find that his V. for each eye is $\frac{20}{20}$ and that he will accept for each eye separately x 2.25 before the distant V. is blurred.

We now place before one eye (the other being covered) a strong convex lens that will fog (blur) the distant vision very much. I generally use a glass at least 3.00 D. stronger than the one he accepted without complaining of blurring of the distant vision. In this case, then, we will place a + 5.00 D. lens, which will likely prevent him from seeing any of the type on the distant card.

We now commence to reduce the + 5.00 by quickly slipping into the trial frame + 4.50 at the same time removing the + 5.00. Then we in like manner substitute + 4.00 for the + 4.50, + 3.50 for the + 4.00, + 3.00 for the + 3.50, thus running down the scale, as it were, all the time, asking the patient to read from the largest to the smallest line of letters possible on the distant card.

In a few changes from stronger to weaker glasses the patient will read the same line as he did when we were running up the scale from weaker to stronger glasses. By the latter process we found the strongest glass that he would accept was + 2.25. By running down the scale we will suppose he now reads the same line with + 3.00. That is, he has accepted by the fogging system + .75 more than he did by the usual method Opticians will find that they can, by the fogging system usually coax out from .25 D. to 1.00 D. more manifest hypermetropia than they could by the usual method, and hence will relieve the accommodation just that much more by being familiar with and practising the fogging system.

Notwithstanding that, the writer is an oculist and has the privilege of using atropine whenever desired, he feels compelled to admit that few cases of hypermetropia (except some children) will accept a stronger correction than that which is determinable by the fogging system.

FITTING SPECTACLE BRIDGES

For constructing a correctly fitting spectacle bridge of the saddle, or so-called W-bridge type, certain definite measurements are required by the workman. These comprise the full specifications necessary for size and shape, and should indicate with fidelity and precision the same particulars of the wearer's nose at the precise position where the bridge has ultimately to rest.

It must be understood at the outset that the fit of a bridge upon the nose has nothing whatever in common with its height above the central line of the joints, and its projection or recession from the plane of the eyewires.

These two matters are entirely extraneous to pure bridge fitting as a science, and in considering the present method it will be well to entirely dismiss them from the mind by assuming that all the essential frame measurements, such as P.D., size and shape of eyes; width of front; heighth and projection of bridge; length and curve of sides; and angle of joints have already been satisfactorily determined, in the ordinary well-known ways.

For bridge fitting purposes it is in every way sufficient to measure the nose alone. But this must be done in such a manner that the bridge, when made, will fit perfectly and comfortably all around the nose, with an even but easy contact from shank to shank.

In order for the bridge to do this its shape must be identical with the shape of the nose. They must absolutely coincide in their contours. Bridge and nose in their curvatures must be exact but inverse duplicates of each other. The slope of the front of the bridge must likewise be the same as the slope of the nose itself, so that it may fit with its inner flattened surface resting fully upon the crest of the nose. In order to obtain the best results and to avoid any marking of the wearer's nose by the bridge, it is essential to have the angle of the bridge crest truly coincident with the actual nasal slope. Further, it may be taken as a sine qua non that perfect contact of crest and nose must be achieved in all flat-wire bridges that are to be looked upon as satisfactory, and this fact must be kept consistently in view throughout.

Now, to measure a nose properly, at the precise part where the bridge will finally have to rest, requires both accuracy of observation and a considerable capacity for taking pains.

The method of nose measurement found most satisfactory by the writer may be summarized as follows:

(1) I put upon the client's face an ordinary W-bridge spectacle frame, having a bridge that seems likely to be an approximate fit, and I note whilst it is on the face, as accurately as is possible from observation alone, the actual portion of the nose upon which the bridge crest rests; and so locate with sufficient exactitude the precise place at which all subsequent measurements are to be taken.

(2) I measure the apical curve of the nose crest by means of the series of small notches provided upon the rule (described in the articles referred to). These notches are simply arcs of circles of known radii. If I am in doubt, I select for preference the smaller arc of any two; and if it happens that three seem almost equally good, I take the mean size as being the correct one.

N.B.—It is of great importance to hold the rule in such a position when taking the measurements that the inner edge of the summit of the arc rests flatly upon the crest of the nose, precisely as the crest of the finished bridge should rest, and in exactly the same position.

(3) I decide as closely as is possible, from inspection, how far down the sides of the nose the sides of the bridge shall be permitted to extend; i. e., how much of the distance between the nasal crest and the inner canthi may safely be covered by the sides of the bridge.

In making this estimation facial

characteristics and nasal development must of necessity be ruling factors; but whilst preferring deep rather than shallower bridges whenever the former are possible, I find it not advisable to allow the shanks to extend nearer to the canthi than about 6mm. distance, so as to avoid the very considerable discomfort that ensues in wear when even a slight amount of pressure is exerted near the inner canthi by a spectacle bridge.

(4) I measure the basal width required for the bridge as the position thus selected by observation, i. e., I take the thickness of the nose between the two opposite points upon its sides where I think the ends of the shank should come, and where consequently the ends of the sides of the bridge will commence to return. This basal width is taken by using the series of deeper notches upon the rule, which are of varying widths. I select that one special notch which exactly measures the thickness of the nose at the desired place, but if it happens that no notch precisely suits my views I select the nearest, and make such a correction as may be indicated by requirements, either adding or subtracting 1-16 of an inch.

(5) I observe the height of the intrusion of the crest of the nose into the notch employed. This gives an accurate indication of the depth of the bridge required for the particular base decided upon.

The rule must, of course, be held precisely as described after paragraph two. It will be noticed that when the rule is so held the sides of the opening employed will be in the same relative position with regard to the sides of the nose as the sides of the finished bridge will occupy. This primary position of the rule is obviously very necessary, and it ought always to be obtained before proceeding to take nasal measurements.

I measure the actual slope of the client's nose by means of the protractor provided upon the rule. This angle is a very important factor and it should always be very carefully taken. The client is asked for a moment to close both his eyes, and with his face turned sideways to the operator, the rule is held (endways on) against the upper part of his cheek, and close to his nose on the side that is most remote from the operator. The nose is thus viewed in profile from the side next to the operator, with the rule as a background. The rule itself must be held edgeways up, and with its long diameter perfectly horizontal. The client's head must also be kept erect and steady. It is then easy to read off the angle of the slope of the nose by means of the radiating lines upon the protractor. I take that line as correct which seems nearest to parallelism with the observed outline of the nose. If no line accurately coincides, then an intermediate angle between the one too great and the one too small must be selected.

(6) For asymmetrical noses the method is precisely the same but with an additional measurement as suggested by Mr. Taylor. But as an asymmetrical nose means also different P. D.'s for right and left eyes from the median line of the nose, it follows that two separate measurements of these will be required. As to the best and most scientific method of taking these separate pupillary distances, a recent article by Mr. Lionel Laurance, in which he described "The Orthos System of Facial Measurement," provided ample information.—London Optician.

Philately

Five franc stamps of Belgium have been counterfeited, and the police of Brussels have arrested the engraver.

Aitutaki is the latest island for which it is rumored a new 1 p. stamp will appear. As many of these rumors come true, they are worth noting. The place is just north of the Cook Islands.

The Transvaal were among the first to issue King's head, now they are changing the colors, and collectors may find it worth while to fill their sets.

Paraguay, South America, has issued a new set of stamps, 1c. to 60c., and it is claimed they are very "cheap-looking."

One of the finest collections of stamps ever disposed of in Canada, was that owned by the late E. B. Todd, of St. Stephen, N. B., and $30,000 (thirty thousand) was the price it brought from ar American firm of dealers.

A traveller, representing an English house, is visiting leading cities in the States with a stock valued at $90,000. Many mercantile firms would own a building several stories high to carry ordinary merchandise worth this amount. This traveller has one trunk.

Fiji Island stamps will hereafter be used for both postage and fiscal purposes.

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STAMPS The Finest Stock at Lowest Prices
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4 St. Vincent 10c, 6 Hawaii 15c, 5 Martinique 8c, 25 British West Indies, China, Corea, Siam, etc., 35c.; 8 Uruguay 10c, 3 Congo 10c, 25 British West Indies 25c, 4 Corea 8c, 6 Newfoundland 10c. Cloth bound stamp album for 600 stamps 8c. Our "Zoological" packet, 25 unused stamps, containing pictures of 22 different animals and birds, only 60c. Write to-day for copy of our catalog.

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1000 all different Foreign; $3 and $4; 500 all different, $1.25; 300, 50c; 200, 25c., 100, 10c.; 9 King's Heads 30c.; set 4 new Greece, 10c. Canada Jubilee, rare, ½c., 20c.; 10 animal stamps, 25c.; 50 different British colonies, 25c.; 25 different S. and Central America, 15c.; 100 different Africa, $1; 1000 mixed stamps, 25c. Thousands of sets, packets and single varieties. Price lists free. We buy stamps.

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Send for a sample dozen to-day.

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RIMLESS EYE-GLASS
WITH COLORED LENSES

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MERITS:—

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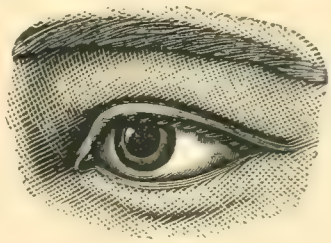

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THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

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ACORN BRASS MFG. CO.

201 Fulton Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

Good Agents wanted. Exclusive territory allowed.

Drug Reports

Toronto, May 8th, 1903.

Business during the past month has been quite up to the average—no startling changes in prices.

Gum kino is a little easier.

Cream tartar, acid tart, have advanced a notch.

Oil lemongrass, for first-class article, is higher.

Oil pennyroyal at the moment is a little easier.

Oil peppermint showed signs of declining, but has again taken another advance and the outlook is quite uncertain.

Cod liver oil is higher, and may still advance. We understand Norwegian is being sold at $5.00 a gallon in the ordinary way to retailers, but it could not be laid down for that money to-day.

Nitrate silver is higher.

Bismuths.—No change in price. It might be well to mention that it has not yet reached the value it formerly maintained for a long time, as in bygone days it was worth double the present price.

Glycerine shows signs of being higher.

Santonine maintains its high price.

Menthol, which sagged a little in price, has again gone up to a high figure.

Referring to German Sur-Tax.—Referring to this increased duty as affecting our business:

Chemicals.—The regular duty on these is 20 per cent., it will now be 26 2-3 per cent.

Alcoholic Preparations.—Duty on which is 50 per cent., would mean an additional duty of 16 2-3 per cent on German goods.

Alcoholic preparations in packages over 4 ounces, formerly subject to duty of 40 per cent., and $2.40 a gallon, will be most seriously affected as the ad valorem duty will be advanced 15 per cent. and specific duty 80 cents gallon. This affects particularly spirits ether nit.

German Colognes.—As nearly all of them are subject to above paragraph in the way of duty they will be much higher.

Sick feeders, shaving mugs, Hanover and Hamburg combs, will have an additional duty of 12 per cent, also I. R. tubing and nipples.

A number of other lines will be affected, such as Carlsbad water, salts, nail scrubs.

Spts. Nitre B.P.—The new price will be 75 cents lb.; Winchester, 70 cents; German chloroform, 60 cents lb.

Frederick Bayer & Co. have announced the following advances on their chemicals:

Trional, 20c. oz.
Aristol, 25c. oz.
Salophen, 5c. oz.
Europhen, 20c. oz.
Losophan, 20c. oz.
Tannigen, 5c. oz.
Iodothyrine, 15c. oz.
Protargol, 25c. oz.
Agurin, 5c. oz.
Tannopine, 5c. oz.
Heroin and heroin hydrochlor, 75c. oz.
Heroin and heroin hydrochlor, 16 grain vials, 3c.
Somatose, ozs., 10c.

OLIVE OIL

The olive oil crop in Spain in 1902 was so abundant, that the failure of the crops in Italy, Morocco and in the Levant has not influenced the market. Spain has, therefore, says the Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, been the mistress of the oil market in 1902. Prices have fluctuated between 55 and 61 marks per 100 kilog., cost and freight to Hamburg. Opinions as to the coming crop vary; a fair average crop has been expected for some months. The quality of the Spanish oil coming from Malaga as well as from Seville did not at first satisfy the buyers; the supplies have only gradually given satisfaction. In speaking of the Spanish oil, Malaga oil is not referred to. Malaga is only the most important commercial port and the shipping port for this article, the real districts of production being situated in the provinces of Andalusia, Grenada and Seville. Malaga owes it only to its geographical position that it is chosen for this exportation. The Italian crop has again been very meagre, and has hardly sufficed for the local consumption. Only the heavy Gallipoli oil, has in spite of its high price, found buyers in England and Russia. It appears that the crop in view is small. The Levant has only exported little; the report from Smyrna describes the next crop as a fair average one. The anticipations as to the smallness of the crop in Morocco have been fully realized. The importation into Germany was only 8 cwt. On the other hand it is thought in well informed circles that the coming [illegible] will be abundant.

GINSENG CULTURE

Bulletin 62, of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Experiment Station, gives an account of some studies made at the station to determine whether ginseng can be grown profitably as a cultivated crop. The demand for it by the Chinese seems to be unabated and the wild supply is annually diminishing. The Pennsylvania experiments have been going on for five years, and have resulted successfully. The best crops were obtained from the planting of two-year-old plants obtained from a professional cultivator of ginseng. The total yield of the station's work was 5 pounds and 1 ounce of dried root, for which a dealer paid at the rate of $8.50 per pound. Figuring on this basis, it is estimated that in five years an acre would yield a profit of $15,000, which does not include any allowance for the cost or rental of land. The cultivated roots are larger than those of the wild plants. As yet, no insect injurious to the plant has been noticed, but a fungus present in the soil of woods is at times very serious. A ground-worm is also an enemy. The details of cultivation and preparation for the market are given in the bulletin.—American Journal of Pharmacy.

Paraffin Injections for Hernia.—The latest method of treating hernia is to press the sack back, then to inject some paraffin. The layer of paraffin prevents protrusion of the abdominal contents.

Agency Wanted.

AGENCY (Sole) wanted for Great Britain and Ireland for the highest class of Pharmaceutical Products, Chemicals or other goods appealing to Medical men and Pharmacists, by a reliable British firm. Apply No. 952, Robertson and Scott, Advertising Agents, Edinburgh, Scotland.

For Disposal.

A Drug business, established since 1889. May be largely extended.
Box 46, New Westminster, B C.

SITUATION WANTED—By graduate O.C.P., '97, for all or part of time from May 1st to Oct. 1st., 5 years' Western experience.
H. S. MONKMAN, Phm. B.
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Kola, Celery and Pepsin Tonic Wine

is the greatest tonic and appetizer. Kola makes muscle, Celery quiets the nerves, and Pepsin aids digestion. Dr. Nachtigall, from personal experience states that Kola as a medicine will undoubtedly take a very important place in the future. It has a marvellous effect when taken into the human system—purifies the blood and restores you to perfect health. It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Sleeplessness, also can be very highly recommended for Asthma, Bilious Headache, Liver Trouble and Rheumatism. Manufactured only by **Hygiene Kola Company, 84 Church Street, Toronto,** sole proprietors for the Dominion.

Toronto, February 24, 1903.

Hygiene Kola Company, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—It affords me a great deal of pleasure to certify to the merits of your Kola, Celery and Pepsin Tonic Wine. I have tested it, and can recommend it very highly to anyone needing a first-class tonic and dyspepsia cure, and the Kola, Celery and Pepsin used in the preparation of it are pure and of the very best quality, and altogether I believe you have a preparation which only needs to be known to be appreciated.

F. W. McLEAN, Chemist,
Cor. Queen and Church Streets, Toronto.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to May 9th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	40	45
Ground, lb	20	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	85	95
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	$ 5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	75	80
Myrrh, lb	45	04
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	50	58
Bleached, lb	60	65
Spruce, true, lb	85	95
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	36	45
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Chiretta, lb	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Bay, lb	18	30
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	43
Short, lb	50	70
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb	70	55
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

Manna, lb	$ 1 85	$ 1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Iris	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 00
Nux Vomica, lb.	10	12
Powdered,	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc. lb. ½ & ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., b	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb.	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	85	90
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Saccharin, oz	40	45
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	$ 35	$ 35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	40	45
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	85	1 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 45
Antipyrin, oz	50	50
Aristol, oz	1 80	1 90
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	3 50	3 75
Subnitrate, lb	$ 2 85	$ 3 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	30	35
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	30	35
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 40	1 50
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 00	4 50
Iodoform, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		50
Menthol, oz	60	65
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	28	32
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 70	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 70	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 75	1 90
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 01
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

(Glycerole of) per oz.	$ 1 60	$ 1 60
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	38	40
Pipocarpine, Muriate, grain	13	15
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	27	30
Bromide, lb	50	55
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And So. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Prophylamine, oz	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	41	44
Ozs., oz	47	49
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	6 50	7 00
Salol	1 30	1 40
Santonin, oz	60	65
Saccharine	4 00	4 50
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz	75	80
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	40
Salicylate, lb	70	75
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	$ 8	$ 10
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	40	68
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	80	85
Sulfonal, oz	35	40
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	45	50
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz	65	70
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	11	12
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 58
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	$ 70	$ 75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 85
Lemongrass, lb	3 25	3 50
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	3 25	4 00
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	6 50	7 00
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 00
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	80	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	8 00	8 50
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Winergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 75	9 00
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb	12	17
Cod Liver, N.F., gal	4 25	4 50
Norwegian, gal	5 25	5 50
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 05
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	80	85
Raw, gal	77	82
Neatsfoot, gal	1 50	1 60
Olive, gal	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal	2 75	3 00
Palm, lb	14	15
Sperm, gal	1 60	1 65
Turpentine, gal	1 05	1 10

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Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

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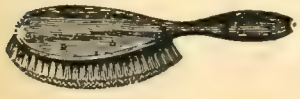

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

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OUR COLLEGE GRADUATES

Last month we gave the results of the examinations held at several of the colleges of pharmacy in the various provinces in Canada, from which it will be seen that a large number of graduates are now ready to re-enter the ranks of the drug clerks, or else to engage in business on their own account.

The college of pharmacy has for the graduate now accomplished its purpose and it remains for him to follow up the course of instruction which he received there and not to cease to study once he leaves the portals of his Alma Mater.

He will now be in a position whether working for others or himself to put to practical use the instruction gained during his college course, and to further increase his knowledge not only by continued use of text books, and pharmaceutical literature, but by his every-day, practical work in the laboratory or at the dispensing counter.

That the college graduates from our Canadian colleges of pharmacy have shown themselves to be not only capable men, and who have gained their certificates of qualification by steady and persevering efforts is readily recognized, and that not only here, but also in the neighboring republic.

In fact our graduates are in such demand that fully 75 per cent. of those who obtain their certificates here leave almost immediately to accept positions in the drug business or in some kindred occupation, in the United States.

To those who have now completed their studies and have secured the coveted "parchment" we wish every success, whether at home or abroad.

UNIFORM PRICES

It is unfortunate that druggists appear not to have sufficient self-interest as well as consideration for their fellow craftsmen to adopt some plan by which more uniformity in prices of perscriptions would prevail. There is no doubt that a great deal of the public opinion which claims that the druggists' prices are exorbitant arises from the varying charges made by druggists even when situated in nearly the same localities. Instances have come to our notice where the prices charged for a perscription have varied from 10 to 25 per cent. when prepared in different stores, and in fact the same perscription repeated where originally put up has been charged at a higher price than when dispensed in the first place. This latter, of course, is an inexcusable error, as every druggist should have the price charged indicated on the prescription when originally prepared, but in the former case it appears to be an almost impossible matter to have a schedule adopted which will guide druggists in their dispensing sales, even in the case of individual localities or towns. It must be evident to our readers that a fixed rate of charges would in the end help to establish greater confidence with the general public, and at the same time do away in a measure, at least with the uncalled-for talk of exhorbitant profits.

The advent of the drug department in departmental stores has tended to reduce the prices, usually charged for prescription work, and this fact has been made the most of, not only by purchasers, but, we regret to say, in many instances by physicians, who do not consider it beneath their dignity to extol the departmental drug counter to the detriment of the pharmacist, whose sole attention is given to his particular line of business. This, of course, applies to those localities only where these stores are in existence, but when we come to towns where there is no such opposition we can see no reason whatever for not having a uniform price, nor should there be, even where these "stores" exist.

This is a matter which we would urge upon all district associations,

where such are in existence, and where there are none the individual members of the trade should get together and agree upon a uniform tariff of charges.

It is not merely a matter of sentiment as to what the public think, but it is a matter of dollars and cents, and means additional money to all those who do a dispensing trade.

BACHELORS OF PHARMACY

The following candidates passed the examinations at the University of Toronto and the degree of Phm.B. was conferred on them on Friday, June 12th: J. W. Allison, R. B. Aylesworth, W. C. Barrie, J. H. Baxter, J. K. Brown, J, T, Burt-Gerrans, A. J. J. Brennan, J. W. Cairns, W. J. Campbell, V. J. Carson, G. H. Challies, W. L. Clarke, A. L. Cook, E. J. Doak, A. H. Dorr, D. Dunlop, F. Edwards, E. E. Featherston, W. D. Ferguson, R. S. Fleury, T. W. Fotheringham, D. H. Fry, F. Graham, H. W Greenway, E. J. Harriott, W. S. R. Holmes, W. S. Howey, H. M. Hutchings, W. B. Hunter, W. H. Iveson, T. F. Lonspearey, A. W. Lawrence, T. M. Lepard, W. A. Leslie, J. A. Lunan, H. F. Mowwor, F. G. Muslow, F. P. McCarthy, J. F. O'Brien, J. A. Pink, S. B. Pretty, A. H. S. Ritchie, O. E. Ritz, J. E. Robertson, P. S. Seager, F. B. Shaver, G. F. Stayner, L. L. Stevenson, N B Strong, W. H. Thorn, A. F. Totzke, W. Wright, J. F. A. Wylie.

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION

In an address delivered by the Chancellor of Manitoba University at the recent convocation for granting degrees, he made the announcement that "Another college has recently been added to those already affiliated to the university, the College of Pharmacy of Manitoba, established in Winnipeg under the supervision of the Pharmaceutical association of the province."

MERCK'S ANNUAL REPORT

E. Merck's Annual Report on the advancements of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Therapeutics for 1902, has been received. A noteworthy feature of this report is the strictly impartial manner in which new and important pharmaceutical preparations are reviewed. All persons interested in pharmacology, whether physicians or pharmacists, veterinary or dental surgeons, will find this work of much value and of decided interest.

Part I. has about 170 pages devoted to preparations, and Part II. treats of drugs, following which is a Bibliographical index and index of authors. As an addition to the year's pharmaceutical literature the book will be found very valuable.

DIVISIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

DISTRICTS NOS. 4 AND 5.

The Meeting of the Divisional Association of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for Districts Nos. 4 and 5, was held at the college on the afternoon of Thursday, the 11th inst. John Hargreaves, Council Representative for the fifth district, occupied the chair, and, amongst others, there were present: G. M. Petrie, Secretary; G. E. Gibbard, Representative of District 4; Alderman Sweet of St Catharines, representing District 8; J. R. Y. Broughton, of Newmarket, District 6; J. H. Jury of District 3, and Messrs. W. A. Ellis, A. E. Walton, Robinson, Carnahan, Marshall, Crawford, Ross, Curry, Allen, McGarvin, Struthers, Sampson, Petrie, Nicholls and Gerrans.

Mr. Hargreaves opened the meeting with a short, modest address. He was pleased to meet such intelligent men and get their opinions on matters of importance to the trade and the Council. It was desirable for the interests of both that the druggists and the Council should get as close together as possible. These gatherings were of much advantage as the representatives wanted the opinions of their constituents on their acts and the druggists themselves became better acquainted and usually found that their business rivals were not bad fellows at all.

Mr. Hargreaves reported that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, Mr. Gibbard and he had asked the Council that the metric system should be made obligatory and had petitioned the Ottawa Government on the same matter, but no reply had been received as yet.

Ald. Sweet was called on and spoke regarding the organization of the Divisional Association. In his district it had done much good. The settlement of the question of Quiz Classes had been very satisfactory both to the students and to the college. He considered the appointment of graduates on the teaching staff as a very important question, as it inspired a graduate to keep up his studies. Mr. Sweet was of the opinion that a lower standard should be given. The student of pharmacy was at a great disadvantage as compared with the medical student and this fact was driving the best young men out of pharmacy. He would suggest that a doctor should be compelled to pay a higher fee, say $50, and take the final examination of the college before receiving his degree. There were two courses open—they must get legislation or lower the standard.

Mr. Broughton spoke on the apprentice question and opposed lowering the standard, on account of the class of boys that would enter the profession. He found it was hard to get good boys. He agreed with Mr. Sweet regarding legislation, but said he had only come to learn how to run a divisional meeting.

A very interesting paper on Urine-analysis was then read by Mr. J. T. Burt-Gerrans, Phm.B., which was listened to very attentively, and a vote of thanks, moved by Mr Currie and seconded by Mr. Evans, was tendered the reader. Mr. Evans suggested that it would be advisable to have a change in the curriculum regarding the subject on the paper.

Mr. Gibbard was then called on and spoke interestingly for some time. He said that if the reforms in the Council Board were attributed to him he would be much pleased, but he disclaimed personal credit. To John and J. M. Hargreaves he considered any improvement on the commercial side was mostly due. He considered much improvement had resulted from the formation of the Divisional Associations, the druggists now being united. Referring to the appointment of graduates to vacant chairs in the college, he was glad that there were three of them now teaching in the school. He considered that a higher standard might have a bad financial result for a time, but it would be overcome. They wanted well educated men to succeed them and they should not complain if it were necessary to pay them higher wages.

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Mr. J. H. Jury, Representative of District No. 5 was introduced but only expressed his pleasure at being present. He was surprised that all the druggists did not turn out as the discussions were worth money.

Mr. John Hargreaves then gave an account of his stewardship. He had attended four meetings of the Council, the first being when they were organizing the Divisional Association. A committee had been appointed to enquire into the Quiz Class question. At the second meeting the committee reported that the classes were necessary, with which he did not agree. The Council at that time refused to agree to appoint graduates to positions on the staff. At the third meeting a resolution was passed requesting graduates that so desired, to make application for positions as instructors. At the fourth meeting the special committee on amendments to the Pharmacy Act reported that it was not advisable to ask anything of the Legislature, but he thought if they went in a body to the Government they could get almost what they wanted.

Mr. Hargreaves spoke of the lecturer on Practical Pharmacy, who was a graduate appointed in an emergency, but who was afterwards confirmed and the results of the last examinations had proven the wisdom of his selection. He then thanked the Association for his re-nomination and was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

Mr. Currie then spoke about the case of Dr. Allen, who had started business in March, and was compelled to pay $8 in May. He thought it was unjust that he should pay a fee for a business of a month. Mr. Carnahan had a similar experience last year, having paid $8 for 15 days' business, but as it appeared to be the law, although unjust at times, the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Walton then moved a resolution seconded by Mr. Petrie, having for its object the limitation of the sale of carbolic acid and other noxious poisons. Mr. Jury and Mr. Nicholls, on behalf of the country druggists, did not agree with the wording of the resolution, and the following amendment was moved by Mr. Gibbard, seconded by W. J. Nicholls, "that it be a recommendation of this meeting that the council of the O.C.P. be instructed to incorporate in the proposed amendment to the Pharmacy Act a clause prohibiting the sale of potent drugs or active poisons in any container but a specified poison bottle." This was carried unanimously, as was also the following regarding the sale of narcotics:

Moved by G. M. Petrie, seconded by A. E. Walton, that after hearing and receiving the disposition of the resolution regarding the use of narcotics and other habit-forming drugs, this meeting hereby begs to impress on the Council that the protection of the public life and health demands that some steps should be taken to bring this under the attention of the Ontario Government and that such amendments might be made to the Pharmacy Act as would more stringently regulate and control the sale of all drugs and chemicals calculated to make the users become habitues and that our representatives bring this resolution to the notice of the Council at the first opportunity.

In the absence of Winsor Barker his paper on Commercial Pharmacy was read by G. E. Gibbard.

The members of the Executive, Messrs. I. Curry, G. A. Evans, A. E. Walton, James McKenney and G. A. Bingham, were selected and the meeting adjourned at six o'clock after an informal discussion of various matters.

URINE ANALYSIS *

By J. T. Burt-Gerrans.

In discussing the subject of Urine-analysis we must look at it in such a way as to bring out the points of it to the best advantage to the pharmacist. This branch of analytical work has not received such consideration from the hands of pharmacists in general as perhaps it might have done. The tendency is to regard it with indifference chiefly because it represents an outlay of time and some money, without a visible corresponding return, and the pharmacist finds his attention directed into channels offering more substantial and rapid profits.

The specific training accorded the pharmacist in this respect is of a very meagre character, and if any work is to be done along this line he must begin and practically conduct the study of it by himself. This

*Read at Divisional Association Meeting, June 11th.

[illegible] perhaps [illegible] druggist.

The physician keenly appreciates the value of a correct knowledge of the contents of the urine because of the information which it enabled him draw, giving him a greater certainty in his diagnosis. The intensity of disease can be gauged and the progress towards recovery or the reverse tendency can be predicted. It is fully recognized by all medical men that no serious disease can be in progress in the system without giving rise to more or less marked and characteristic changes in the urine, consequently the ability to detect and accurately measure these changes is a valuable possession, and a clear insight into the relation of urine and the organism both in health and disease is afforded.

We hear a great deal and read a great deal more of the mutual advantages accruing from the intimate relationship of physician and druggist. Here is an opportunity for the pharmacist to further this relationship by the acquiring of a knowledge and ability to assist the physician in this particular in such a way as to make the value of his assistance greatly felt.

Formerly a complete analysis of urine was a work occupying a large space of time and involving an extended close attention to detail which could not be relaxed if an accurate analysis was to be obtained. This was made more apparent in the microscopic analysis than in the chemical; that is, in the examination of the solid or sedimentary portion of the urine. The obtaining of the sediment took up a great amount of time, this time varying with the specific gravity. The urine had to be allowed to stand until gravitation forced the solids to be deposited and during this time great care had to be observed in the preservation of the liquid so as to prevent decomposition of the organic constituents which would render the analysis more difficult.

Within the last few years, however, machines have been constructed for the purpose of obtaining urinary sediments completely and with despatch by the centrifugal method. The principle of these machines depends upon the fact that when the urine is placed in tubes and revolved on hori-

zontal rotating arms at a high rate of speed a centrifugal force is exerted on all the solid particles in the liquid, which is many times greater than that force exerted by gravity and consequently sediments are deposited at once irrespective of the specific gravity of the urine or the character of the sediment.

Normal urine contains, (1) Urea and its allied substances; (2) Fatty and other non nitrogenous substances; (3) Aromatic organic substances, e.g., Hippuric Acid, Cresol and Etherial sulphates of phenol; (4) Pigments, mucus and humous substances; (5) Inorganic salts, e.g., chlorides of sodium and potassium, phosphates of calcium, magnesium and sodium, ammonium compounds, etc.; (6) Gases, N. and CO.2.

The proportion of solids and water is 33 grains to 45 of solids in every 1,000 grains of urine.

When the relationships of these constituents are disturbed and other substances found, such as albumen, sugar, casts, etc.; some disorder of the vital functions is in existence.

The examination of these constituents naturally divides itself into two classes, viz.: the liquid and soluble and the solid and insoluble. The liquid is done by chemical analysis both qualitative and quantitative, with use of the microscope as confirmatory. That of the solid is done wholly by the microscope.

Examination should be made of the total quantity voided in 24 hours, unless for special purposes, because at no two collections are the results found to be uniform, and it is always advisable to conduct the examination as soon after collection as possible on account of the changes which occur in urine upon standing. These changes take place more or less rapidly according to the reaction, the concentration of the urine, the temperature in which it is kept, and the degree of access to micro-organisms. The uric acid and urates are first precipitated and later the urea is gradually changed to ammonium carbonate through the action of the fungus spores absorbed from the air. Acid fermentation occurs sometimes when mucus is present, causing a darkening of color and increased acidity.

Freshly voided urine when normal is almost always acid, and when, as is sometimes the case, it is alkaline, this alkalinity is due to potassium or sodium salts or ammonium salts. It is of great importance to distinguish which of these is the case, as if the alkalinity arises from the presence of sodium or potassium it denotes a condition of the blood; if from ammonium it denotes a diseased condition of the renal epithelium and tubules.

The action of heat in the preliminary testing is very interesting and significant. Before filtration, if heat is applied any cloudiness present will either disappear or become more pronounced. If it disappears urates of Na. Ca. or M + 3 are present; if it remains unchanged or is augmented, albumen, uric acid, phosphates or morbid deposits such as blood, pus, etc., are indicated. Phosphates are dissolved by acetic acid and calcium oxalate by HCl. Blood, pus, etc., are identified by the microscope.

Before examination careful note should be taken and recorded of the physical characters, viz., quantity per day, color, odor, transparency, reaction and specific gravity. Right here a few words from the physician in charge regarding his diagnosis and what he has reason to expect would be of great service in conducting the analysis. The usual method then is to proceed in the qualitative analysis for normal constituents and for abnormal or foreign constituents such as sugar albumen, blood, bile, etc. Then for the quantitative analysis with the object of finding the variations of the proportions of the constituents both normal and abnormal.

The deposits are looked after by the use of the microscope. This part of the analysis is not by any means the least interesting. The sediments having been obtained by centrifugal motion a clean nipple pipette will quickly transfer some of it to the shell slide and the examination then becomes selective. The sediment may contain unorganized substances in crystalline or amorphous form such as, urates, uric acid, phosphates, calcium oxalate, etc., together with organized substances, viz., blood corpuscles, pus corpuscles, casts of the tubules of different composition and appearance, epithelial cells of different shapes and spermatozoa. A great deal depends on the manipulation of the light thrown on the slide; different degrees of illumination of the field will often bring into view things which are hardly distinguishable in the full light of the reflection. This applies particularly to the recognition of casts, hyaline oil or fatty casts and mucous casts being nearly if not wholly invisible in the bright reflection, but when the shaded light is used they may be easily recognized.

Finally, one need not be at a loss in familiarizing oneself with the methods of urine analysis. A careful perusal of any of the recognized text books written on the subject, supplemented with a little work will give a confidence of knowledge which will enable any pharmacist to conduct work of this kind to his own advantage without the waste of time formerly required. A thorough examination can be conducted within the space of one hour under the present methods and the physician is not the only one who wishes to have examinations made of urine. The public not infrequently desire knowledge of this kind and the pharmacist might just as well furnish the required information as the professional analyst.

DIVISIONAL ASSOCIATION NO. 9

The annual meeting of Divisional Association of District No. 9, Haldimand, Brant and Waterloo, of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, was held in Galt June 10th, with a large representation of members. Papers of interest to druggists were read by J. H. Smith, Dunnville; J. S. Armitage, Paris, and E. Werner of Elmira, and among the various matters discussed which were of general interest were the reduction of the period of apprenticeship, the endorsement of the principle of the restriction of price of proprietary medicines, and the discountenancing of the sale of narcotics to those known to be habitually addicted to them. A resolution approving of the latter course was passed, and the two former questions were referred to committees. The following officers were elected: President, R. A. Harris, Dunnville; vice-presidents, J. S. Armitage, Dunnville; E. Werner, Elmira; Secretary-treasurer, T. E. McLellan, Galt.

Remember that it is what you have and want the people to buy that you must talk about. Never mind about the other fellow.

Everything for the Drug Trade

Drugs and Chemicals

Hellebore.
Paris Green.
Whale Oil Soap.
Blue Vitriol.
Insect Powder.
Sulphur Sub.
Acid Salicylic.
Soda Salicylate.
Formaldehyde.
Bot. Pyrosulphite
" Chloroplatinite.
Chloride of Gold.
Soda Hyposulph.
" Sulphite.
Castile Soap "Shell," 2, 2½ and 11 lb. bars.

PATENTS

"Walnutta" Hair Stain.
" Dandruff Cure.
" Hair Reviver.
" Curling Cream.
" Hair Grower.
" " Ointment.

We are the Agents in Canada for the above goods.

Prices to the Retail and Wholesale Trades supplied on application.

Royal Polish.
Planco.
Vernal Saw Palm Wine

SUNDRIES

"Violet" Restorative Salt 25c size.

The newest, nicest and best on the market.

"Beauty" Brushes.
Nail Clippers.
Pocket Combs and Mirrors.
Sponge Bags, all kinds and sizes.
Sponges, Rubber.
" "Yankee" Rubber.
" Bleached and Unbleached.
Puff Boxes.
Talcum Powders, all kinds and prices.
Allen Bath Outfits

Proprietaries

"Nervezone"
A chocolate-coated tonic and blood building tablet. Put up in elegant style, nickel S.C., bottle in carton.
Retail 50c.

"Baby's Own" Food.
25c. and 50c. sizes.
The newest and best baby food.
Great seller.
" size.
" profit.
" satisfaction.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **Cocaine** B. & S. BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratime, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetine, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal

Vim Rubber Brushes

Vim Beauty Brushes, - - - - $4.00 per dozen.

Vim Toilet Brushes, $2.10 per dozen.

Vim Bath Brushes, $3.50 per dozen.

Vim Hand Brushes, $4.00 per dozen.

Vim Shampoo Brushes, $6.50 per dozen.

Vim Bath Mittens, $9.00 per dozen.

Vim Nail Brushes, $1.75 per dozen.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists - - - - TORONTO

A SPECIAL LINE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Has the largest sale of any dentifrice. It ought to be worth your attention.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations

AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

Absorbent Gauze Tissue Lints

BANDAGES

Absorbent Cotton Wools

"IMPERMIETTE"

—AND—

"IMPERMIETTE" BED SHEETING

New Waterproof Materials Superior to Rubber Goods

MANUFACTURED BY

—The—

Liverpool Lint Co.

MARK STREET MILLS

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Trade Notes

Dr. M Ouimet druggist, Montreal, Que., has made an assignment.

J. J. Dock & Co. succeed the Stratford Drug Co., Stratford, Ont.

Homer Robertson is about opening a new drug store at Sarnia, Ont.

A Duncan has opened a new drug store at Regina, Assiniboia, N.W.T.

Wm. Anderson, druggist, Belle River, Ontario, is removing to Toronto.

W. J. Hilton has purchased the drug business of Dr. Cutten at Boissevain, Man.

J. A. Bubkham succeeds A. P. Fountain & Co., druggists, Field, B.C.

Dr. R. W. Shaw, Springfield, Ont., is advertising his drug business for sale.

C. E. Perry has purchased the drug business of Thos. A. McCormick, Wheatley, Ont.

W. G. Lang, formerly of Brandon, has opened a new drug store at Wellwood, Manitoba.

Wm. Erskine has purchased the drug business of Adam Turner, Orangeville, Ontario.

W. J. Mitchell has purchased the drug business of Dr. W. Chestnut, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Thornton Andrews has purchased the drug business of Jackson & Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

John A. Barr & Co. have purchased the stock of John T. Wait, druggist, Arnprior, Ontario.

W. H. Bartrem, formerly of Forest, Ont., has purchased the drug business of F. G. Worts, Parkhill.

A. P. McKenzie, formerly of Phoenix, B.C., is opening a drug business at Vernon, British Columbia.

The stock of Wm. McDonald, druggist, Tilsonburg, Ont., was partially destroyed by fire last month.

Edward T. Jones has purchased the east end stores of A. I. McCall & Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

G. W. Bartlett has purchased the drug business of A. J. Brown & Co., Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

F. X. Bilodeau has been appointed curator of the estate of Dr. Magloire Ouimet, St. Louis de Mile End, Que.

A. W. Bleasdell & Co., druggists, Frank, Northwest Territories, are removing to Morrisey, Northwest Territories.

J. F. Ross has opened his "Summer" drug store at the corner of Beech avenue and Queen street east, Toronto, Ont.

Charles Massicotte, Montreal, has registered as Canadian representative of Cooper & Co., patent medicines, London, Eng.

E. S. Blain, of Morden has purchased the drug business of the Saskatoon Drug Co., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

W. H. Lee, corner Church and Wellesley streets, is opening a drug store in the King Edward Hotel, King street east, Toronto, Ont.

MONTREAL NOTES

What an astounding apathy exists among pharmacists in Montreal! This apathy is met with, to some extent, in other cities, but it is not quite so pronounced. To what is this owing? Want of faith in union of interests? Want of confidence in each other? Or, is it a narrowness of mind engendered by the paltry nature of a pharmacist's daily business experience?

The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec is a fitting field for co-operation in the great work of making the drug business more profitable and for correcting certain abuses which exist in the practice of pharmacy.

A great deal has already been done by the N. A. R. D. of the United States and notwithstanding the indifference of the average Montreal pharmacist, much has been accomplished here, while the work done in Ontario by the Toronto Drug Section of Retail Merchants' Association is beyond all praise.

Let each pharmacist put his shoulder manfully to the wheel and help on the good work. The pharmacists of England and the United States are thoroughly aroused on the question of a fair profit on what they sell and why should we lag behind and continue to be the humble distributors of specialties, which pay big dividends to their promoters, but which we are expected to sell at an inroad[illegible] to with the [illegible] privilege [illegible] our pharmacies thrown into the bargain.

Let the pharmacists of Canada rest assured that will neither nothing [illegible] holding aloof from their colleagues in the battle for a fair profit. Unite in a strong body the pharmacist will be able to dictate terms to all the patent medicine lords in existence, who, I am pleased to see, are beginning to recognize that in the matter of medical specialties they cannot do without us.

Ozone, Euthymol toothpaste, Wampole's cod liver oil, Ferrol and a few other articles are selling freely in Montreal at full prices, thanks to the price restrictive contract plan and the consequent good will of the druggists. A number of other remedies sold on this plan are not much known in this province.

Business in the drug line is not quite so good as it was a month ago. Dispensing has fallen off considerably owing to the fact that the public health is in a satisfactory condition. In some districts of this province eye troubles are prevalent, owing to the pungent smoke which pervades the atmosphere from the terrible forest fires, which the continued dry weather has exposed us to.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, which is the examining and licensing body in this province, is postponed for a couple of weeks, owing to the unavoidable absence from town of the president, Mr. Lachance.

MANITOBA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

MAJOR EXAMINATIONS

The report of the Board of Examiners for the major examination in pharmacy, held on May 4th, 5th and 6th, was submitted to the Council of Pharmacy at their meeting held in the college building. President A. R. Leonard presided. Subjoined is a list of the successful candidates, published in the order of merit. Mr. G. W. Bartlett captured two silver medals, the one being donated by the Association for general proficiency and the other by Mr. C. F. Flexon for highest honors in chemistry:

The list is as follows: G. W. Bartlett, Winnipeg; H. D. Campbell, Winnipeg; H. T. D'Arc, Stonewall; W. S. Francis, Headingly; J. P. Bengo

Brandon; M. C. Prust, Toronto; J. G. Sutherland, Winnipeg; R. Gillespie, Winnipeg; T. G. Carson, Winnipeg; F. Tedder, Minnedosa; S. I. Cummings, Emerson; J. A. Battram, Birtle; C. H. Morrison, Boissevain; Geo. A. Fairburn, Minnedosa; W. J. Hilton, Winnipeg.

The examiners were: Messrs C. Flexon, A. Campbell and W. Young.

DRUGGISTS AT PLAY

The second annual gathering of The Druggists' Lawn Bowling Club was held on the beautiful lawns of the Mitchell Club on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd and 3rd inst.

Mr. R. P. Thomas, of The Seely Manufacturing Co., kindly donated prizes for singles and doubles, and all who had the good fortune to be present agree that it was the most enjoyable outing they have ever had; too much cannot be said for the most generous hospitality of the Mitchell Club.

Every known drug bowler in Western Ontario was invited, and if he did not attend the loss was certainly his.

The following are the names of those who took part: J. S. Roberts, Seaforth; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; W. B. Graham, Ridgetown; P. Bawden, Ridgetown; C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford; S. A. Hodge, Mitchell; W. B. Bailey, Mitchell; W. H. Willson, Dresden; J. Mattinson, London; J. W. Cull, Mitchell.

The First Prize Singles.—A beautiful smoker's set was won by C. E. S. Nasmyth, of Stratford

The Second Prize Singles. A pair of gold cuff-links, set in pearls, was won by P. Bawden, of Ridgetown.

The prize for doubles was two handsome gold lockets and were won by W. H. Willson, Dresden, and J. Mattinson, of London.

Tournament to be repeated and held in Woodstock next year.

ITEMS

Miss Cora Dow, who operates six of the largest cut-rate drug stores in Cincinnati, has added a Woman's Department to her store at Seventh and Race streets. The annex is for the exclusive use of women patrons, and female attendants are in charge.

Among the bills signed by the Governor of the State of New York on Monday, May 11, was one making it a misdemeanor to distribute samples of drugs or patent medicines in such a way that children have access to them.

Benger's Food, Limited, is the style of the company who have taken over the business of F. B. Benger & Co., Limited, Manchester, Eng., wholesale and manufacturing chemists, capital, £400,000.

CATERING FOR CANADIAN TRADE

Messrs. Battle & Co., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of bromidia, ecthol, iodia, papine, which have such an enormous sale in the United States, are opening up business in Canada. They are making their headquarters with Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, who will act as their Canadian representatives.

Mr. E. F. Smith, son-in-law of Mr. J. M. Battle, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, is in Toronto, stopping at the King Edward Hotel overseeing the putting of their goods on the market.

INCORPORATED

The firm of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Wholesale Stationers and Paper Dealers of Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated under the name of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Limited.

The officers of the company are: James B. Gillies, President; C. W. Graham, Vice-President; David S. Gillies, Secretary-Treasurer, all of whom have been connected with the business for a number of years past.

IN MORE THAN 300 PAPERS

Wilson's Fly Pads are advertised this year in over 300 papers, covering all the provinces of the Dominion. The cuts used are very attractive and should prove effectual in creating the demand.

Of course where these pads have been once used the demand is very active, as "once tried always used," and the dealer who fails to keep his stock replenished is sure to lose sales. The margin of profit is very liberal and as they always satisfy the customer there need be no fear of overbuying.

STILL ENLARGING

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, are opening a branch in Winnipeg in order to meet the demands of their rapidly increasing western trade. A full stock will be carried. Mr. J. Cecil Agnew will look after the interests of the firm in Manitoba.

The other branches in Montreal and Buffalo are increasing the popularity of goods which are put up with an eye to quality first.

ANOTHER NEW LOT

An entirely new lot of electros will be used in advertising Wilson's Fly Pads in three hundred and forty papers this summer. They are original and attractive, and will, no doubt, increase the demand.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

The wholesale drug business, as well as other branches of commerce, is experiencing the results of the prosperous condition of the country, and the various firms engaged in the trade have not been slow to take advantage of the increased volume of business and prepare themselves to handle it with satisfaction, both to themselves and their customers. We have, in previous issues, mentioned the improvements made both in the offices and warehouse of The Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited, Toronto, and have drawn attention to the facilities for receiving and dispatching orders with the least possible delay. The Manager, Mr. Hay, evidently believes in giving his customers all possible means of a quick service, and the latest move is to have an additional telephone line placed in the offices so that delays may be avoided and prompt execution given to the wants of their patrons, either in the city or outside.

Perfect telephonic communication is established between all departments in the warehouse, the laboratories, and at their drug mills.

GRADUATES OF COLLEGE OF OPTICS

The Canadian College of Optics has just graduated the following, most of whom are druggists: J. A. Pink, Ottawa; L. L. Laurence, Glencoe; G. G. Littlewood, Hamilton; J. H. Baxter, Drumbo; C. O. Dinsmore, Wiarton; H. J. Browning, Exeter; A. L. Cook, Ingersoll; P. S. Seager, Brigden; J. A. Lunan, Collingwood; W. J. Robertson, Chatham; V. J. Carson, Meaford; W. S. Howey, Exeter; F. P. McCarthy, Beeton; J. E. Robertson, Toronto; W. B. Hunter, Toronto; D. Dunlop, Toronto; E. J. Fawell, Thornbury; F. E. Edwards, Lethbridge, S. B. Pretty, Toronto; N. B. Strong, Bradford, A. J. Bass, Barrie; C. H. Humber, Goderich; L. P. Smith, Macgregor, Man.; E. S. Blain, Saskatoon, N.W.T.

Special Formula Talks

DEPEND upon it whoever does your special formula work is going to make a profit. And it does not follow that the lowest price means the smallest profit—perhaps it means the largest. We have never claimed to be the lowest priced house unless the quality of service is considered. We make the finest goods that can be made—that's our first thought: that sort of service determines the price.

Our experience of about fifty years ought to be worth something to you, too. We have learned a few things—a good many things—that indicate whether a proprietary venture is to be a success or failure. Our view is not provincial, it comes from a world-wide business with all sorts and conditions of folk in the pharmaceutical line. We try not to be prejudiced and we do not assume to know it all; but if you give us your order we execute it with intelligence, and if we see room for improvement of any kind we are frank enough to tell you.

A superb equipment which cannot, in our opinion, be matched—a manufacturing force of trained experts—loyalty to the interests of our patrons, and watchful protection of their rights—an always reasonable price but never a "cheap" one—taken as a whole, constitute an unanswerable argument why we should be favored with your business. Whether your account is worth $25,000 or $250 a year makes no difference in the service rendered. We do our best in each case.

May we hear from you?

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

WINDSOR, Ont. **DETROIT, Mich.**

Spring—Summer—Autumn—Winter

IN ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR

WAMPOLE'S

Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

can be administered without fear of digestive disturbance, disagreeable eructations, or any other of those features which render the crude oil or its emulsions an abhorrence to patients

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as palatable as Curocoa.

It was over twenty years ago that we startled the medical world by the statement that a combination of the Extractives of Cod Liver Oil, combined with the oxygen-carrying Hypophosphites, would build up tissue and restore emaciation better and faster than the crude oil alone.

This, then new, proposition met with much theoretical opposition. The doctors doubted it. The chemists said: "We do not isolate the alkaloids from Cod Liver Oil, so there cannot be any." Our business competitors were most severe and unrelenting in their criticisms and denunciations. Now the fact of the inferiority of their imitations is, so to speak, unrelentingly unchangeable.

But while the doctors doubted our contention that the virtue of Cod Liver Oil lay in the fact that it contains curative principles (alkaloids) that are not grease, nor greasy, while the chemists disputed and competitors ridiculed, no less an authority than Professor Armand Gautier, of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, found some.

He separated six distinct and definite alkaloids, with which Doctors Morgues and Bouillot made a series of clinical experiments that proved conclusively that Cod Liver Oil owes its peculiar medicinal action to these alkaloids.

Their report stimulated both European and American physicians to the further study of this complex oil, and we were overwhelmed with requests for samples, to which requests we cheerfully responded.

With full confidence in our claims, we invited the search-light of scientific investigation. Our attitude has always been **"Try it yourself: use it or refuse it on its merits."**

The doctors who tried it faithfully in those days are still using it; this fact in itself affording sufficient testimony of their approval.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is the only one before the profession to-day that contains a solution of the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil as they exist in the fresh livers, this solution being combined with equal volumes of Liquid Extract of Malt, the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

"SPECIALISTS IN PROGRESSIVE PHARMACY"

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparations of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

Main Offices and Laboratories,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Branch Office and Laboratory,
TORONTO, CANADA

Correspondence

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD

Kingston, May 30th, 1903.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—I was indeed pleased to find my fellow-druggists throughout the province were interested enough in the educational requirements of apprentices to cause a few of our number to reply either for or against. Among others I notice the name of Mr. A. C. Jenkinson of Sudbury, voicing his opinion in this month's journal, also the names of Mr. C. A. Campbell, E. A. Rawlings and others, and although I cannot say that I agree with Mr. Jenkinson or with his peculiar style of misconstruing my meaning, yet I am always glad to hear the opinion of those who may differ from myself. I believe, from the general tone of his letter, that he must be a graduate who is not conducting a store of his own, and, therefore, I could hardly expect him to see eye to eye with myself, or others who may be in business on their own account. However, I would advise my friend in future, when taking upon himself the responsibility of replying to a letter similar to my own, to thoroughly digest its contents, for, judging by his reply, it was based on some apparently low standard of his own, or else he failed to form a proper conception of my meaning, as I did not, for one moment, intimate that the standard should be so low that we necessarily would have an over-supply of apprentices, or, as he stated, to suit myself (or others, I presume, who Mr. J. imagines are cut out of similar cloth). We could then afford to hire two or three apprentices at one or two dollars per week. Now this may suit my friend by way of argument, but to my mind the ground he is standing upon is to him sinking sand, for I distinctly stated in my latter that the requirements and duties of graduate, apprentice and boy were each separate and distinct, and I therefore did not, for one moment, intimate that I was at all anxious to supplant the graduate by means of two or three apprentices. I am a strong believer in the engaging of a graduate if at all possible by each and every druggist whose business will permit, but at the same time, while I employ a graduate, I have been doing my utmost to secure an apprentice for over a year and cannot procure one for love or money, and no later than yesterday one of our [illegible] told me he had gone to the principal of the Kingston Collegiate Institute and asked him to point out any eligible young men as drug apprentices, and although three were pointed out and $200 per year offered, they refused. Now if this does not show positive proof of my contention, namely, that any young man who necessarily must reach 18 years of age before passing the required matriculation examination for apprenticeship to the drug business, would naturally turn his abilities to arts, medicine, or science, rather than put in four years behind a drug counter, where his hours are necessarily long, and at the same time taking into consideration the expense of the junior and senior course at the O. C. P., which, at the lowest estimate, would cost $400.

I also notice Mr. J. states that "I, with my friend, Mr. Hoag, think that in time things will right themselves." Well, maybe they will, but I doubt it. However I did not say so. What I did say was, that some may argue but to my mind the only way of remedying the apprentice evil is to remove it and place it upon a more reasonable basis.

Another point in which I think the majority of druggists will agree with me, is that when choosing an apprentice, the lad who is say 16 years of age, will, in almost every instance, make the most apt apprentice from a business and pharmaceutical standpoint, he, to my mind, being more susceptible, and would become more graceful in manner and movement, and, naturally more at home behind a drug counter.

Hoping you will pardon my encroachment upon your valuable time and space, and thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Hoag.

FORMULA WANTED

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—Can you, or any of your readers, give me a reliable formula for the manufacture of a sauce resembling "Yorkshire Relish" or "Worcester Sauce." I have tried one or two, but they were not a success.

Yours truly,

Edmund Jenner.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF [illegible]

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—Kindly permit me through the medium of your journal, to [illegible] the majority of drug apprentices.

According to [illegible] placement of a pharmaceutical chemist to pass what is called Preliminary Examination. It is evident this examination is rather lax. Very few apprentices either English or French, could be trusted to write a letter to a customer, and a good many are not able to write an ordinary label correctly.

Truly yours,

Chemist.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRIES

WHITE LINIMENT

R	
Sapo. castile	2 ozs.
Aqua	12 ozs.
Dissolve and add	
Camphor	1 oz.
Spts. Terebinth	3 ozs.
Al. Origani	2 ozs.

Mix. Then add 2 or 3 drs. at a time, with vigorous shaking (letting stand a short time between each addition).

Ammon. Carb, 1½ ozs., Aqua, 32 ozs., dissolved in and finally add sufficient water to make 64 ozs.

The above will probably suit "Frangula." Yours truly,

X. A. N.

COUNCIL ELECTION

To the members of the O.C.P. for District No. 8:

Gentlemen.—I hereby thank you most gratefully for the honor you have conferred on me by again electing me as your representative on the Council of the O.C.P., this time by acclamation.

I assure you I shall ever be ready to assist you in all movements in the interests of Pharmacy and trust I will receive the support of every druggist in this district to this end.

Believe me ever yours sincerely,

Theo. Sweet.

St. Catharines, Ont., June 6, 1903.

Cut out the ornaments and art in your daily newspaper advertising—make the copy plain and talk convincingly, because you must convince people that they want your goods if you want to make sales.

CANADIAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the C.W.D.A. was held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont., June 10th and 11th, and was the largest and most representative of any which has yet taken place. As will be seen by the list of members present, the entire territory from Halifax, N.S., to Winnipeg, Man., was represented and the Vancouver members, although not able to attend, signified their willingness to support heartily any measures adopted by the association. Amongst those present were: R. W. Elliot, W. S. Elliot (Elliot & Co.), C. McD. Hay (Lyman Bros. & Co.), Jas. Watt, G. H. Clarkson (Lyman, Knox and Clarkson Co.), J. M. Spencer (Evans & Sons), Toronto; J. W. Knox (Lyman, Knox & Co.), Arthur Lyman (Lyman, Sons & Co.), T. W. Wardleworth (Evans & Sons), Montreal; W. C. Niblett (J. Winer & Co.), C. W. Tinling (Dominion Drug Co.), Hamilton; J. M. Mattinson (London Drug Co.), W. S. B. Barkwell, London; E. C. Mitchen (H. Skinner & Co.), Kingston; D. W. Bole (Bole Drug Co.), Winnipeg; L. J. Mylius (Hattie & Mylius), Halifax; S. McDiarmid, G. W. Cerow (T. B. Barker & Sons), St. John, N.B.

The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that, forseeing the material benefits, corrective and preventive, that will accrue to the retail trade, and through them indirectly to ourselves, by the universal adoption of the plan of sale of proprietary articles known as the Price Restrictive Plan, this association hereby heartily endorses the plan and urges all manufacturers to put this plan into effect with respect to their manufactures, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association."

Other business of interest to the trade was also transacted and a most unanimous feeling prevailed. After the conclusion of the meeting the Toronto members treated the visitors to a very pleasant tally-ho drive through the city, visiting many places of interest, and all expressed themselves as being delighted at the treatment given them and voted their hosts as "jolly good fellows."

The officers elected for 1903-4 are as follows:

H. H. Lyman, Montreal, Hon. President; F. C. Simson, Halifax, N.S., President; Geo. H. Clarkson, Toronto, Vice-President; D. W. Bole, Winnipeg, Man., 2nd Vice-President; C. W. Tinling, Hamilton, Ont., 3rd Vice-President; W. S. Elliot, Toronto, Treasurer; J. Mattinson, London, Secretary.

Board of Management—C. McD. Hay, Toronto; W. C. Niblett, Hamilton; S. McDiarmid, St. John, N.B.; J. W. Knox, Montreal; H. McDowell, Vancouver, B.C.; A. B. Evans, Montreal; E. C. Mitchell, Kingston.

Executive—C. W. Tinling, Hamilton; C. McD. Hay, Toronto; W. S. Elliot, Toronto; J. W. Knox, Montreal; A. B. Evans, Montreal; J. Mattinson, London.

The next annual meeting will be in Montreal.

PHARMACEUTICAL PROGRESS

It is a little short of marvellous, the growth that some of our prominent manufacturing pharmacists are now enjoying. As evidence of this, within the last year Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, have moved into their new Science Laboratory, which is an addition to their other establishments and was erected and equipped at a cost of something like $200,000.00. Fast on the heels of this step forward they have begun the erection of another addition to their already immense plant. This new building will be four stories in height and will be 560 feet long by 60 feet wide. The situation given this particular building is an admirable one, as it is located on the banks of the Detroit River, immediately between the new Science building and the main laboratories and offices. When completed, it will not only be rapidly filled with the latest improved manufacturing appliances in pharmaceutical and chemical lines, but will form one other addition to this firm's array of buildings, which are an ornament to the river front and a worthy contribution to science.

Parke, Davis & Co., moreover, have in contemplation, shortly, an extensive addition to their Walkerville laboratory, which is necessitated by their constantly increasing Canadian business. Besides, their London, England laboratory will also be greatly enlarged within the near future to meet the requirements of this progressive scientific firm.

A NEW REMEDY

A new proprietary remedy which we have no doubt will before long be one of the leading "patents" in this country, is now being extensively advertised by the proprietors, the Bole Drug Co., of Winnipeg, Man.

"Gin Pills," the title given to this new kidney remedy, have been before the public for some little time in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the wonderful success met with since its introduction to the public has induced the owners to extend the sales over the entire Dominion. Systematic newspaper advertising has been commenced and we have no doubt of the ultimate success of the remedy. Read the advertisement in this issue and if you want further information write The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man. It will pay you.

COUNCIL ELECTION

The nomination of members for the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy took place this month. It will be seen by the following list of nominations that there are contests in but two of the Electoral Divisions, Nos. 1 and 13, in both of which the retiring members who are again nominated, have opposition offered to their candidature:

No. 1 Electoral Division—H. Watters, Ottawa; *A. T. Budd, Arnprior.

No. 2 Electoral Division—E. W. Case, Picton.

No. 3 Electoral Division—J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville.

No. 4 Electoral Division—G. E. Gilbard, Toronto.

No. 5 Electoral Division—Jno. Hargreaves, Toronto.

No. 6 Electoral Division—*J. R. W. Broughton, Newmarket.

No. 7 Electoral Division—Charles Law, Guelph.

No. 8 Electoral Division—Theo. Sweet, St. Catharines.

No. 9 Electoral Division—R. A. Harrison, Dunnville.

No. 10 Electoral Division—W. A. Karn, Woodstock.

No. 11 Electoral Division—J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.

No. 12 Electoral Division—J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.

No. 13 Electoral Division—W. B. Graham, Ridgetown; *H. O. Fleming, Windsor.

Those marked with an asterisk have not heretofore been members of the Council. The results in the contested Divisions will not be known until July 3rd.

E. Merck

Glycerophosphates
Lithia Salts
Atropine

COCAINE "MERCK"

Eserine
Pilocarpine
Apomorphine

Literature upon request.

Darmstadt

MANY POINTS

OF SUPERIORITY FAVOR

WARNER'S

Lithia Original Water Tablets

The kind that discriminating Druggists sell and appreciative consumers want when they ask for Lithia Tablets

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

UNLOSABLE STOPPERS

FOR

HOT WATER BOTTLES

PAT'D AUG. 6TH, OCT. 1ST, 1901.

THE "Holdfast" Attachment

PAT'D AUG. 6TH AND OCT. 1ST, 1901.

IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

Delights Everybody Who Sees It

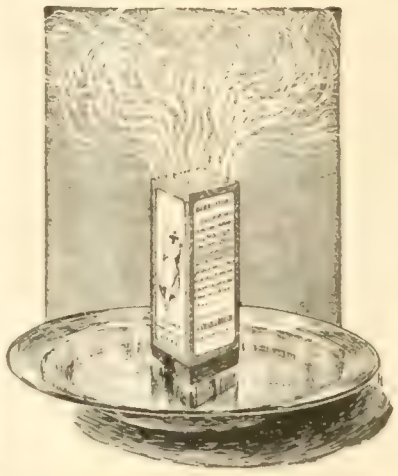
We are prepared to furnish any of our HOT WATER BOTTLES with Unlosable Stoppers, at an extra charge of seventy-five cents per dozen.

When Ordering Specify with "Holdfast" Stoppers

Canadian Rubber Co. (of Montreal)

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Lister's Fumigator



A compact candle generating Formaldehyde Gas. Lights with a match. One candle disinfects a room.

Furniture, clothing, pictures, or other articles in the room will not be injured. Mirrors or silver will not be tarnished.

Effectual in destroying odors in public buildings, halls, waiting rooms, depots, basements and cellars.

Formaldehyde Gas is the most powerful disinfectant and germicide yet known.

Lister's Fumigator adapts it to general use in a safe, convenient and inexpensive form.

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Sole Agents for Canada

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Druggist's Wax

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—Cymbeline, III. 2.

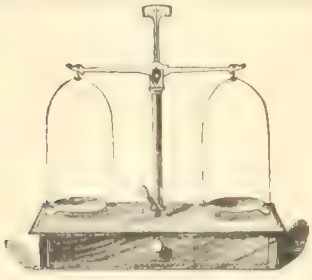
George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."

—2 Henry VI., iv.



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100 Different Shapes
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BIDWELL'S Tooth Brushes always reliable, extra quality, every Brush guaranteed.

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ESTABLISHED 1830

DRUG CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

On Monday, January 5th at the Iroquois Hotel, the drug clerks of Toronto held a meeting at which they decided to form a "Drug Clerks' Association."

Mr. Hopkins of New York read the by laws governing such associations among clerks across the line. These with a few changes were adopted as a good code for our purpose. The following officers were elected:

President Chas. Wilson.

Vice-President—Stanly M. Farrant.

Chief of Employment Bureau R. B Cameron.

Blanks for application for membership have been printed and one will be sent to each clerk in the city with the request that he fill it out and return it to the secretary. Our motive in forming this association is not such as usually instigates the forming of unions. We have to get the boys acquainted with each other that they may meet once a month and spend a pleasant evening socially and have no intention of advocating either a scale of hours or wages.

Our next meeting will be held on Thursday, July 2nd, and we will let every one know where to go. Hoping the boys will be out in full force and asking their help in the meantime, I am

Very sincerely,

L. Blake Cooke,
Secy.-Treas.

DIVISIONAL ASSOCIATION NO. 3

At call of representative, J. H. H. Jury, District No. 3, of Ontario Retail Druggists' Association met at Sturgeon Point, June 2nd, 1903.

Part of the party took boat at Port Perry; on their arrival at Lindsay they were joined by the balance, and all proceeded down Scugog River to Sturgeon Point. The following members were present: J. D. Tully, J. Lynch, W. Madill, John Nugent and H. H. Edmison, Peterboro; E. Gregory and W. Duncan, Lindsay; W. H. Robson and Dr. D. Gould, Fenelon Falls; J. H. H. Jury and R. M. Mitchell, Bowmanville; J. J. Gilfillan, Orono; A. J. Davis and C. H. Allison, Port Perry; T. C. Nicholls and R. F. Willis, Uxbridge; also several ladies were present.

Before reaching Sturgeon Point, Mr. Jury called all together into the cabin for the business of the day. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved, J. H. H. Jury elected Chairman and R. F. Willis Secretary. The Chairman gave a short address relative to the difficulties that the Council meets, mentioning some of the matters that are claiming foremost attention at the present and asking for a free discussion.

It was moved by J. Lynch and seconded by Mr. Madill, That as the qualification required for admission of apprentices to the drug business is high, thereby causing a dearth of apprentices, this association recommends that the standard be lowered, viz., that a certificate of a high school teacher showing that a pupil has attended high school two (2) years, at least, subsequent to passing the entrance examination, be all that is required.

Before the motion was put a great deal of discussion took place. Every member had something to say; some favored the shortening of the term to 3 years and keeping the present standard, others would leave matters as they are, thinking that conditions will right themselves The motion was finally carried.

Moved by C. H. Allison, seconded by R. Mitchell, That a Committee of four druggists be appointed to assist presiding examiner at the O.C P. exams. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Nugent, seconded by W. Madill, and carried, That we are in full sympathy with the "Price Restrictive" plan, and that we push in every legitimate way the goods sold subject to those conditions.

Moved by W. Madill, seconded by W. Duncan, That the Secretary write the Drug Section of Retail Merchants' Association asking them to use their influence with prominent patent medicine manufacturers to get them to adopt the Price Restrictive plan and that we are not in favor of selling six articles for the price of five, as it enables cutters to get the goods in this way and sell $1 goods at 89c. Carried.

It was unanimously carried that J. H. H. Jury stand again as our representative, and that we appreciate his efforts for the welfare of the craft.

Moved by J. Lynch, seconded by T. C. Nicholls, That Mr. Jury be a representative to the next meeting of Hamilton District, explaining the action of the Dominion Drug Co. in [illegible] that he expects be paid. Carried. Moved by R. Mitchell, seconded by J. D. Tully, and carried, That whereas it is desirable to [illegible] funds for district use each member be asked to contribute $1 per month for this purpose, and that the Secretary make this known.

At this point the Secretary was elected Treasurer also, and fees amounting to $10.00 were immediately handed in.

On invitation of the Peterboro druggists that town was chosen as next place of meeting June 2nd 1904.

Votes of thanks were given the Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer; also Lindsay druggists, on whose invitation the party took supper at the Benson House. The meeting was a decided success and the day will be long remembered by those fortunate enough to attend.

R. F. Willis.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Uxbridge, June 4th, 1903.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The Executive Committee have decided to hold the annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America at Boston, Mass, on September 7th.

The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will also be held in Boston at the same time, September 7th to 12th. By holding both meetings at the same time and place a reduction in fares will be obtained, and it is expected a larger number of members and their families will be induced to attend.

The annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Mackinac Island, State of Michigan, commencing Aug. 3rd. There will doubtless be a large attendance, and the fact that the place selected is a favorite summer resort will be a factor in inducing Canadian as well as United States members of the Association to take the lake trip, or the quicker one, by rail.

The National Association of Retail Druggists will hold its annual meeting at Washington, D.C., October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1903. Mr. Charles F. Mason, Detroit, Mich., is chairman of the Transportation Committee.

Manitoba College of Pharmacy

Major Examinations

The following are the questions submitted at the examinations of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy held in Winnipeg, May 4th to 8th, 1903.

MATERIA MEDICA.

W. Young, Examiner.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. National Order Cruciferae. Give characteristics, derivation of name official drugs, their medicinal properties, active constituents, and official preparations.

2. Pepsin. Give description, natural order, test and dose. What is it and from what is it obtained?

3. Name official drugs of the N. O. Leguminosae.

4. Give tests for Cocaine, Quinine, Morphine and Strychnine.

5. Buchu leaves. Give description, different varieties, impurities and medicinal properties.

6. Red Cinchona Bark. Give official preparations and their doses. Alkaloids obtained from same; their preparations and doses. Percentage of Alkaloids and how should it be divided.

7. State Habitat of the following: Quassia Wood, Fenugreek, Tragacanth, Senna Leaves, Gum Acacia, Kousso, Pimento, Elaterium, Prickly Ash, Galbanum, Red Cinchona Bark, Nux Vomica.

8. State Medicinal properties of the following: Myrrh, Calabar Bean, Balsam Tolu, Copaiba, Colocynth, Dill Fruit, Black Haw, Valerian, Dandelion Root, Nux Vomica, Digitalis, Cubebs, Croton Oil.

9. Give method of production and characteristics of Camphor.

10. Give probable impurities or adulterants of Jalap, Rhubarb Root, Oil of Peppermint, Atropine, Castor Oil, Refined Sugar.

DISPENSING.

A. Campbell, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

Dispense the following Prescriptions:

MR. HAW.

1. R Ext. Hamamelis ..... gr. xx
Hyd. Ammon ..... gr. xv.
Acidi Tannici ..... gr. x.
Ungt. Paraffini. .... ℥i.
M. ft. Ungt.
Sig. Noct. Maneque Ap. J.M.

MISS JACK.

2. R Tinct. Ferri Perch. .....℥ii.
Potas. Cit. .....gr. xxxv.
Syrupi. .... ℥i.
Aquæ. .....ad ℥ii.
M. ft. Mist.
Sig. ℥. post Cib. L.P.

MR. HALL

3. R Ungt. Hyd. Fort. .... ℥v.
Liq. Ammoniæ ..... ℥v.
Lin. Camphoræ ..... ℥ii.
M. ft. Lin.
Sig. Applic parte ter indies. P D

MISS BELL.

4. R Ferri Sulph. Ex. ....gr. ii.
Pot. Carb. .....gr. ii.
Ol. Sabinæ. .... q.s. ss.
M. ft. pil. i. Mitte tales xii.
Sig. Cap i. ter in die p.c. H.C.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

W. Young, Examiner.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Criticise the following prescriptions:

R Pot. Cyanide ..... grs. iss
Hyd. Clor. Mit. .....grs xxiv
Tragacanthæ
Aquæ a quantum sufficit fiat massa in pilulas triginta formanda.
Signa, Capiat pilulas duas omni nocte.

R Ferri Redacti ..... 8.0 Gm
Acidi Arseniosi .....0.35 Gm
Ext. Gentian ..... 8.0 Gm
Ouin Sulph. ..... 8.0 Gm
Strych. Sulph. .....0.35 Gm
M Fiat pil. No. XL.

R Acidi Carbolici. ....℥ iss.
Aquæ. .....q s. ad. ℥ i.

Sig. Use with camel's hair Brush.

Translate first of above into proper English.

2. Define briefly the following terms: Epispastic. Antiseptic. Escharotic. Hypnotic. Disinfectant. Ecbolic. Errhine. Cholagogue. Sudorific. Mydriatic. Give examples of each.

3. Carry out maximum dose to make 30 pills of the following

Strychniæ Sulph.
Ferri Redacti.
Ext. Gentian.

4. Extend in full Latin and translate into English the following abbrevations: Cochleat; cont. rem.; coq. ad. med. consumpt.; dieb. alt.; redig. in pulv.; S.S.S., sub. fin. coch.; sumat. talem; Cras. vespere; adst. febre; aq. niv.; D. in p. æq.; D. P.; gutt. quisbud. hor. interm.

5. Translate the following prescription into Latin:

R Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia....℥ iii.
Tincture of Asafetida.... .... ℥ ss.
Simple Syrup..... ..... ℥ i.
Cinnamon Water.....℥ i.

Sig. Give a teaspoonful three or four times a day, or oftener, if the convulsion or spasm should be troublesome.

6. Translate into proper English:
Recipe

Infusi Sennæ Sesunciam.
Potasii Tartratis semiunciam.
Tincturæ Cardamomi compositæ, fluid drachmas duas.

Signa: Ex his fiat haustus, summo mane deglutiendus. Repetatur idem tertio quoque die.

7. Outline briefly what you consider the proper method of handling a prescription from the time it is handed to you until you have returned the finished product to the customer. Give example (selected) of a well dispensed prescription.

8. Give B. P. doses of the following: Zinci Acetas; Terebenum; Tinctura Cantharidis rep. and full; Sodii Hypophosphis; Salicinum: Phosphorus; Oleum Morrhuæ; Menthol; Liquor Potassæ; Lithii Citras; Liquor Ethyl Nitritis; Injectio Cocainæ; Hydrargrum cum Creta; Creta Preparata Ergota; Chloroformum; Aloinum; Ammonii Carbonas; Aloe Socotrina; Argenti Nitras; Calx Sulphurata.

9. Give antidotes for the following poisons: Strychnine, Aconitine, Atropine, Cyanide of Potassium, Prussic Acid, Santonine.

State symptoms of the effect of an overdose of the above.

BOTANY.

C. Flexon, Examiner.

Time 2 hours.

1. Define the terms monogynous, digynous, tetragynous, pentagynous, polygynous, monandrous, diandrous triandrous, hexandrous.

2. Distinguish between cellular, vascular and cryptogamous plants.

3. What are classes, orders, genera, species?

4. Give rough sketches of a raceme, a corymb, an umbel, a spadix with spathe, and explain why they are so termed.

5. What parts constitute the fruit. Distinguish between simple fruits and a multiple fruit, and give examples.

6. Where does the root begin in germination? Give instances of annual, biennial, and aerial roots.

7. What are phenogamous and gymnospermous exogenous plants?

Unique!

The only one of its kind.
It fills a want.

ELLIOT'S POCKET MEDICINE CASE

25 CENTS

This little case, fitting the vest pocket, forearms Campers, Tourists, Sportsmen and others against Constipation, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colds, Chills, Malaria, Ague, Fevers.

Lithographed Metal Cases, one dozen in easel display box—

$2.00 Per Dozen

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A Great Space Economizer—Preserves Stock.

Ash—$12.00 net
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Effervescent Salts E. & Co.'s

We have special facilities for the manufacture of granular Effervescent Salts and long experience in the work. The greatest care is taken in compounding and manipulating those noted hereunder, so as to insure uniformity in composition and certainty in action. Official Salts are of full pharmacopœial strength. Please write for prices.

Sodium Phosphate, Lithium Citrate,
Vichy Salts, Kissengen Salts,
Potass. Bicarb., Caffeine and Pot. Brom.,
Magnesia Citrate.

The **ELLIOT & CO.**
Limited
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J. F. MACFARLAN & CO., LONDON

MORPHIA

And Morphine Salts

IMPERIAL BRAND

QUININE

Prepared by Imperial Quinine Co., London, N.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Quina Excelsior

Composition of Kola, Cacao in Calisaya and Electrified Oxygen.

The Very Best Medicine for convalescents and sick persons.

An Ideal Beverage in summer time when mixed with cool water. It is refreshing, healthy and curative for all affections of the stomach.

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Chocolate de L'Univers, Fancy Soaps, Olive Oils, Perfumes and French Alimentary Products.

26 LEMOINE ST, (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL

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IN every instance we have
THE desire to give our customers
GOOD goods at closest prices.
OLD sizes have been *regraded* for the
SUMMER trade, and for a short
TIME we will give exceptional values in

Fine Acklins Grass Forms

Extra size, good shapes for quick sales.
At 2c., 3c., 6c., 9c., 12½c., 20c., and 25c. each.

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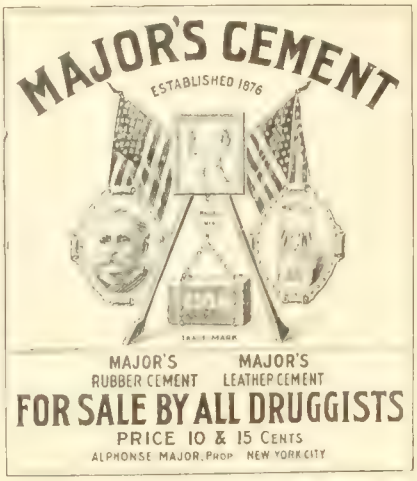

These Cements are the best in the market, and you need not fear to recommend them to your customers, as they give entire satisfaction. 5 cents less per doz. in 3 doz. lots.

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A pretty glass sign with your name painted on it sent through your jobber. If you would like to have one please let me hear from you.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

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SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

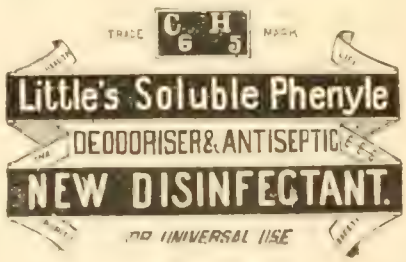
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

8. Distinguish briefly but clearly between definite and indefinite inflorescence?

9 and 10 oral.

PHARMACY.

A. Campbell, Examiner.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. Describe process for making Liq. Ferri Perchlor. Fort. Explain each step and give test to determine if action is complete.

2. Describe process for making Syr. Calcis Lactophos, and state what salt is in solution, and how held.

3. Give amount of opium (containing 9 per cent. Morphine) necessary to make one pint of Tr. Opii of the strength required by B.P. 1898.

4. Express in grains, drachms, etc., the following:

Arsenious Acid.....		016
Hydrochloric Acid	4	25
Comp. Tr. Cardamon..	20	
Water up to	64	

Give dose of Arsenic in each teaspoonful.

5. Give strength of alcohol and amount of active ingredients ordered in the following B.P. preparations:

Extractum Coccæ Liquidum.
Liq. Morphinæ Hydrochlor.
Spiritus Anisi.
Tinctura Arnicæ.
Tinctura Digitalis.

6. Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens. Give ingredients, (percentage of Caffeine Cit.) and process for making and granulating same.

7. Reduce amounts in the following formula to have an 8oz. mixture of like proportions:

Mist. Senna Comp.

Magnes. Sulph. .....40 oz.
Liq. Ext. Licorice ..... 8 oz.
Comp. Tr. Cardam 16
Arom. Sp. Ammonia 8
Infus. Senna sufficient to make 1 gallon.

Give common name for above.

8. Mercurous Chloride—Outline the process of manufacture. How would you distinguish it from Bismuth Oxynitrate? Give dose.

9. Give B. P. doses of the following:

Zinc. Ox.,	Vin. Colchici,
Tr. Sumbul,	Tr. Strophmithus,
Tr.Opii Ammon.,	Tr. Iodi,
Sp. Menth. Pep.,	Sodii Sulphocarb,
Sodii Nitris,	Santonine.

9 and 10, oral.

CHEMISTRY.

C. Flexon, Examiner.

Time, 2½ hours.

1. How would you separate an organic from an inorganic substance?

How can a mixture of sugar, Tartaric Acid and Benzoic Acid be separated?

2. Why may fatty acids be regarded as derivatives of the paraffins, the alcohols or the aldehydes? What was the term of fatty given to the acids of this series?

3. Illustrate a single example of an empirical formula, a molecular formula and a structural formula.

What are polymers and isomers?

What is an alcohol?

4. A bottle holds 486 grains of water, but 576 grains of nitric acid; what is the specific weight of the nitric acid? If the specific weight of a certain liquid is 0.800, what is its specific volume?

5. Write the reactions which occur in the combustion in oxygen or air of (a) Carbon, (b) CH 4. (Complete combustion.)

6. Calcium. How obtained and describe the metal. What is its behavior in dry air and in moist air? In what form does it exist in the mineral kingdom? What is the difference between Calcium Chloride and the so-called chloride of lime of commerce? Give characters and tests of both.

Why is Calcium Carbonate an example of the phenomenon termed dimorphism?

7. How are Ammonium Chloride, Ammonium Carbonate and Liquor Ammoniæ Fortis obtained?

Practical Chemistry.

Section I.

1. Determine in the given solution of Hydrochloric Acid (a) the number of grammes of HCl. per litre. (b) The percentage strength of HCl.

2. Determine and separate three bases and two acids in the given mixture of Salts.

3. Identify the single Salt.

Section II.

1. Determine the percentage of purity of the given sample of Sodium Bicarbonate.

2. Determine and separate three bases and two acids in the given mixture of Salts.

3. Identify the single Salt.

Small Boy—Give me a large bottle of the worst medicine you've got in your store.

Druggist—What's the matter?

"Well, I've been left all alone with grandma, and she's suddenly been taken sick, and I'm going to get even with her!"—Life.

TREATMENT OF MOSQUITO BITES

Dr. A. Manquat states that the most [illegible] treatment consists in the local use of formalin, tincture of iodine and alcohol. He uses the formalin or alcohol in one-half strength. The tincture of iodine is objectionable because of the stain it leaves on the skin. As a prophylactic against mosquito bites the following combination is of service:

Oil of tar	6 drs.
Olive oil	6 drs.
Oil of pennyroyal	½ oz.
Spirit of camphor	3 drs.
Glycerine	2½ drs.
Carbolic acid	1 dr.

M. Apply on retiring.—Jour. Am. Med. Association.

N. A. R. D. NOTES

WINNING CONVERTS TO N.A.R.D. METHODS

The N.A.R.D.'s twentieth century business policy is gaining recognition as sound and wholesome, in proportion as the educational work of the retailers' great organization becomes influential in molding the thought and ideals of the drug trade. The beneficial results of the N.A.R.D. campaign against uncommercial practices are not generally secured in a wholesale way, i.e., when measured by a single day's, week's or month's achievements the magnitude of the good accomplished does not impress even an interested retailer with the importance of the gains made. But when we look over a moderate stretch of time—say from the date of the Cleveland convention last September to the present time, a period of eight months—we are able to feel proud that we are members of the N.A.R.D. and had our part in it. In the matter of converts to the gospel of "To Live and Let Live," it may be said that the ranks of the cutters are being steadily thinned, and we are persuaded that it is only a question of time when all fair-minded persons conducting cut-rate stores will be convinced that the N.A.R.D. ideas of doing business are best for them, best for the trade as a whole, and best for the community the trade essays to serve. The obstacles in the way of successfully eliminating cut-throat competition are the two facts that some cutters are not fair-minded and that a new crop of cutters is constantly growing up to be reasoned with and convert-

ed, making the campaign practically an endless one. Hence, the wisdom of establishing the direct contract and serial numbering plan which makes cutting a breach of contract entailing heavy damages.

Nearly one hundred individual retail druggists and firms, who have heretofore conducted their stores on the cut-rate plan and found the plan more strenuous, if not exciting, than satisfactory or profitable, have since last September yielded to the arguments of the N.A.R.D. and followed the example of many cutters who had preceded them in embracing N.A.R.D. principles, and are now happy and satisfied members, or voluntary allies of the National Association.

Probably department store competition is the most destructive form of price demoralization with which the drug trade has to deal, because no other class of goods seems to fill the specifications demanded in an ideal "leader," to the extent that does proprietary medicines. The goods are extensively advertised at the full price and that price appears on each package, making a cut from $1 to 67 or 75 cents strikingly apparent even to the dullest and most unobserving mind. A cut on staples varying in quality and market price is not always apparent, often escaping all except those fully posted on current quotations and intrinsic values. But in the case of these stores, all departments are expected to pay a benefit, and not until the N.A.R.D. plan of co-operation had been employed was the drug department of the department stores made a paying instead of a losing venture to the proprietors of this class of mercantile institutions. The N.A.R.D. workers, national and local, have reasoned with these dealers and convinced a number of the wisest of them since last September that it would be best for them as well as all others concerned, if they would decide to co-operate with us on terms of friendship anh goodwill. More than a dozen department stores have "lined up" on the side of fair and honorable competition through N.A.R.D. instrumentalities.

The National Executive Committee has fixed the place and date of the 1903 meeting, and Notes is authorized to announce that the N.A.R.D. hosts will gather in the City of Washington, D.C., the capital of the nation, on October 5, and continue in session until October 8. The decision was reached early, in order that retail druggists in arranging for their summer vacations would not overlook a delightful opportunity of meeting with the representatives of their craft from every state in the Union and the territories, as well as of visiting a section of the country rich in traditional and historic treasures.

The direct contract and serial numbering plan has been demonstrated in the Miles case to be a winner. It certainly does get there. (33,000 retail contracts and a 50 per cent. increase in the total sales in four months, whisper it softly to the other proprietors.)

SOME ANTISEPTIC SOLUTIONS

By George Roe

Menthol and thymol have, for some considerable time been used in medicine for affections of the chest and throat. They have decided antiseptic properties, and when used in the proper proportions have a cooling and pleasant effect. Several proprietary articles prescribed by medical men owe their virtues to one or other of them. It is not my intention to present formulas for any of these, but rather to explain the solubility and pharmacy and general method of prescribing them. Undoubtedly, some of the proprietary preparations are excellent combinations, but it is not to the advantage of medicine, pharmacy, or even the self-medicating public that absolutely secret preparations should be the subject of physicians' prescriptions.

Medical men do not willingly succumb to the many cleverly-worded pamphlets and samples with which they are inundated. They become victims to this particular method of introducing useful drugs because they are not aware of the best way of prescribing them. They know that thymol is a useful and pleasant antiseptic, but few can write an intelligent prescription containing it. They cannot be expected to be well acquainted with drugs that are not every-day remedies, and, while we deplore the absence of such knowledge, we ought to do something in the way of suggesting workable formulas.

Prescriptions with menthol and thymol often occur without any regard to their solubility, and the result is that the excess may be filtered out, left out, or the prescriber has to be consulted. It is necessary, when prescribing a remedy, to ascertain at least its solubility in water, alcohol, oil, or glycerin. Menthol is often prescribed with glycerin, in which it is insoluble, whereas liquid paraffin and olive oil make excellent vehicles for its administration.

The proper strength to use menthol and thymol is of importance, because, if solutions are made too strong, they are liable to cause patients much discomfort. Many have discontinued using powerful and useful remedies because of the very potency of them. A good example of this is formalin, a most reliable antiseptic, but in many cases unpleasant experiences have arisen through using it too strong, and medical men have not been tempted to try it again. Thymol may be considered in the same way. The solubility of thymol is practically as follows:

Thymol, 1 gr. in 3ij. of water.
Thymol, 1 gr. in 3ij. of glycerine.
Thymol, 8 gr. in 3 minims of alcohol.
Thymol, 1 gr. in 2 minims of olive oil.

Sometimes as much as 4 gr. of thymol is ordered to an ounce of water or glycerin.

Thymol is said to be an even more powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid; it arrests yeast fermentation of a solution of sugar better than either carbolic or salicylic acid. As an ointment (2 per cent. in vaseline) it allays irritation and is useful in parasitic skin-diseases. As an inhalation in laryngitis and bronchial affections a useful formula is as follows:

Thymol	gr. vj.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	5j
Magnes. carb. levis	gr. iij.
Aq. ad	5j.

M.S.A.

A teaspoonful to 1 pint of water.

Thymol is more soluble in solution of salines, and a good example of this compound spirit of thymol (vide "Pharmaceutical Formulas"*), where thymol, eucalyptol, wintergreen, peppermint, and thyme oils are dissolved in spirit and afterwards poured into a solution of freshly made ammonium benzoate.

Where there is the possibility of using much thymol an alcoholic solution is useful: a 10 per cent. solution can be kept ready made. From this, convenient and refreshing mouth-

*Can be obtained from The Canadian Druggist. Price, $2.25.

GIN PILLS

have captured MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST.

We are now marching on to ONTARIO and EASTERN CANADA.

GIN PILLS is the name of a new Kidney Pill which has jumped to the front in Manitoba and The North-West in point of sales during the past twelve months. We are now inaugurating an Advertising Campaign in about 200 newspapers in Ontario and Quebec. Price $4.00 a dozen, usual terms. The following wholesalers are supplied:—

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Lyman, Sons & Co.	Lyman Bros. & Co.	J. Winer & Co.	Henry Skinner & Co.	The London Drug Co.
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Proprietors, THE BOLE DRUG CO., Limited, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gin Pills are registered.

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A MOST SUPERIOR

TOILET POWDER

It is made of the very finest Talcum, under a medicinal formula, and is therefore an unsurpassed sanitary and toilet preparation for children and adults. It is an excellent powder for prickly heat, nettle rash and chafing.

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Talcum Toilet and Baby Powder

To Soften and Preserve the Skin.

FOR BABIES AND ADULTS

Retails for 15 Cents.

James Mattinson, London, Ont.

THIS. .

POWDER is BORATED

And is exquisitely perfumed with rose, thus making it exceedingly popular. Delightful after shaving and bathing. It is equally valuable to ladies and gentlemen, and is specially recommended for bicyclists, golf players, etc.

A Talcum Powder Compounded under a Strictly Medicinal Formula.

Try a Sample Dozen.

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The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Pure, Dainty, Delicate.

Beware of Imitations.

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ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

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HALIFAX TO VICTORIA

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For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton.
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Sealed Sticky Fly-Paper

FLIES spread contagion, and Tanglefoot catches the fly and also the germ it carries. It is made on scientific principles. The paper is impervious. It is long-lasting. Used nearly the world over.

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It is recognized by the Medical Faculty as genuine and equal to the highest class French Brandies for medicinal purposes.

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We carry one of the largest and best assorted wholesale Drug stocks in Canada.

Correspondence solicited with anyone wishing to purchase a new drug stock.

PROPRIETORS OF—

ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

The finest preparation for the teeth ever made. The wholesale trade of Montreal and Toronto have been handling **Areca Nut Tooth Soap** for years and the demand in Ontario and Quebec is increasing.

Put up in nice metal case, one-dozen in box. Retails at 25 cents.

Write for quotations.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

TRADE WITH ENGLAND

Every Canadian who wishes to trade successfully with the old country should read

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washes can be made. Combinations of glycerin and thymol are just now very much used, and a formula such as the following has been found very efficacious for laryngeal and nasal catarrh:

Thymol	gr. ss.
Spt. rectificat	ʒss.
Glycer. boracis	ʒj.
Tr. cardam. co	ʒss.
Aq	ʒviij.

M.
Use with warm water.

More thymol and other ingredients, such as a few drops only of carbolic acid, eucalyptus, and other oils, can be added according to circumstances. It is important, however, not to add too large a quantity for fear of making it too unpleasant. As a nasal douche used with a glass syringe or otherwise, or sniffed up the nose during a cold, it has given great relief and is pleasant to use.

Another form has been made use of as a mouth-wash, and has excellent refreshing and antiseptic properties. It is as follows:

Salol	gr. v.
Thymol	gr. ij.
Ol. lavandulæ	♏v.
Ol. menth. pip.	♏v.
Ac. benzoic	gr. xx.
Clycerine	ʒss.
Tr. card. co	ʒss.
Spt. rectificat. ad	ʒij.

M.S.A.
Five drops in a wineglass of water.

It is possible with the above datas to make numerous toilet-preparations, the color and flavor being adapted to circumstances.

Menthol is a crystalline substance insoluble in water and glycerin, a point which should be emphasized considering how often it is prescribed to be dissolved in either or both. It is important to remember that its solubility is as follows:

Menthol, 5 gr. dissolve in 1 minim of alcohol.
Menthol, 4 gr. dissolve in 5 minims of chloroform.
Menthol, 1 gr. dissolve in 4 minims of olive oil.

As an ointment made with vaseline 5 gr. to the ounce it has been found useful. As a spray in oil (containing 15 per cent.) it has been used with success for tubercular laryngitis, and in the pill form, soap and dispensing syrups make a good mass. As menthol snuff it is now much favored for catarrh of the nasal organs. It cannot be considered so generally useful as thymol on account of its insoluble nature, but its solubility in various fluids renders it applicable in several forms which should have useful therapeutic activity.—Chemist and Druggist.

ALCOHOL FROM SAWDUST

A discovery of the means whereby sawdust may be converted into alcohol and charcoal was made some time ago by Dr. Alexander Classen, of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. The commercial importance of this chemical possibility impressed itself on the discoverer, and he arranged to supply it in a business manner. For that purpose a site has been purchased near Chicago and a plant erected for the accumulation and storage of sawdust, preliminary to the constructing of a converting factory. Dr. Classen has already arranged through his agents for an immense supply of sawdust at nominal prices, the material being obtained from concerns which, in the past, have regarded it as waste. The low cost of the raw material, it is asserted, makes possible the manufacture of the converted products at figures likely to effect a commercial revolution in the charcoal and alcohol markets.—Drugs, Oils and Paints.

IODINE SOAPS

Herbert Skinner publishes the formulæ for various preparations in use at the great Northern Central Hospital. Particular attention has been bestowed on iodine and oleic acid preparations. The advantage of such a preparation over alcoholic solutions of iodine lies in its non-staining properties; even the stain resulting from a 20 per cent. solution will yield when necessary, to soap and water. The author gives the following formulæ:—

R

Iodi resublimat	½ oz.
Acid oleic	½ oz.
Alcohol	3 drs.
Liq. ammon. fort.	1 dr.

This makes a soapy paste soluble in all liquids except fixed oils.

R

Iodi resublimat	1 oz.
Ac. oleic	2 ozs.
Liq. ammon. fort.	3 drs.
Ol. parraffin. alb	ad 1 pint.

This form is stated to have almost ousted alcoholic solutions of iodine at the hospital. A still better result for external use may be obtained by dissolving 1 oz. of iodine in 5 ozs. alcohol, with 1 oz. of solution of ammonium oleate (made from oleic acid and "alcoholic ammonia"), the product being made up to the pint by the addition of glycerin. Solution of the potassium oleate, used by Skinner instead of soft soap as a vehicle for the formula, [illegible] becomes colorless.—British Journal of Dermatology, [illegible].

SOLUBILITY OF IODINE IN GLYCERINE

Contrary to the statements heretofore made, Catillon states (Chem. Ztg. Repert.) that iodine is soluble to quite some extent in glycerin. The solution cannot, however, be made directly, but is affected by dissolving iodine in alcohol or acetone, mixing with glycerin, and evaporating the solvent at a low temperature; or by heating a mixture of iodine and pure glycerin in a closed vessel to between 120 degrees and 150 degrees C. The solution has the odor and color of iodine. It does not give off vapors of hydriodic acid, but contains the iodine in its unchanged form; nor is it caustic, like the alcohol solutions. It does not volatilize, and it easily and deeply penetrates the skin. The author holds the belief that a true solution is the result and not an ester formation. The solution appears to him to possess many advantages over the tincture of iodine ordinarily employed.

THE ORIGIN OF BLAUD'S PILLS*

By John Humphrey.*

In a communication to the Bulletin général de Thérapeutique (Paris), published in September, 1831, a Dr. Cottereau stated that a provincial medical man had, some time previously, communicated to the Académie royale de Médecine the composition of certain pills which he had found efficacious in cases of chlorosis. Without stating of what the pills consisted, Dr. Cottereau proceeded to say that a pharmacien named Guillard made pills, presumably similar, from the following formula:—

R

Sous-carbonate de potasse	2 drs.
Sulfate de fer en cristaux, bien purs	2 drs.

The potassium carbonate and ferrous sulphate were triturated together and made into forty-eight pills, which were afterwards silvered. The difficulty caused by the liberation of the water of crystallization from the two salts, during the decomposition which took place, was at first over-

* Pharmaceutical Journal (London).

come by adding powdered liquorice, marshmallow, or gum arabic. But the pills thus obtained were inconveniently large, and the process was, therefore, slightly modified, the trituration of the salts being prolonged from one and a quarter to one and a half hours, after which 18 grains of powdered gum arabic was added. Sometimes sodium bicarbonate was used instead of potassium carbonate, the pills being then more readily made, but they were found to become too hard and liable to chip.

BLAUD'S ORIGINAL FORMULA

Early in 1832 there appeared in the same journal a protest from Dr. Blaud, head physician of the Hospital of Beaucaire, Gard, and a corresponding member of the Academie Royale de Médecine, who stated that the formula published by Dr. Cottereau was not identical with that which he had devised. The authentic formula was given by Dr. Blaud as follows:—

R

Sulphate de fer en poudre fine ..... 1 oz.
Carbonate de potasse sec en poudre fine ..... 1 oz.

The powdered salts were mixed intimately in a mortar and made into a mass with a sufficiency of mucilage of tragacanth and powdered liquorice, the sole object of the latter being to prevent the pills adhering to each other. The mass was divided into ninety-six pills, which must have weighed about 10 grains each.

In the Journal de Pharmacie for March, 1841, M. Felix Boudet pointed out that M. Simonin, of Nancy, had suggested the following improved process for making Blaud's pills:— Equal parts of ferrous sulphate and potassium carbonate were separately reduced to fine powder and then triturated together until they began to liquefy; sufficient clarified honey was then added to render the mixture quite fluid, after which the mass was evaporated over a slow fire until it acquired a pilular consistence.

Repeating the process, M. Boudet obtained 130 grammes of a dark-green, ductile mass, by mixing 100 grammes each of ferrous sulphate and potassium carbonate, and 30 grammes of honey, the latter addition being recommended as a preventive of oxidation. At the same time, M. Boudet expressed a doubt whether the exposure of the mass to the heat of an open fire was advisable, and he therefore devised the following method:— Sixteen grammes of ferrous sulphate was powdered and dried at a temperature of 30 degrees to 40 degrees C., and then triturated until reduced to a fine powder; an equal weight of powdered potassium carbonate was next mixed intimately with the ferrous sulphate, and about 12 grammes of honey added, reaction then taking place and the mass becoming green. The product was claimed to be more durable in composition than that obtained when Dr. Blaud's original formula was followed.

No further modification of the formula appears to have been published until the "Codex Medicamentarius" of 1866 appeared. The formula there given is as follows:—

PILULES FERRUGINEUSES DE BLAUD.

PILULAE FERRI BLAUD.

Sulfate de protoxyde de fer purifie, desséché et pulverise	trente grammes.	30
Carbonate de potasse pur, desseche	trente grammes.	30
Gomme arabique en poudre	cinq grammes.	5
Eau	trente grammes.	30
Sirop simple	quinze grammes	15

The gum was dissolved in the water at the temperature of a water-bath, the syrup and ferrous sulphate were then added, and the mixture stirred till homogenous; the previously powdered potassium carbonate was then added and the application of heat continued, the mixture being constantly stirred with an iron spatula until it acquired a pilular consistence. The resulting mass was divided into 120* pills, which were dried in a stove, silvered, and preserved in a well-closed bottle. Each pill should weigh about 40 centigrammes.

The same formula is still official in the "Codex Medicamentarius" and according to Mr. Joseph Ince (Pharm. Journ., April 18, 1894), is regarded by Dr. Blaud's nephew, M. Auguste Blaud, as now representing the original formula.

VALLET'S PILL MASS

With regard to Vallet's pill-mass, which closely resembles Blaud's pills in composition, the original formula was communicated to the Académie Royale de Medecine in February, 1837, and published in the Journal de Pharmacie of June, 1883. It was as follows:—

Sulfate de fer cristallisé, recemment, etc., prepare d'apresla methode de Bousdorff	500 grammes
Carbonate de soude pur	588 grammes
Miel blanc tres pur.	306 grammes
Sirop de sucre	Q.S.

*In the Codex Medicamentarius of 1884, the same quantity of mass is directed to be divided into 200 pills.

As the product was stated to be more definite in composition and less likely to alter on keeping than Blaud's pills, Vallet's formula, having received the approval of the Academy, was subsequently made official in the 1866 Codex, where it is given as follows:

PILULES DE PROTOCARBONATE DE FER SELON LA FORMULE DE VALLET.

PILULAE CUM PROTOCARBONATE FERRI.

Protosulfate de fer pur et cristallise	mille grammes	1000
Carbonate de soude cristallise	douze cents grammes	1200
Miel blanc	trois cents grammes.	300
Sucre de lait	trois cents grammes.	300
Sucre blanc	Q S.	

The same formula is still official in the Codex, under the name of Pilules de carbonate ferreux, or Pilulæ cum carbonate ferroso. It is, however, worthy of note that, in a letter published in the Journal de Pharmacie for January, 1839, Dr. Blaud took exception to the claim that Vallet's formula yielded a superior product to his original formula, and he referred incidentally to the fact that he had published the formula for his (Blaud's) Pilules anti-chlorotiques more than six years previously.

BRITISH FORMULA FOR BLAUD'S PILLS

In the course of years several different formulæ for Blaud's pills were devised by Ince, Martindale, and other British pharmacists, and a number of papers and reports of discussions on the subject were published in the Pharmaceutical Journal during the year 1887. Ultimately a formula for Pilula Ferri (Blaud), devised by Mr. Thomas Maben, was published in the B.P.C. Formulary (1887), and subsequently became official in the Additions (1890) to the British Pharmacopœia of 1885, under the name of Pilula Ferri, or Iron Pill, a footnote stating that "This Iron Pill is commonly known as 'Blaud's Pill.'" The formula for Pilula Ferri, now official in the British Pharmacopœia (1900), differs from the preceding one in several respects, and the name "Blaud" is not officially used in connection therewith, but the formula may fairly be regarded as the direct outcome of the action taken by representative British pharmacists to secure general acceptance of a recognized standard for Blaud's pills.

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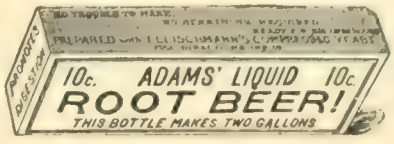

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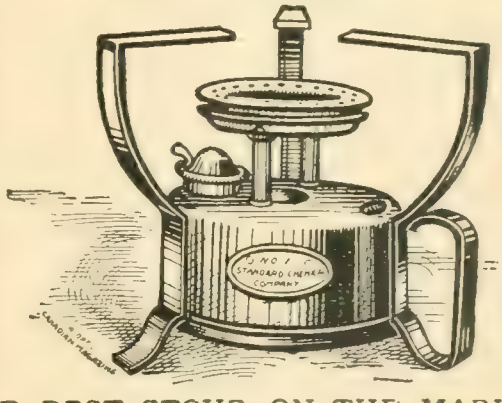

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FRUIT JUICES

During the fruit season of last year, we alluded to the possibility of the preservation of fruit by the use of saccharin, without the old and tedious process of heating the bottles containing the fruit for a period of from two to three hours. From some experiments then carried out, though only on a very small scale, it was found as the result of careful observation that this heating process may be dispensed with, at least for a time, though for eventually sending out even with saccharin as a sweetening agent, it may be the safest and more satisfactory method. There can be no doubt, however, that sound (i. e., neither damaged, decayed, nor bruised), ripe fruit may be kept in suitable quantities for a considerable time, if covered with a solution of saccharin, and left undisturbed; this, too, without deteriorating the taste, color or aroma of the fruit if packed with care. The advantages of a temporary, easy, and ready preservative are obvious, for it enables the manufacturer to stock a quantity of fruit which he may retain till he may have either more time to attend to it, or a better chance of deciding for what purpose he may employ it, and these are matters of no mean importance. Whole fruit may thus be stored in bulk, by carefully and without fracture filling into convenient sized jars or bottles, and pouring thereon a solution containing a quarter of an ounce of refined saccharin to the gallon of water, so filling each vessel that the solution is within an inch of the cork when pressed into position. The corks used should first of all be immersed in melted paraffin wax, then drained and allowed to cool.

When fruit juices alone are required for storage purposes, they are prepared by subjecting the juicy fruits to considerable pressure, by which process the juices are liberated.

The sound ripe fruits are crushed and packed into felt or flannel bags. The fruit should be carefully selected, rotten or impaired portions being carefully removed; this is important, or the whole stock would be spoiled. Several methods are adopted for preserving and clarifying fruit juices. A common way in which they are kept from fermenting is by the use of salicylic acid or other antiseptic substance, which destroys the fermentative germ, or otherwise retards its action for a considerable time. About two ounces of salicylic acid, previously dissolved in alcohol, to twenty-five gallons of juice, or forty grains to the gallon, is generally considered the proper proportion.

Another method adopted, and which is quite practicable, is to fill the freshly prepared cold juice into bottles until it reaches the necks, and on the top of this fruit juice a little glycerine is placed. Juices thus preserved will keep in an unchanged condition in any season. Probably one of the best methods of preserving fruit juices is to add 15 per cent. of alcohol 95 per cent. On such an addition, albumen and mucilaginous matter will be deposited. The juices may then be stored in large bottles, jars, or barrels, if securely closed, and when allowed to remain undisturbed they become perfectly clear, so that further clarification is unnecessary; the juice should then be decanted or siphoned off. An efficient way of clarifying fruit juices is to heat them with a small quantity of albumen (white of egg) in an enameled vessel, provided with a close-fitting lid, without stirring, to near the boiling point of water. The impurities under this treatment coagulate, and either rise to the top or fall to the bottom; they then need to be filtered through felt or flannel. This heating process most effectively destroys the germs of fermentation, and the subsequent filtration clarifies the juices, which should be kept in a cool place; so stored they will remain unchanged for an indefinite period if they have been properly and carefully prepared. Corks should be coated with wax, and if possible the bottle necks dipped. Great care should be observed in heating the juices, no more being applied than absolutely necessary, or the delicate aroma will suffer.—Min. Wat. Trade Review.

LECITHIN COD LIVER OIL

Lecithin Cod Liver Oil has been used with great success by Carriere in rachitis. It is a light yellow oil containing one-half per cent. of the lecithin of eggs. The dose is one to four teaspoonfuls daily according to the age of the patient. In all cases improvement was noted in one month and after four to six months the disease was so far under control that no relapse was feared.

VANILLIN VS. VANILLA

Two years ago Miss Bertha M. Hayes, Ph.G., contributed a series of experiments to show the relative values of vanilla bean and vanillin. Vanillin solution was compared with three different samples of true vanilla extract, known to be made from the best varieties of commercial beans, and to contain no foreign substance. The comparisons were made in syrups, cold custards, plain sugar candy, and cake. The results were interesting. As a cold flavor—in substances not cooked—true vanilla extract showed a fulness and delicacy of flavor which vanillin lacked. But where the substance was cooked after the addition of the flavor, as in the cake, the vanillin showed marked advantages. The vanilla lost much of its delicacy and power by the heat, and appeared inferior in the cake. It seemed to cook out, so to speak, while vanillin held its full power and remained unchanged. But even as a flavor in uncooked substances, vanilla did not exhibit enough superiority to appeal to any but the most cultivated tastes.

Vanillin alone was found to be too delicate to compare well with the best vanilla. A slight proportion of cumarin was shown to be necessary to bring out its qualities. Various mixtures of vanillin and cumarin were tried, and the compound tincture of vanillin of the National Formulary was found to resemble most closely the best vanilla bean. With less than the proportion of cumarin there directed the flavor appears thin and weak, while if more is employed the heavy cumarin flavor is plainly discernible. The preparation of the National Formulary resembles most closely a high-grade extract of true vanilla, and forms a very acceptable substitute for it. The proportion of cumarin to vanillin is but 1 to 16 but undoubtedly a larger proportion would be more popular, particularly for culinary purposes, though such represents a lower grade of extract.

A very popular "white vanilla" which is largely sold for domestic purposes is imitated more closely by the following formula:

WHITE VANILLA

Vanillin	.....dr. ½
Cumarin.....	.....gr. 15
Glycerin	.....oz. 2½
Alcohol	.....oz. 3
Water, enough to make	pint 1

This is decidedly inferior to a cul-

tivated taste, but is undoubtedly more popular. A proportion of 1 part cumarin to 4 parts vanillin might better please some customers. With regard to a "white" vanilla, the only advantage it possesses is the absence of that tint when used in white substances, such as frostings, but it is prone to discolor if exposed to a strong light. Vanillin, being an aldehyd, the slightest trace of alkali, even such as may be dissolved from bottle, will cause the solution to darken. A trace of acid will prevent this, as citric or tartaric acid, or a trace of acetic acid with a couple of drops of acetic ether per pint; but even then bottles of opaque glass are preferable.

SYNTHETIC VANILLA FLAVOR

Probably the contempt which good judges had for the artificial extracts accounts for the prejudice with which these synthetic bodies were received on their introduction. This prejudice is gradually wearing away, however, and the synthetics are constantly growing in favor. It is true that vanillin is not equal to Mexican vanilla, because the vanilla flavor is not wholly represented by vanillin. But in so far as vanillin can represent the true vanilla flavor, vanillin is fully equal to the finest bean. There is a trace of resin and oil in the bean which imparts a different aroma to the extract made from the bean, but that this aroma has only a slight influence upon the flavor is shown by the fact that the leading manufacturers use a menstruum which extracts all of the vanillin but rejects most of the resin and oil.

ARTIFICAL VANILLA FLAVOR

Ext Tonka	pint 6
Prunes	lb. 1
Raisins	oz. 4
Currants	oz. 3
Peru balsam	oz. 3
Orris root	oz. 4
Molasses	pint 2
Diluted alcohol enough to make	gal. 2¼

Within three years I have seen so-called "oil of vanilla" offered at $13 per ounce, which was of this character, but, of course, stronger. Probably the price demanded was expected to satisfy some element in human nature, superstitious or otherwise, in lieu of the quality of the preparation itself.

But these preparations are being rapidly superseded by the synthetic bodies vanillin and cumarin.

TONKA FLAVOR

Tonka is rarely, if ever, used as a flavor alone, but almost always to "strengthen" vanilla. It has a heavy and rather coarse flavor, somewhat resembling vanilla, and this is extracted readily by diluted alcohol. The proportion in which it may be mixed with vanilla is a matter of taste and cost.

The artificial extracts are much less used than formerly, but occasionally crop out even now. The basis of these is Peru balsam and benzoic acid. Good formulas for artificial extracts are not easy to obtain.—W. B. Scoville, in Bulletin of Pharmacy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY[x]

By J. Gilbert Jackson, M.P.S.

(Continued from page 211)

PRINTING PROCESSES

As a dealer I am often asked my advice with reference to the most suitable printing process. A negative, however perfect, is only a means to an end, and often the best results are not obtained because the proper printing process is not taken. I am a strong advocate of platinotype, because of its simplicity and the great power one has with it in modifying results. In the hands of an experienced worker who understands the use of glycerin, any result can be obtained. A platinotype print is really an iron print toned with platinum, the sensitive surface being a ferric salt; light converts the salt into a ferrous one, which in its turn acts on platinous chloride, taking away the Cl, and replacing the ferrous image by a fine deposit of Pt. Traces of the original iron are now readily removed by HCl, or, in other words, fixed. The modifications which I mention are obtained chiefly by the use of glycerin. The principle on which this method depends lies in the fact that light itself, acting alone, has no effect on the metallic platinum contained in the bath with which the paper is sensitised, and the provisional iron image, which is what we see in the printed, but not developed, Pt print, washes away entirely when placed in an acidulated H_2O. Hence, it follows that, no matter how deeply a portion of a print may appear to be printed, unless a developing solution is applied to that portion it will wash out entirely as soon as it is placed in the HCl bath. Working on this fact, and the knowledge of the insolubility of the sensitive surface in glycerin enables us to paint any particular portion of the print with glycerin, and so hold it back until the developing bath has acted on that portion which we wish to be brought out most prominently. A variation of tones may be obtained by the use of a few drops of a $HgCl_2$ solution mixed with the developer for the cold process, which gives a warmer tone to the finished print. Since the advent of Ilford's Platona paper we have become accustomed to use potass. phosphate in conjunction with the oxalate. I think the idea is to tend towards warmer tones, although I am not aware that the Platinotype Company recommend it. In addition to the simplicity and the modification of the platinotype process, which call forth so much commendation, we have the knowledge of the permanency of the finished print, as next to the carbon process it is the best known permanent one. However pretty and elegant a print may look, a process which does not leave it permanent is not to be advocated. Excellent prints may be obtained by the silver chloride process and toned with Pb, but almost before they arrive home from the exhibition they show signs of decay. Silver chloride prints, however, are still popular, and are likely to remain so, particularly with the raw amateur, and they are excellent for stereo-prints, as the glossy variety show detail well. Speaking of their permanence, it is not so much the process which is to be blamed, but the manner in which the process is used. The American Amateur Photographer has given some interesting facts concerning this, in which it was advocated that the popular belief as to the cause of fading is insufficient washing, and I still believe that this has something to do with it, for if the hypo remains in the paper, eventually sulphide of silver must be formed, and from the manner in which many amateurs wash prints by having them in a pail and simply running water into it, there is no wonder that such results are brought about. It is, however, not so much the hypo which is to blame, but the first formed double salt of hypo and silver, which no amount of washing

[x] Read before the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Phar. Journal (Eng.)

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will remove, which is the trouble. This first-formed salt, although insoluble in H_2O, is soluble in a solution of hypo, but only after a sufficiently prolonged action, so that if the print is removed from the fixing bath before this salt has been completely dissolved, it will inevitably turn yellow on exposure to light. To secure the greatest possible permanence in a silver print it must remain in the fixing bath, not only until the unaltered AgCl (which gives it a cloudy appearance by transmitted light) has disappeared and has been converted into the insoluble hypo and silver salt, but long enough after that for it to be dissolved in the hypo solution, in which state it is easily removed by washing. How long it is difficult to say, but it may be taken for granted that both changes will have been accomplished after an immersion of fifteen minutes. The fading of silver prints is sometimes attributed to the use of combined toning and fixing baths, but a simple bath of hypo and gold in which there is 1 Gr. gold to a sheet of paper will give beautiful prints and are certainly permanent for a number of years. Good tones may be obtained by the addition of an acid to a hypo bath, which Lumière states is due to sodium pentathionate. Advantage is taken of this fact by using alum in the combined bath, and one made from the following formulæ will be found to give a fine range of tones:—Hypo., 3 ozs.; lead acetate, 1 dr.; alum, ½ oz.; aq., 16 ozs. Dissolve the hypo in the water, then the lead, and lastly the alum; stand twenty-four hours and filter; it may be used over and over again.

BROMIDE PRINTS

Bromide prints, after those of carbon and platinum, have always been considered to be fairly permanent, but many amateurs, tired of seeing the continued black and white, particularly in enlargements, have tried to tone them. Toned bromides are far more unsatisfactory than toned-silver prints, as they are not permanent, but recently, before the Royal Photographic Society, Mr. Somerville put forward a plan by which the silver image of the bromide print may be replaced by a platinum one. Platinum, we know, is the most stable of all metals, and in however fine a state of division, is practically indestructible by atmospheric conditions. Carbon is also unaffected by atmospheric influence. Silver in a perfectly pure state is a stable metal, but inferior to the others and more so when in combination with a weaker metal. The image of a Pt print, if perfectly worked, consists of pure platinum in a fine state of division known as "platinum black" and is supported on paper. An image of an untoned bromide print is similar in every way except that the metallic deposit is generally incorporated in a film of gelatin, and is also supported on paper. In a pure carbon print the image consists of lamp black contained in the form of a mechanical mixture also supported on paper. Light has no influence on deposited Ag, Pt, or C; the atmosphere, were it pure, would also have no influence, since none of the elements are affected to any photographic extent by oxygen or nitrogen, but it is the other gases with which the air is contaminated which does the damage, the most important of which is H_2S. On carbon and platinum it has no effect, on pure silver very little—that is, metallic silver reduced from AgBr—but an organic salt, such as an albuminate or a gelatino-chloride, which has been reduced by the action of light, is much different; for this salt the H_2S goes for a,l it is worth. A formula suggested by Mr. Somerville was pot. chloroplat., 1 gr.; mercuric chloride, 1 gr.; citric acid, 9 grs.; aq. 1 oz., and the tint produced is warm sepia.

INTENSIFICATION AND REDUCING

We now come to a chemically interesting portion of photographic work—intensifying and reducing. The only way to procure a perfect negative is to have a correct exposure and a correct development; if this has not been done we shall have negatives under the following heads: Correctly exposed and over-developed, correctly exposed and under-developed, under exposed and over developed, under-exposed and under-developed, over-exposed and over-developed, over-exposed and under-developed. As you see, we may have a long range. No variation of development can produce a negative precisely the same as one which has been correctly exposed and correctly developed, but as I showed earlier on by the modification of our developer we were able to counteract to a great extent errors in exposure. We have also another chemical means of correction by intensifying and reducing [illegible] thin negatives resulting from under-exposure, over-exposure, and under-development [illegible] them from the causes given, the reason being that the deposit of Ag. increases by regular gradation, but is insuf[illegible] action on the paper; obviously, if we can increase the opacity of the deposit to light equally throughout, the effect will be similar to the one in which development had been carried to the proper stage. This is the photographic process of intensification. The increase of opacity may be accomplished either by obtaining the image of a color which will hold back the active rays of light, or by adding atoms of metal to those already in position.

MERCURIAL INTENSIFICATION

I think this is the most popular form. It is extremely simple, but it is a process over which many amateurs stumble, and then they say they won't try it again. The chief cause of their failure is insufficient washing from hypo. No less is it important to completely fix the plate, because if it is not thoroughly fixed—i. e., all the white insoluble AgBr converted into the soluble form—no amount of washing, however, long, will make the plate ready for intensification. The mercury bath is made by dissolving $HgCl_2$ in hot water; strength does not much matter, about 1-15 is, I find, very suitable. The negative is bleached in the Hg solution. Chemically the mercuric chloride converts the Ag image into silver chloride, becoming itself converted into insoluble mercurous chloride (calomel), which forms with the AgCl a double compound of Ag and Hg. The insoluble mercurous chloride is white and semi-transparent, and we make it opaque by the application of NH_4OH, ferrous oxalate, or other agents; if the bleaching process is thorough, it is obvious that the intensification will be proportional throughout. The various blackening agents act in different ways upon the insoluble white compound. NH_4OH converts the mercurous chloride into a complexed salt, which is a black compound of mercury and ammonia (Hg_2ClNH_2). It has been proved that when a solution of $HgCl_2$ acts upon metallic silver, as it does when it acts upon a negative in the process of intensifica-

tion, the $HgCl_2$ and the metallic silver combine. It used to be taken for granted that the silver took the Cl from the mercuric salt, forming AgCl, and that the remainder mixed with the residual mercurous chloride. Mr. Chapman Jones showed some time ago that it was not a mixture of two chlorides which was formed, that the mixture had neither the chemical or physical properties which such a compound would be expected to have. He represented it as a compound $HgAgCl_2$, and that the mercurous silver chloride is a definite body and could easily be prepared in large quantities. When a solution of sodium sulphite acts upon a mercurous silver chloride one-half of the silver and one-quarter of the Hg remain in the pure metallic condition, the remainder of the metals dissolving

$$4\,Hg.AgCl_2 = Ag_2 + Hg + 2\,AgCl + 3\,HgCl_2$$

The developer (ferrous oxalate) converts it into metallic silver and mercury. If you use sulphite to blacken the negative and it is too dense, dip it into a strong solution of hypo. But this is only of use when the process is carried out imperfectly. Insufficient sulphite will give an incomplete change and insufficient washing will leave some of the products of the reaction that ought to be removed still clinging to the image or the film, and if hypo has any appreciable effect on the image within a few minutes, this proves that the action of the intensifying reagents has been incomplete. It appears that the AgCl separated by the action of the sulphite is not immediately dissolved, and if any remain, then the intensification effect will be increased and hypo will reduce the image.

REDUCTION

By reducing we mean the weakening of the Ag image, not to a chemical reducing process, because photographic reducers really act as oxidizers. When we have a negative in which there is too much density or excessive contrasts, the remedy lies in general or local reduction of this opacity. By reduction the surplus density is removed and contrasts rendered more harmonious. The two chief reducers are Farmer's and ammonium persulphate. The chemistry of the former is the conversion of the Ag into silver and potass. ferrocyanides which dissolve in the hypo. The other popular reducer is persulphate of ammonia. The chemical action is not well understood, and I would rather leave it to more able hands than mine. There has been some considerable amount of discussion in recent copies of the journals, but no one appears to have arrived at a definite conclusion, but what we do know is that it is a very useful reducer. Farmer's solution is also a good one, but it has the disadvantage of reducing the whole of the photographic image, such as the half tones and detail in the shadows (as a rule, just the thing we want), at the same time that it is reducing the high lights. What is generally required is a reduction of the high lights, and the shadows preserved. Now, persulphate has this remarkable property, and about a 2½ per cent. solution is the most convenient strength to use. It should always be freshly made. This new reducer has put a new power in our hands. The waterfall in sunlights can now be treated successfully by still exposing for the shadows in the ferns and banks, developing until all the detail is out, and afterwards reducing with persulphate. We then say, Good-bye to soot and whitewash. I've seen lots of good negatives of our own woodland scenery spoilt by not adopting this plan. There are several mechanical ways of reducing, but these are outside my paper this evening.

THE FIRST PHARMACOPOEIA AND SUPERSTITIONS IN PHARMACY

In a lecture delivered a few weeks ago by Dr. Roshier W. Miller before the University College of Medicine, at Richmond, Va., old superstitions and conditions in pharmacy, were touched upon interestingly, as follows:

"The first pharmacopœia, called 'Antidotarium,' was written by Nicholas Praepositus, a president of the School of Salerno. Saint Hildegard prepared a Materia Medica about 1145 A.D. The establishment of drug stores in Germany and in France was in the thirteenth century privileged and protected by the government. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, apothecaries had the right to wear long, black coats with wide sleeves and velvet facings, such as the judges wore. They, with the merchants, preserved the standard weights of Paris. The physicians were their overseers. Many medicines were compounded in the presence of medical commissioners and magistrates.

"The establishment of drug-stores and the institution of chemical laboratories served to give the pharmacal profession a more respectable position than it had enjoyed since the Alexandrian period. No matter what the cultivation of the human mind may be, there still clings to it in many instances, as in the past, a given amount of superstition. The lowest form of superstition usually manifests itself among the unlettered; while the highest grades appear in the minds of those in whom over-education has wrought disaster. The search after hidden mysteries often leads to superstition. The medieval period, in the eventide of its life, was ripe for the larger development of superstition and delusion. The ignorant masses existed in large numbers and ignorance begets superstition. The removal by centuries from the time when Christ walked upon the earth gave opportunity for the enlargement and manifestation of the supernatural, and verbal communication passing through the centuries relative to the miracles of Christ under the restless conditions which existed at the time became distorted.

"Great minds were inclined to superstition. Even Luther believed absolutely in an incarnate devil. Great physicians even down to the eighteenth century believed in demons and devils. The common people gave themselves up to the greatest of superstition. The Church believed in witches and witchcraft. Secular justice tortured the body to secure desired evidence. Supposed witches were often put to death while the Church looked on with hypocritical innocence. The superstition of the time expressed itself in various forms—charms, amulets and the doctrine of signatures. Our word 'carminative means really a charm medicine, and is derived from the Latin 'Carmen,' a song charm; and this very word enshrines the fact that magic and medicine were once united. The hysterical gave themselves up to treatment by these various agencies. As a cure for intestinal trouble, a patient was told to drink water in which he had washed his feet.

"For gout he was told to spit on his hands before getting out of bed in the morning, rub all his sinews and

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say: 'Flee gout, flee.' Rheumatism was cured by carrying a stolen potato in the pocket. Warts, we are assured, can be removed by applying beef stolen from the butcher. A tick from a dog's left ear, worn as an amulet, was used to allay all kinds of pain, but we must be careful to take it from a dog that was black. The sum total of all absurdities was embodied in the doctrine of signatures. It was presumed that for every disease there was a plant in nature which indicated its special use by reason of some external semblance to the human body. For instance, the root of the mandrake was supposed to resemble the human form and was prescribed for barrenness. Turmeric, because of its yellow color, was assumed to be a cure for jaundice. Walnuts were considered to be a perfect signature of the head; the shell as the skull, and the convolutions of the kernel as those of the two hemispheres of the brain. The outer skin resembled the scalp. So the signature doctors used the hull for scalp wounds, the inner peel for disorders of the dura mater, and the kernel for the brain. On the same principle, blood-root should have been used for disorders of the blood, and snake-root for delirium tremens."

HOW TO POUR OUT CASTOR OIL

Mr. N. F. Ruhl, in a paper read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, says :

"Any one who has tried to pour castor oil from a square 5-gallon can, when it is full, knows how difficult it is to avoid a mess. This, however, may be avoided by having a hole punched in the cap which screws on the can, and a tube, two inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, soldered on. With a wire nail a hole is punched in the top of the can between the screw cap and the edge of the can. This will admit air while pouring. Resting the can on the counter with the screw cap tube to the rear, the can is carefully tilted forward with one hand and the shop bottle held in the other. In this way the bottle may be filled without spilling any of the oil and that, too, without a funnel. The writer much prefers to rest the can on the counter when pouring from a 1 or 2-gallon square varnish can when filling shop bottles. With the opening to the rear, the can is likewise tilted forward slowly so as to allow the surface of the liquid to become 'at rest.' Even mobile liquids, such as spirits of turpentine, may be poured into shop bottles without a funnel. Of course, the main thing is that the can be lowered slowly, otherwise the first portion may spurt over the bottle. With 5-gallon round cans it is possible to fill shop bottles in the same manner by resting the can on a box or counter. When a funnel is used for non-greasy liquids, the funnel may be slightly raised with the thumb and little finger from the neck of the bottle, while holding the bottle by the neck between the middle and ring fingers to allow egress of air."

SYRUP OF GINGER

Fluid extract of ginger	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol	5 fl. drs.
Calcium phosphate	1 av. oz.
Water	15 fl. ozs.
Sugar	26 av.ozs.

Triturate the fluid extract and alcohol with the calcium phosphate to a smooth mixture, incorporate the water, let the mixture stand for six hours, filter, add water, if necessary, through the filter to make the filtrate measure 16 fluid ounces, and in this dissolve the sugar by agitation without heat.

The extra alcohol aids retention of the resinous and odorous principles of the ginger in solution in the aqueous liquid, thereby giving the syrup some medicinal value, besides making it more suitable as a flavoring agent.—Caspar(West. Drugg.).

A LOW-PRICED RIMLESS EYEGLASS

One of the latest additions to low-priced optical goods, and an article admirably adapted to the needs of the drug trade, is the new rimless eyeglass. There has been a great demand of late for a neat colored eyeglass of rimless style that could be retailed by druggists at a low price, and the manufacturers of this new glass, T. A. Willson & Co., Reading, Pa., state that it will exactly meet these requirements. Style No. 560½ is not only low in price, but possesses many points of superiority. The lenses are made of the large micopuille variety and made in all shades of smoke and blue colors. T. A. Willson & Co., Reading, Pa., are amongst the largest manufacturers of low-priced optical goods in the world and druggists will do well to carry some of their styles in stock. An attractive descriptive catalogue is sent on application, but no retail orders are filled direct from the factory, all goods being distributed through the jobbing trade.

FLIPS

A REMARKABLE CASE

Dr. Optycuss (examining patient's eyesight)—'You are now eighteen feet from the test paper. Can you read these letters?'

Patient—'No, sir.'

Dr. Optycuss—'Approach two feet nearer. Now?'

Patient—'No, sir.'

Dr. Optycuss—'Approach two feet nearer, four feet nearer. Now?'

Patient—'No, sir.'

Dr. Optycuss—'Most remarkable case I ever met. Stand four feet away from the chart. Can you read now?'

Patient—'No, sir.'

Dr. Optycuss—'Young man, yours is the most remarkable case that has come within my experience. You astound me. Have you any idea why you can't read these letters?'

Patient—'I never learned to read.'

Anxious wife—What do you think of my husband's case? Is it serious?

Physician—O, he'll pull through all right. What he needs is rest, so I have prescribed an opiate.

Anxious wife—How often shall I give it to him.

Physician—Don't give it to him at all; take it yourself.—Exchange.

"How did the doctor tell you to take the medicine, Larry—internally or externally?"

"Nayther wan, sor."

"But it must have been one or the other."

"Divil a bit, sor. Nayther wan."

"But look here, Larry; that's absurd. It must have been one or the other, you know."

"Nayther wan, I tell ye. He tould me to shnuff it up me nose."

From Michigan comes the story of a man who stopped at a newspaper office on his way to the theatre and placed an advertisement for a boy. Half an hour later one fell from the gallery into his lap.

"What is it?" the druggist sleepily inquired from his bedroom window.

"This ish drug store ain't it?" said the man who had rung the night bell.

"Yes. What do you want?"

"Want to look in your city directory minute, an' shee where I live."

Formulary

TOOTHACHE WAX

1. Hard paraffin... ... ... 1 drachm.
   Burgundy pitch... ... ... 1 drachm.
   Oil of cloves. ... ...20 minims
   Creosote... ... ...20 minims.

Melt together the paraffin and pitch and when the mixture is nearly cool add the oil of cloves and creosote, and make the mass which is thus formed into pills or small cones.

2. Extract of opium ... ... 5 grams.
   Camphor. ... ... 5 grams.
   Balsam of Peru ... ... 5 grams.
   Chloroform... ... ...q. s. M.

3. White wax, or spermaceti... ... ...2 parts.
   Carbolic acid (cryst.)...1 part.
   Chloral hydrate... ... ...2 parts.

Melt the wax or spermaceti, add the carbolic acid and chloral, and stir until dissolved. While still liquid, immerse thin layers of carbolized cotton, remove them when saturated, and allow them to dry.

TOOTHACHE DROPS

Cocaine muriate ... ...2 grs.
Camphor... ... ...1½ drs.
Chloral... ... ...1½ drs.
Water... ... ...6 drops.

TOOTHACHE BALSAM

Dragon's blood... ... ... 6 ozs.
Mastich..... ....2 ozs.
Opium..... ....2 ozs.
Camphor... ....2 ozs.
Clove oil..... ....1 oz.
Spirit cochlearia... ... ...q. s.

Powder and mix the first four ingredients, add the oil of cloves and mass with the tincture.

PALATABLE TURPENTINE EMULSION

Oil of turpentine... .....3 drachms.
Powdered gum arabic...4 drachms.
Sugar..... ....4 drachms.
Compound spirits of lavender..... ... ...3 drachms.
Water, enough to make 6 ounces.

LAXATIVE CARMINATIVE FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN

Oil of anise seed... ... ... 1 Cc.
Oil of fennel seed... ... ... 1 Cc.
Fluid extract of cascara aromatic..... .... 30 Cc.
Fluid extract of senna... ... 8 Cc.
Sodium bicarbonate... ... 2 Gm.
Syrup... ... ...180 Cc.
Alcohol... ... ... 90 Cc.
Water, to make..... ....500 Cc.

APERIENT TABLETS

Powdered white sugar ...60 parts.
Magnesium sulphate... ...18 parts.
Mucilage acacia... ... . 7 parts.
Powdered sodium sulph... 6 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate... ... 6 parts.
Triple rose water... ... ... 2 parts.
Essence orange... ... ...1 part.

Mix and make into a homogeneous powder. Proceed as usual in making tablets.—Merck's Rep.

FRUIT LAXATIVE

Magnesium sulphate, exsiccated.... ... ... 60 Gm
Tartaric acid..... ....150 Gm.
Sodium bicarbonate... ....120 Gm.
Potassium bitartrate... ...120 Gm.
Sugar, powdered. ... ...120 Gm.

APERIENT ELECTUARY FOR CHILDREN

The Pharmaceutische Centralhalle is responsible for the following:

Manna, in tears... ... .25 parts.
Calcined magnesia ... .50 parts.
Flowers of sulphur, washed ... ...50 parts.
Strained white honey .....20 parts.

Mix. From one to two tablespoonfuls, in a cup of warm milk, to be given in case of protracted constipation. For a quick purgative give from two to four tablespoonfuls.

SIMPLE PREPARATION OF LECITHINE

The following is taken from a bulletin of the Syndicate régional des pharmacies du Nord de la France:

Yolk of egg, raw ... . 300 gm
Distilled water .... 60 gm.

Beat together, pass through a strainer and add:

Glycerin, pure .... 300 gm.
Sodium chloride ... ... 8 gm
Cherry laurel water ... 10 gm.
Syrup of lemon ... ... 100 gm.
Rum .... 50 parts.

Mix. Dose two tablespoonfuls thrice daily.—Nat. Druggist.

BRILLIANTINE

1. Suet ... ... 40 ozs.
   Wax .... 40 ozs.
   Sesame oil .... 40 ozs.

Melt in a water bath, constantly stirring, so as to make a foamy mixture, and add:

Castor oil .... 21 ozs.
Tragacanth mucil., thick 21 ozs.

Perfume as desired.

2. Alcohol (60 per cent.) ... 4 ozs.
   Castor oil ... ... 2 ozs.
   Neroli oil .... 20 m.
   Oil rose geranium ..... 5 m.
   Oil verbena ... ... 5 m.
   Oil lemon .... 50 m.

Color yellow with saffron.

3. Alcohol (90 per cent.) ... 3 ozs.
   Castor oil .... 2 drs.
   Expressed oil almond ... 1½ ozs.
   Glycerin .... 4 drs.
   Ext. jockey club ..... 1 dr.
4. Lard .... 3½ ozs.
   Spermaceti ... ... ½ ozs.
   Expressed oil almond ... 3½ ozs.
   Wax .... 1 oz.

LIQUID BRILLIANTINE

Olive oil .... 4 ozs.
Glycerin .... 3 ozs.
Alcohol .... 3 ozs.
Perfume.—O. C. & D. (Eng.).

SHAVING CREAM

Take of

Castile soap .... 1 oz.
Rose water .... 4 ozs.
Oil of almonds .... ½ oz.
Oil of theobroma ..... . ½ oz.
Simple tinct. of benzoin 60 mms.
Oil of rose geranium ... 5 drops.
Oil of bitter almonds .. 5 drops.
Glycerine .... sufficient.

Digest the soap and water on a water bath, add oil of theobroma previously dissolved in the almond oil by the aid of heat, and then incorporate the tincture of benzoin. Add the perfumes and enough glycerine to produce a suitable consistence.

FACE CREAM

Quince seed ... ... 8 drs.
Boiling water .... 4 pts.
Borax ... ... 4 drs.
Boric acid .... 4 drs.
Glycerin .... 12 ozs.
Perfume .... 2½ ozs.
Alcohol .... 13½ ozs.

Steep the quince seed in the boiling water for two hours, stirring often, then strain carefully. Dissolve the borax and boric acid in enough hot water to make four pints, add the glycerin and perfume dissolved in the alcohol, and finally the quince-seed mucilage little by little, shaking thoroughly after each addition. It is important that the mixture be well shaken in order to secure a homogeneous mixture.

SALOL DENTIFRICE

Salol .... 40 gm.
Saccharin .... 0.4 gm.
Thyme oil .... 10 drops.
Peppermint oil ... . 300 gm.
Tincture of vanilla ... 200 gm.
Alcohol, enough to make ....1,000 gm.

SPRAY FOR SICK ROOM

1. Guaiacol... ... ... 10 parts.
   Eucalyptol... ... ... 8 parts.
   Carbolic acid... ... . 6 parts.
   Menthol... ... ... 4 parts.
   Thymol... ... ... 2 parts.
   Oil of clove... ... ... 1 part.
   Alcohol (90 per cent.) 170 parts.

Mix and dissolve.

In addition to free ventilation the room is plentifully and frequently sprayed with the above solution.—Therapist.

Success is contagious—once get it coming your way and you will have little difficulty in keeping it coming.

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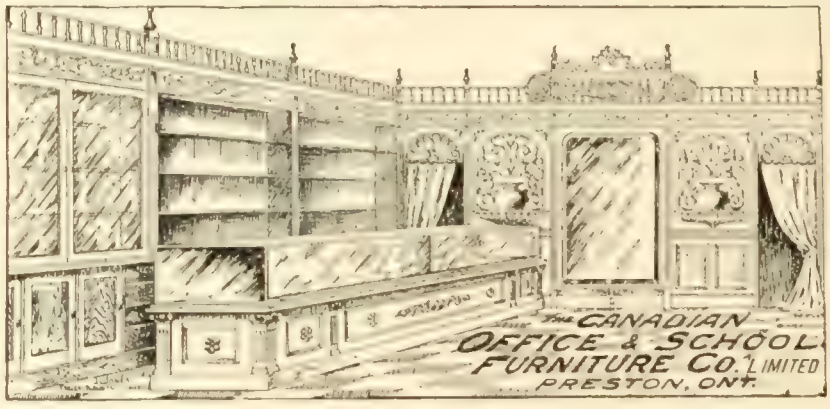

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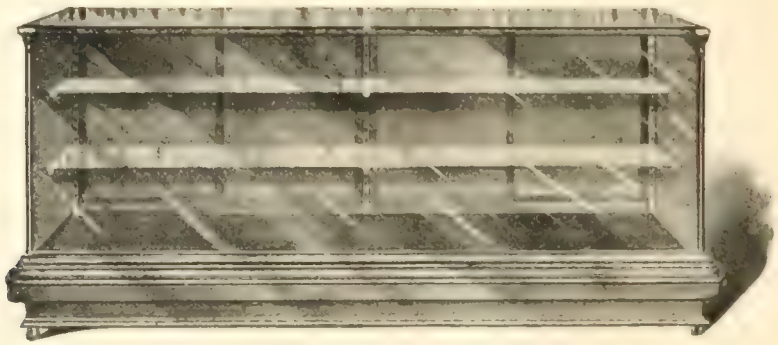

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TORONTO, CANADA

Photographic Notes

SIMPLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING PROCESS

Professor Rodolfo Namias has described a very interesting and simple process (says the Pharmaceutical Journal), in a recent issue of Photography. Two solutions are used, as follows:

1. Green ferric ammonio citrate .... 20 grammes.
   Citrate acid ... . 5 grammes.
   Distilled water ... ... 50 c.c.
2. Silver nitrate ... . 5 grammes.
   Distilled water ... .. 20 c.c.

These may be mixed when required for use, or will keep for a few days after mixing. The mixing is to be made up with distilled water to 100 c.c. A paper of good quality can then be coated with this solution. In my own case I applied it with a tuft of absorbent cotton, then dried it by hanging in a dark place, or, if required quickly, it may be dried before the fire. Printing should not be fully carried out, as the print gains in detail and strength in the after process, the image is of an orange-yellow color, and the time required about the same as for ordinary P. O. P. The next step is washing in repeated changes of water to remove the iron salt. During this washing the image gains considerably in detail and changes to an unpleasant sickly yellow color, but on transferring to the fixing bath (hyposulphite of soda 5 per cent. solution), in which it should not be allowed to remain more than two minutes, it again changes to a sepia. A final washing of ten minutes in running water is all that is necessary, and the finished print can be dried by heat, and will be found to strengthen considerably in the drying. I have, as indicated above, tried this process, and can fully verify all that Professor Namias claims for it. Its only drawback seems to be a tendency to deficient half tones. I find the tone varies considerably with different samples of paper, on a cartridge paper I obtained a fine rich brown image, on a sheet of Steinbach's I had by me, one of a sepia character resulted. This method of printing is very little more expensive than the cyanotype process, and the prints are immensely preferable. It will be found very suitable for the extemporaneous production of pictorial post cards from one's own negatives, but pre-eminently applicable to the reproduction of plans, tracings, etc. The image can be toned after fixing in a gold and sulphocyanide bath, and the prints so obtained are very permanent, as they have been exposed with protection from air and light for three years with no sign of deterioration.

In the Rocky Mountains. The far-famed Three Sisters on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad

TO REMOVE FOG

The following are some of the methods recommended for the removal of red or green fog in negative: First, a ten per cent. solution of caustic soda or potash; second, a very dilute hydrochloric acid, to which is added a small quantity of bichromate of potash; third, a ten per cent. solution of ammonium persulphate, made alkaline with a few drops of ammonia; fourth, a very dilute solution of chloride of lime or "bleaching powder."

TO CLEAN OLD ALBUMEN PRINTS

To renew and clean old albumen prints, a solution of bichlorid of mercury more or less acidulated is used, which gives to the prints a fine purple color. M. Gabelle, in a communication to the Société Française de Photographie (Scientific American), has given the following formula:

Water	Cc 85
Mercury bichlorid, saturated solution	Cc 10
Hydrochloric acid	Cc 5

These proportions, however, are not absolute. The hydrochloric acid is

useful for sulphated prints upon collodion papers. The action of the bath is immediate, almost instantaneous, in fact, for certain papers, such as citrate of silver. It is slower for those papers whose surface layer is hard. As soon as the result is obtained, the print should be washed in several changes of water for an hour at least. All contact with hypo should be avoided, as this gives yellow stains which cannot be removed. The tones thus obtained vary from reddish to violet.

In the case of fresh prints, good purple tones may be obtained by this process, but they should have been previously toned in a solution which contains a certain proportion of old bath. M. Gabelle gives the following formulæ for use in this case:

Old used bath	G 750
New bath	G 30
Alum	G 300
Hypo	G 1
Lead acetate	G 100
Water	G 250
Gold chlorid solution, 1 per cent.	Cc 8

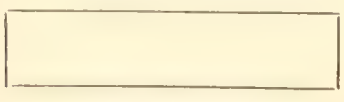
Allow to stand for two days. Tone the proofs for a long time, say 20 to 30 minutes, and wash for 3 hours. After allowing to drip, they are immersed in the following bath:

Water	Cc 100
Mercury bichlorid, saturated solution	Cc 5

As soon as the desired tone is obtained, which should be in about one minute, remove and wash carefully for an hour and dry. This should be done by diffused light. Great cleanliness is recommended in this operation, and hypo stains are to be avoided.

DRYING FILMS

An easy method for drying films is to make a frame thus,



of light wood, say three-fourths of an inch wide and one-quarter of an inch thick, simply tacked at the four corners. Pin the film to the frame at the narrow ends and it will dry nice and flat. The same frame can be employed to wash the film. Either lay it in the bathtub of water face down or allow a thin stream of water to run over it face up. The frames should be made the length of the strip of film used.—Camera.

Both rapid and slow bromide papers can safely be exposed, developed, etc., by gas or lamplight, if a cylinder of canary fabric be made to go over the lamp, and operations be carried on away from the lamp till all details are developed. Exposure can be made by lifting up the cylinder, and then replacing it.

The Aperture of a lens is the diameter of the opening that admits light. It is generally the diameter of a fixed stop or diaphragm—that is to say, a stop that cannot be removed. In some kind of lenses, such as the portrait lens for example, it is the diameter of whatever opening determines the size of the bunch of rays, or "pencil" of light, that is allowed to enter the camera. On the relation of aperture to focal length depends absolutely the rapidity of a lens.

SOME NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.

In our advertising pages this month our readers will find that the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., the selling agents of the famous Bayer aniline colors and pharmaceutical products, have entered a new field and are prepared to offer to both the professional and amateur photographer five new photographic products, edinol, acetonesulphite, intensifier-bayer, flashlight-bayer, and fixing-salt-bayer, which, to judge from the published experiments of Prof. Eder, Miethe, Stieglitz, Abbott, etc., are most remarkable substances and promise to become great favorites.

Edinol is a new developing agent, which comprises the advantages of the two chief classes of photographic developers (pyro and hydroquinone on the one hand and rodinal, metol, ortol, etc., on the other), and possesses none of their disadvantages. With plates and films it yields negatives possessing unusual detail in the shadows, while the deposit on the high lights does not clog as with certain other developers, the half-tones appearing in proper gradation. With all developing papers its action is most satisfactory, yielding clear whites even with samples of old papers. The entire absence of any tendency to fog makes it especially valuable for X-ray and other technical work where extreme detail is desired and where conditions make it impossible to get fully timed negatives. For under-exposures of this class and for direct X-ray positives on bromide paper, it has no equal. Besides possessing these qualities it can be mixed in one formula that can be adapted to any class of photographic work, plates, films, lantern slides, gaslight printing and bromide papers. It does not stain the hands or finger nails, and is non-poisonous.

Acetonesulphite is an entirely new product, and is by far the most versatile chemical ever introduced in the photographic field. As a substitute for the sulphites it acts as a preservative for developing and fixing baths. As a restrainer it saves over-exposures of any degree, yielding good printing negatives from over-exposures as great as 20,000 times normal. It can also be used to blacken negatives which have been intensified in bichloride of mercury, and to clear negatives and prints reduced with permaganate of potash. Its adaptability is in fact almost unlimited.

Intensifier is a one solution intensifier put up in powder form, which can be used repeatedly and keeps indefinitely. This also is a very versatile product. It makes good printing negatives of extreme under-exposures. With an after treatment of a weak alkaline solution it is also an excellent reducer. Besides these qualities it imparts to Velox and bromide prints a beautiful brown or sepia tone.

Flashlight-bayer is a flash powder of great actinic power, which works very rapidly, produces very little smoke, no gas, and no noise. It is packed in a unique manner and is non-explosive.

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The Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., have a special department devoted to photography, and will be pleased to give any information desired, not only about their own products, but about photography in general, or any special or technical work.

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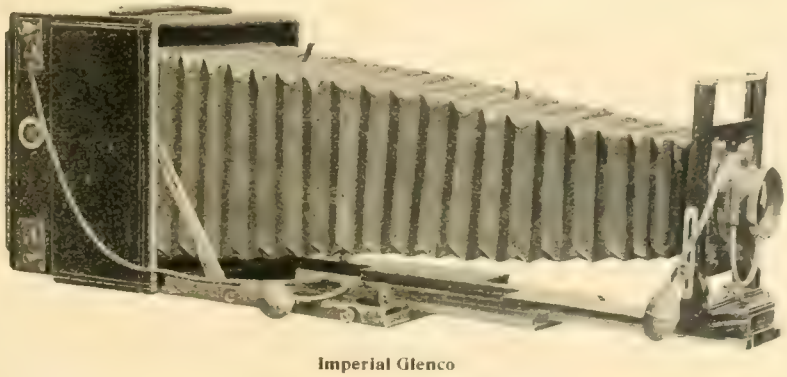

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THE FULL CORRECTION OF MYOPIA*

By E. JACKSON, M.D.

The tendency of myopia to increase is not the only thing about it that needs to be combatted. Yet myopia is serious just as it becomes, or may become, of high degree. All cases are, at some stage of their history, progressive. Increase of myopia is closely related to those degenerative changes that constitute its other chief dangers. If the tendency to increase of refraction can be permanently checked early, the greatest service that is in our power has been rendered the myopic patient.

The service next in importance that can be rendered him is to remove in a large measure the disability that myopia causes, enabling him to see approximately as does the emmetrope. For the great mass of myopes both of these services are rendered by fully correcting their myopia and instructing them to wear their correcting lenses for both distant and near vision.

This matter needs to be discussed because the teaching of some very high authorities in ophthalmology, supported by plausible theorizing, but not by any adequate published experience, has done and is still doing great harm to those afflicted with myopia; by deterring their professional advisers from resorting to the measures that would give them the greatest help, and most effectively guard them against the dangers of the future.

In 1891, in a paper read before the Ophthalmic Section of the American Medical Association, I urged: "That for the myopic as for the hyperopic eye, the most favorable conditions for labor that can be imposed on it are, in general, those under which the emmetropic eye works, most nearly brought about by the wearing of the full correction."

This brought out the objection voiced by one of the most respected members of the Section, that "it is dangerous to give the full correction in myopia." This led me next year to report to the American Ophthalmological Society all the cases of myopia treated by the constant wearing of the full correction, except when modified for presbyopia that I had been able to follow and carefully remeasure after a period of three years. At the same time Dr. George C. Harlan reported 13 cases of high myopia, 4 D. and upward, similarly treated, and followed for periods of five years or longer.

I am now able to report on the subsequent histories of some of the cases reported in 1892, and to add to them 35 others. These 62 cases include 123 eyes, one patient having one eye blind with congenital cataract. They have been followed and carefully remeasured after periods varying from three to seventeen years; the average being five years and eight months.

Of these 123 eyes 93 have remained without change in the amount of their myopia, or the increase or diminution in the myopia has been less than 0.50 D. In ten eyes the myopia increased 0.50 D. In three eyes the myopia diminished 0.50 D. In 15 eyes the myopia increased more than 0.50 D., the average increase being 1.50 D. In [illegible] eyes the myopia diminished more than 0.50 D., the average diminution being 1. D. The percentages are:

Stationary ..... 78.6 per cent.
Increased ....18.7 per cent.
Diminished .... 2.7 per cent.

In but 6 of the whole series was the acuteness of vision diminished to even the slightest extent and in none of these cases did the loss amount to more than the perception of one line of letters, as from 4-4ths to 4-5ths. On the other hand there was a marked improvement of the visual acuteness of 16 eyes, under the constant wearing of correcting glasses; and for some eyes the acuteness of vision was doubled.

But it is in early life that myopia is most likely to be progressive, hence the value of any measure for rendering it non-progressive is best demonstrated by noting its efficiency when applied to young myopes. The following table gives the earliest and latest refraction observed in each eye, of all patients under twenty years of age, with the acuteness of vision obtained.

The first column gives the case number, the second the sex, the third the age of the patient when the constant wearing of correcting lenses was commenced, the fourth the first correcting lens and the acuteness of vision obtained with it, the fifth the number

1	M	6	7. ⌒ -0 75 cy. ax. 180 = 4-12 -7. ⌒ -0 50 cy. ax. 180° = 4-12	9	-6 75 ⌒ -0.59 cy. ax. 180 = 4.6 -6 25 ⌒ -0.37 cy. ax. 170 = 4 6
2	F	9	-2 75 ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax. 150° = 4-4 -0 37 ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax. 15° = 4 4	5	-3.25 ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax 140° = 4-4 -0 87 ⌒ -0.37 cy. ax. 60 = 4 4
3	M	9	-0 85 ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax. 10° = 4-4 -0.75 ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax. 180° = 4 4	10	-0.89 ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax. 15 = 4 4 -0.75 ⌒ -0.87 cy. ax. 175° = 4 4
4	F	11	-6 ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax. 90° = 4-5 -6. = 4.5	5	-6. ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax. 90° = 4-5 -6. = 4 5
5	M	11	-1.75 ⌒ -0.75 cy. ax. 180° = 4 4 -0.62 ⌒ -0.37 cy. ax. 5° = 4-4	3	-2 75 ⌒ -1. cy. ax. 1 0 = 4 4 -2. ⌒ -1. cy. ax. 5 = 4-4
6	F	12	-0.50 ⌒ -0.25 cy. ax. 110 = 4 4 -0.25 = 4 4	6	-1.75 ⌒ -0 62 cy. ax. 110° = 4-4 -1. ⌒ -0.25 cy. ax. 60° = 4 4
7	F	14	-2.65 = 4 5 -1.50 ⌒ -0.50 cy. ax. 35 = 4-4	8	-4.50 = 4 5 -3. ⌒ -0.37 cy. ax. 25° = 4-6
8	F	14	-5.85 ⌒ -1.50 cy. ax. 180° = 4-6 -5.75 = 4-6	7	-5.75 ⌒ -2.50 cy. ax. 5 = 4-6 -6. ⌒ -0.75 cy. ax. 175 = 4 6
9	F	15	-1.50 = 4.3 -0.25 = 4.3	5	-1.25 = 4-3 -0.25 = 4.3
10	F	15	-5.50 cy. ax. 180° = 4-12 -5.50 cy. ax. 180° = 4-12	6	-5.50 cy. ax. 175° = 4-12 -5 50 cy. ax. 5° = 4-12
11	M	16	-1.75 ⌒ -0 73 cy. ax. 80° = 4-3 -1.75 = 4.3	5	-2 ⌒ -0 37 cy. ax. 65° = 4 3 -1.75 ⌒ -0.37 cy. ax. 80 = 4-3
12	F	16	-0.50 cy. ax. 180° = 4-4 -0 50 cy. ax. 180° = 4-4	6	-0.25 ⌒ +1.12 cy. ax. 90° = 4 4 -0.50 ⌒ +0.62 cy. ax. 85 = 4-4
13	M	17	-7.25 ⌒ -0.75 cy. ax. 180° = 4-4	5	-8. ⌒ -0.75 cy. ax. 7° = 4 4
			Congenital cataract, light perception.		
14	F	17	-1.25 ⌒ -0.75 cy. ax. 102° = 4-4 -2. ⌒ -1. cy. ax. 80° = 4-4	3	-1.50 ⌒ -0.75 cy. ax. 100 = 4 3 -2.25 ⌒ -0.87 cy. ax. 75° = 4 4

*Read before the Colorado Ophthalmological Society.

15	F	17	−3.75 ⌒ −0.50 cy. ax. 10° = 4.5 −4 = 4.4	5	−4.25 ⌒ −1. cy. ax. 6 = 4.5 −4.25 = 4.3
16	M	17	−4.25 = 4.5 −3.75 = 4.5	11	−7.75 ⌒ −0.75 cy. ax. 55° = 4.4 −6.75 ⌒ −0.75 cy. ax. 105° = 4.4
17	F	17	−3.50 ⌒ −0.25 cy. ax. 180° = 4.4 −0.37 ⌒ cy. ax. 5 = 4.4	3	−2.50 ⌒ −0.75 cy. ax. 170 = 4.4 −0.50 ⌒ −0.75 cy. ax. 95 = 4.4
18	F	19	−2.25 ⌒ −0.50 cy. ax. 5° = 4.4 −2.50 ⌒ −0.25 cy. ax. 165° = 4.4	7	−2.25 ⌒ −0.75 cy. ax. 15 = 4.4 −2.50 ⌒ −0.62 cy. ax. 165 = 4.4

of years elapsed, and the last the final correction and acuteness of vision. For each case the right eye is given first and then the left.

It will be noticed that these patients remained under observation for periods varying from 3 to 11 years, the average being 6 years. Of those 85 eyes, 60 per cent. never became more myopic after beginning to wear correcting glasses; and while in 14 eyes the myopia at some time increased more than 0.25 D., in four eyes it diminished more than that amount.

These statistics are sufficiently convincing when compared with those furnished by the non-correction or partial correction of myopia. But they are less striking than the facts brought out by a study of individual case histories. In nearly all these cases the myopia was clearly progressive immediately before the correcting lenses were adopted. Case 2 had no myopia, and full vision without lenses, for either eye, when I had examined her eyes less than two years previously. After putting on glasses they remained for three years without any change of refraction. In case 13, also, the refraction had been carefully measured three years before he began wearing glasses, and in the interval the myopia had increased 3. D.

The progress of case 16 was extremely instructive. After having been practically stationary for three years, the myopia increased to the amount indicated in a few weeks of profound anæmia following a hemorrhage. This patient came of a highly myopic family, and was continuously engaged in close literary work. Yet after regaining his general health and having his increased myopia corrected, he had no farther increase of refraction.

In nearly all of the cases that showed any increase of myopia there were periods when it remained stationary. Then after some special strain the myopia would become progressive and would continue so until it was re-corrected, when it would again become stationary.

Not included above, because I did not make the original measurements of his refraction, is a case that indicates how even in extreme myopia the full correction has no tendency to cause increase. This patient believed that at ten years of age his sight was perfect. He began to be near-sighted at twelve or fourteen. His defect of vision rapidly increased. When nineteen, and a student at Harvard College, he was given glasses by Dr. Widdifield, the strength of which he never had changed since. He entered the ministry, and remained a voracious reader throughout his life; in spite of the fact that his vision slowly grew worse. He came to me at the age of forty-nine. The lenses he had been using for twenty-nine years were: Right and left concave 20 D. spherical. His full correction at that time was:

Right—20. sph. giving vision 4.20

Left—20. sph. giving vision 4.30.

With these lenses he had binocular vision. The ophthalmoscope showed slight striation and haziness of the lenses, and extensive areas of choroidal thinning, pigment deposits, and advanced atrophy.

Here was a man with very high myopia, which had previously been progressive, leading a life that favored the farther increase of myopia, with the choroidal changes to be expected in such a case; and yet at the end of twenty-nine years the myopia remained fully corrected.

The statistics given above are not sufficiently extensive to justify conclusions regarding the exact proportion of myopias that will cease to increase under full correction. But it should be remembered that these are the comparatively few cases so treated in private practice, that have returned for remeasurement after a period of at least three years. A great many more cases have been treated in the same way, and some of these are known to be still wearing the same correcting lenses after five or ten years. But they have not returned for remeasurement.

On the other hand, the writer knows of no statistics, even as extensive as these, that can be said to point to an essentially different conclusion. In the Klinische Monatsblatter fur Augenheilkunde for March, 1902, statistics of the progress of uncorrected or under corrected myopia are published by P. Schreiber of Madgeburg, A. Roscher of Breslau, and M. Meyerhof of Bromberg. Their patients were mostly under twenty years of age. The proportion of cases in which the myopia did not increase was found by Schreiber to be less than 21 per cent., among patients under observation an average of six years. Among Roscher's patients, 39 per cent. showed no increase of myopia and among Meyerhof's, 38 per cent. showed no increase. But these patients were under observation only about two-thirds as long. These figures may be compared with the 60 per cent. which I found stationary under full correction.

But at the Heidelburg Congress last year still more striking statistics were presented by Pfalz of Dusseldorf, and Heine of Breslau. The former presented three sets of cases, twenty-five that had worn no correction for near work, eighteen that had worn an under-correction, and thirty-eight that had worn the full correction for everything. These patients were all under twenty years of age. Of the eighty-six eyes that had not worn a full correction, eighty-five showed some increase in myopia. In either case, the eyes had been under observation on an average of about three and a half years. Heine's patients were all young with a myopia of over 6. D. Of seventeen who used an under-correction, five experienced no increase of myopia. Of thirty-one who used a full correction, twenty-seven had no increase of myopia.

(To be continued.)

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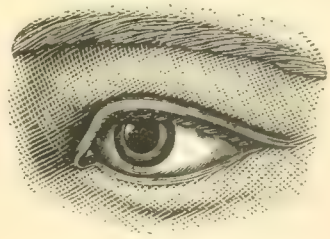

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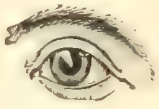

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Every druggist will admit the selling force of good goods in well dressed packages, having a striking name and also that the best of advertising is that which attracts attention. Amongst the many designs that have been put forward in the way of attractive packages and effective display, is that offered by the Antiseptikos Chemical Co. of Toronto, and is certainly one which must commend itself to every wide-awake druggist.

This company manufacture five universally saleable lines known as the Famous Antiseptikos Family Group, each of which retails at the popular price of 25 cents, and are articles which every dealer can unhesitatingly recommend to his customers. The special advertising feature of these goods is a very novel as well as effectual one, consisting of a practical and adjustable window, counter or show-case display stand and card holder, on which the goods are conspicuously shown and forms a very attractive display. The saying that "Goods well displayed are half sold" is certainly borne out in the article which has been brought under our notice, and the well-dressed packages, together with the striking name and admirably arranged stand, cannot fail to become a centre of attraction.

These display stands and rich ruby glass signs are adjustable and interchangeable, and so designed as to readily adapt themselves to most effective display and advertisement of the numerous lines handled by the drug trade, including stationery and optical goods, and for this purpose the company, who own the patent and exclusively control their use in connection with the Antiseptikos Preparations, are making a specially attractive offer through their traveller or direct by supplying free additional stands and special signs, the total quantity of investment necessary to secure these free being small as compared with the results obtained in the quantity of goods sold, as with this device, window and show-case dressing is made a sinecure and the frequent changes of display which all will agree to be necessary in order to make these spaces profitable silent salesmen, can be made with so little labor and in such a short time, that it must commend itself very strongly to all.

These stands will prove to be, we believe, one of the most taking and effective advertising schemes offered in connection with a drug line.

The high standard of the goods, the result of many years' experience by a thorough Canadian pharmacist, commends them to the attention of the Trade, who will find in them a class of reliable and saleable preparations, for which there should be a continual demand.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this firm, which appears elsewhere in this issue, and would suggest opening communication with them in reference to their goods.

Drug Reports

The principal feature of last month's market has been the peculiar position of Bromides; in fact the market is in a state of chaos and no one is able to tell just what is what. Some makers have advanced their price and there are at present three different ranges of quotations, but no manufacturer has any to sell. The whole situation seems to be the result of competition and misunderstanding regarding a movement looking towards higher prices, which are warranted by the cost of production.

Opium.—The price is higher and further advance may be looked for. The report from Turkey is that the spring sowing is not looking well, drought and hot, dry winds are causing a great deal of damage.

Cod Liver Oil.—The only stocks on hand are the small supplies held by the Jobber, and the future of this article is quite uncertain. Norway fishing is still going on and reports are rather favorable, but the present conditions, of course, are subject to sudden changes.

Acid Tartaric and Sal Rochelle are up from 2c. to 3c. a lb. Cream of Tartar is fully worth 3c. a lb. more. The probabilities are that the price of these three articles will be still higher as the season opens up.

Insect Powder, Hellebore and Paris Green are in good demand and prices are well maintained.

Gum Shellac is gradually moving up in price and may be still higher very shortly.

Situation Vacant

TO the right man, with best references as to standing and ability, as Sale man for Drug Specialty, and has $2,000.00 to invest, a permanent and profitable position is assured.

Address: **Manufacturer**,
c/o Canadian Druggist.

Business Wanted

A GOOD DRUG BUSINESS in a lively town. Write stating particulars to

JNO. A. LEITCH,
P. O. Box 405. Brantford, Ont.

Photo Camera for Sale

A No. 5 B. Al-Vista Camera, perfectly new, takes pictures 5x4 to 5x12 inches, extra rapid rectilinear lens, has patent attachment for making negatives of different lengths, trimmings heavily nickeled, is covered with black morocco. Catalogue price $30, will be sold for $15. Photographer, Box B, care Canadian Druggist, Toronto, Canada.

Situation Wanted

A GRADUATE OF THE O. C. P. wishes a position as assistant or manager of store. Good references. Apply "DRUGS,"

c/o. THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Toronto.

Agencies Wanted.

ADVERTISER desires sole wholesale agency, management and introduction into Great Britain and Ireland of a good Canadian proprietary. Banker's references given. Apply L. E. THOMAS, M.P.S.E, 43 Edge Lane, Liverpool, England.

AGENCY (Sole) wanted for Great Britain and Ireland for the highest class of Pharmaceutical Products, Chemicals or other goods appealing to Medical men and Pharmacists, by a reliable British firm. Apply No. 952, Robertson and Scott, Advertising Agents, Edinburgh, Scotland.

For Disposal.

A Drug business, established since 1889. May be largely extended.

Box 46, New Westminster, B. C.

SENECA ROOT

A correspondent in Winnipeg, writing to an exchange, predicts an unusually large crop of Seneca Root in Manitoba and Northwest Canada this season, and as the prices are high and present supplies very light, it would pay to get out all the roots possible this year. Seneca has been sold this season as high as $1.00 per pound in New York, and 70 cents and upwards is being paid by dealers in the Northwest.

ROB ROY PENS.

Sold by all Stationers in 18 varieties in

6d., 1s. and gross boxes

HINKS, WELLS & Co. beg to draw attention to this new series of turned up, pointed and other pens, made of the same material, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works, as the well known series of Waverley Pens, which Hinks, Wells & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901), manufactured for and supplied to the proprietors thereof.

HINKS, WELLS & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

Practical Methods of Urine Analysis

A Book Written for Druggists

The work has been completely revised throughout and greatly enlarged. Obscure meanings and obsolete methods have been avoided, and the matter is presented in a clear, concise and comprehensive manner.

Sent, postpaid, for 75 Cents

Canadian Druggist

15 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 9th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	50	55
Ground, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	45	50
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	85	95
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	$ 5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEVES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	75	80
Myrrh, lb	45	04
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	50	58
Bleached, lb	60	65
Spruce, true, lb	85	95
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	36	45
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Chiretta, lb	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Bay, lb	18	30
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	70
Short, lb	45	50
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb	70	55
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

Manna, lb	$ 1 85	$ 1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Iris	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 00
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered,	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc. lb., ½ & ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	
Rochelle Salt, lb	27	29
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	85	90
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Saccharin, oz	40	45
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	$ 35	$ 35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	42
Acetanilid, lb	40	45
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	85	1 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 45
Antipyrin, oz	50	50
Aristol, oz	1 80	1 90
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	3 50	3 75
Subnitrate, lb	$ 2 55	$ 3 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	19
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	30	35
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	30	35
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 40	1 50
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 00	4 50
Iodoform, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		50
Menthol, oz	60	65
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	28	32
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 70	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 70	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 75	1 90
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
" ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 01
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

(Glycerole of) per oz.	$ 1 60	$ 1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz.	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	13	15
PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	32	35
Bromide, lb.	60	65
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	25
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb.	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And So. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz.	45	47
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb.	6 50	7 00
SALOL	1 30	1 40
SANTONIN, oz.	60	65
SACCHARINE	4 00	4 50
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	75	80
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb.	65	70
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz.	40	40
Salicylate, lb.	70	75
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	$ 8	$ 10
SOMNAL, oz.	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	40	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.	35	40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	45	50
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	65	70
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	11	12
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb.	60	65
Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb.	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 58
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	$ 70	$ 75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 85
Lemongrass, lb.	3 25	3 50
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	3 25	4 00
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb.	6 50	7 00
Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 00
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	80	85
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb.	6 50	7 00
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Winergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	8 75	9 00
FIXED OILS.		
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Philately

Fanning Island is a British cable station, and is using New Zealand stamps, around which appears "Fanning Island" in neat plain type.

It has been found that the water marks so dear to many collectors in the new issue of Liberia are: "Jas. Wrigley & Son, Ltd., Bury, Extra Strong." They run in three lines, covering 21 stamps on each sheet.

Latest issues from Natal are 2½ penny, 4 penny and 4 shillings, all two colors, King's heads.

New Zealand is issuing all the late series perforated, the perforations being fourteen in number.

New South Wales.—The color of the 2 shilling and 6 penny lyre bird, a new arrival, is olive-green.

Honduras.—The 5c and 10c locomotive series have been discovered on laid paper.

Malta.—The King's head issue for this place are ½ penny, 1 penny, 2 penny, 3 penny and 1 shilling, and are very attractive stamps.

The following values to complete the King's head series from Hong Kong are out: 30c., 50c., $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, all in two printings.

June is the month announced for Canada's new King's head issue. It is said that proofs have been shown to the Duke of York, now Prince of Wales, and he pronounces them "very beautiful." Let us hope they are so.

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Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XV. TORONTO, JULY, 1903 No. 7.

Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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THE DUTY OF THE RETAIL DRUGGIST

In a plan of campaign or organized effort for any purpose whatever, joint action by all parties concerned is essential to success.

The adoption of the Tripartite Plan is one of those features of commercial life which should tend to draw together all branches of the drug trade, the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer. Without joint co-operation and harmonious work on the part of each, the plan must eventually fail, and one link in the chain or even an imperfect link would weaken the whole and will only help to dismember an organized effort and leave things worse than they were before.

Several manufacturers have adopted this plan and we believe are faithfully doing their part.

The jobbing trade have readily fallen into line and we believe, without exception, are doing their utmost as far as they can to make this scheme a success, and it remains for the retail druggist to do his part conscientiously, and with the determination, so far as he is concerned, to carry the scheme to a successful issue.

In the initiatory stage some fault was found because the jobbers had not immediately responded to a call made on them to put the plan into force at once, but it must be remembered that when the first of the manufacturing firms announced their intention of selling their goods on the Tripartite Plan, the jobbers had not been consulted nor had the plan proposed been submitted to them, in order that they might give it due consideration, involving, as it did, additional labor and expense.

Now that the plan has proved its practicability and has received the endorsement of the three branches of the trade, it is to be hoped that nothing will be done to disturb the relations existing between the wholesale and retail druggists. It must be borne in mind that "kicking" or [illegible] not necessarily imply that the party doing so is honestly working for the cause. In fact, in many organizations the man who talks much and kicks the hardest is often found to be one of the first to break faith.

It is the duty of every retail druggist, as far as possible, to co-operate with the jobber in this work. The original intention, and we believe that it is still the case, was that all goods placed on the Tripartite Plan were to be handled only by the jobbing trade, and no retail dealer or group of dealers should be allowed in any way to transgress or conflict with either the spirit or the law of the Tripartite Agreement.

The true policy for the retail druggist to pursue is to endeavor to strengthen the plan and to encourage all members of the trade to do so, and this can only be done successfully by co-operating with the jobber and thus preventing anything which would help to endanger the continuance of the plan.

There are three branches of business which have to do with this Tripartite Plan. The manufacturer of proprietary medicines, the wholesale druggist or jobber, and the retail druggist.

The manufacturer's duty is to see that his goods are properly numbered and sold to the jobber who has signed the agreement; the wholesaler's duty is to keep strict account of all sales of goods which are listed on this plan, and which he is to sell only to such retailers as have signed the agreement to maintain the price; and the retailer's duty is to buy only from the jobber and to discountenance any interference with or breach of the agreement as made between all parties.

It rests with the retail druggist to say whether the plan shall be a success or a failure. To make it a success it is necessary to comply implicitly with the provisions of the agreement and to endeavor to persuade all retailers to work together in harm-

ony. There cannot be a retail distributor, either individually or as a syndicate, which would allow rebates, commissions or dividends on the purchases, or a division of the goods purchased. It must be absolutely and distinctly in keeping with the agreement, or else the whole plan must fail.

When such is found to be the case, when the large proprietary remedy makers see perfect unanimity within the trade and are convinced of the determination of its members to adhere strictly to the plan, all such *must* declare themselves, and if they want the patronage of the druggist will not hesitate to market their preparations on the Tripartite Plan.

THE NEW COUNCIL

The elections in the contested divisions for representatives on the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have resulted in the old members being re-elected, viz.: Mr. H. Watters, in Division No. 1 and Mr. W. B. Graham in Division No. 13. The new council will therefore be composed of all the former members with the exception of Mr. Turner of Orangeville, who has disposed of his business, his place at the council board being taken by Mr. J. R. W. Broughton of Newmarket.

The council for 1903-04 are as follows:

No. 1 Electoral Division, H. Watters, Ottawa.
No. 2, E. W. Case, Picton.
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No. 9. R. A. Harrison, Dunnville.
No. 10, W. A. Karn, Woodstock.
No. 11, J. F. Roberts, Parkhill.
No. 12, J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.
No. 13, W. B. Graham Ridgetown.

A STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS

It should be borne in mind by the drug clerk who wishes to succeed, that, however hard he may work, if he has not the important knack of pleasing his employer and those with whom he comes in contact as patrons of the store in his day's work, he is lacking in one very important feature that conduces to success. To the one who has been trained from his childhood to give pleasure to those around him, this habit becomes second nature and is constantly present. Hence, such a one is naturally popular, and popularity counts for a good deal in these days of fierce competition, when a man sets up in business for himself. What some people characterize as luck when a man succeeds, is oftentimes simply the result of an ability to please, which is inherent in some and not in others, and which, on this account, excites the envy of the latter. In fact, so inherent is this habit of giving pleasure to others, that the mere fact of pleasing them also gives pleasure to those in whom this habit has become so developed. Hence, the importance of cultivating this habit in early boyhood and manhood. It is an essential part of the business man's ability as a trade-winner, and if the proprietor exercises this gift of affableness or a desire to please, it will be imitated to some measure, at least, by his employees and have a wholesome effect on all his business dealings.

A WARNING

The organization of syndicates of retail druggists for the purpose of buying goods in wholesale quantities and distributing to the individual members of the syndicate has made some headway in the United States, but recent developments in several cities have caused many druggists to pause and look ahead as to what the future may have in store.

This movement, originating, as we believe it did, in the idea of buying patent medicines only in large quantities has gradually extended into the purchase of other lines, such as drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, and this departure has, and not without reason, aroused the opposition of the jobbers or wholesale druggists, and has caused the opening of numbers of retail stores by the jobbing houses, as they felt that they have as much right to be wholesale-retail houses as the others have to be retail-wholesale dealers.

It is to warn the druggists of Canada against any such foolish policy, that we bring the matter before our readers.

Retail druggists have a perfect right, and no one will deny it, to purchase proprietary remedies, or, in fact, any lines of goods which they desire, in any quantities they see fit, but when they become distributors of drugs and pharmaceutical products as well as patent medicines, thus assuming the role of jobbers, while in reality they are retail dealers, they cannot be surprised if they awaken a feeling of antagonism in the jobber.

The jobber is, and we believe, always will be indispensable to the retailer inasmuch as the former carries in stock every requirement of the retail drug trade, and it is to say the least unreasonable to expect that he will quietly submit to any opposition from those whom he has always protected by every possible means from the onslaught of the "cutter" or other pirates of trade.

Take, for instance, the city of Toronto, where, for the past few years the retail drug trade has had so much to contend with in the way of opposition from departmental stores with their extensive drug departments and with numerous "cutters" in the retail trade itself. It must be acknowledged that the wholesale druggists of the city, and, for that matter, throughout Canada, have heartily co-operated with every plan which has been adopted for the amelioration of existing evils, and have steadfastly refused to open accounts with either of the departmental stores or to do business with aggressive cutting houses, although it meant the refusal of business which would total up to a large amount in the course of a year. In fact, if we were to give the total of the sales of the drug section of one alone of the departmental stores in this city, it would be in figures that would appear altogether incredible to many of our readers.

By the adoption of and hearty co-operation in the Tripartite Plan of selling patent medicines they have also shown their readiness to act with the retail trade in every possible manner that would conduce to benefit it.

If, then, it should be proposed that a syndicate plan be adopted, as suggested above, we would advise all retail druggists to think "wisely and well" before committing themselves to anything which would in all probability prove so disastrous to the trade generally, as any such move could only, we are of opinion, lead to the opening of additional stores and consequently loss of business which would mean much more than any supposed difference in prices which could

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TORONTO

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be obtained by any syndicate of retailers.

Such a move would also, undoubtedly, mean the death of the Tripartite Plan, and if this latter plan is not carried to a successful issue and maintained, there can be but little hope of "full" prices in the future.

We submit this warning to our confreres, feeling it to be in their best interests and that to be "forewarned is to be forearmed."

DANGEROUS PRESCRIPTIONS

How often do we find newspapers and journals that cater to the "home" or "family" publishing prescriptions for various ailments, of the nature of which the editors, apparently, are perfectly ignorant. Many of these prescriptions may be harmless, and some, possibly beneficial, but too frequently one is startled to find a sufferer from some ailment advised to take something, the ingredients of which are positively harmful, and, in some instances, not unlikely to cause the death of those who are foolish enough to have the prescription made up. The only safeguard, then, lies in the druggist, or his assistant, who receiving the prescription notices the injurious effects likely to ensue from the use of such medicine, and refuses to prepare it.

A contemporary, The Midland Druggist, mentions a prescription brought to its notice for a cough mixture of ammonium chloride, tartar emetic and syrup of liquorice, the proportions of which were so adjusted that the dose directed to be taken would contain thirty grains of tartar emetic, or about 300 times the quantity usually prescribed in such a mixture. This prescription was found in one of these "family" papers, which we have previously mentioned.

There should be legislation to prevent the indiscriminate publishing of prescriptions by those who are absolutely ignorant of medicine and pharmacy. It is in the interests of the public that this should be done, because it is generally the more ignorant of the populace who are apt to pay most heed to these prescriptions, hoping, thereby, to save doctor's fees. The druggist is held responsible for his preparations and what he supplies to his customers, why should not these at present irresponsible editors be held equally responsible for what they prescribe in their columns?

CULTIVATING GOOD WILL

The druggists of Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, Ill., have taken the initiative in inaugurating annual banquets to be tendered by them to the physicians of their localities in order to engender an "era of good feeling" between physicians and pharmacists. The first of these banquets was held a short time ago, and we are told by a contemporary, was a decided success. Subjects of mutual interest were discussed, and both physicians and pharmacists learned to know more of each other, and of many of the difficulties which had heretofore arisen between the two professions.

It is intended, we believe, to have the banquets annually and we think the same thing might be adopted in this country in many localities with equal success.

THE MONTH'S ADDITIONS

The following firms have adopted the price-restrictive plan and ask all dealers to sign the contracts and return them at once :

Hutchings Medicine Company, Toronto.

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

A WRONG IMPRESSION

An item which appeared in our last issue has, we are informed, led some of our readers to imagine that the Griffiths, Dixon Co., Bay street, Toronto, had gone out of business.

The misunderstanding evidently arose from the fact that they disposed of the balance of a stock of surgical instruments to another firm, as they are now devoting their whole attention to drug sundries, etc., and do not cater for physicians' trade in any way, but confine themselves exclusively to dealing with druggists.

THE OTHER FELLOW'S FORTUNE

The man who is jealous of his neighbour's progress diminishes the quantity of his own happiness and lessens his value to the community in which he lives. Since the world began some men have prospered much and others little. This has been through the ability of some to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. They have endeavored to even up in a spirit of jealousy toward the more successful.

There are many people to-day prosperous, with a good fortune before them, who imagine they have a kick coming because they are not getting riches quite as fast as some others. This worrying about the other fellow's good luck is a foolish waste of time. He will prosper or fall whether you give it any attention or not. What you do depends upon the time and spirit put into your efforts.

MAKE USE OF YOUR TALENTS

Make use of your talents. Go ahead. Concentrate. Focalize. Systematize. Get knowledge. Think. Put into action. Depend upon yourself. Bring yourself out. Grow. Use tact. Learn to read character. Keep your eyes open. Learn something from every one. Strike when the iron is hot. Sit down on fears. Assert yourself. Give undivided attention to what you want to remember. Fear nothing but wrong. Have faith. Be confident. Cultivate enthusiasm. Climb up. Know yourself. Do. Form strong habits. Be patient—Rome was not built in a day. Correct your defects. That is the way we do with machinery. Be what you want to be. Get under your best faculties. Find out your right place in life and then prepare for the very best success possible in it. Don't scatter your forces. Keep cool. Self-poise is a great help toward success. Make every effort tell. Always do your best.—Exchange.

FERROSE

This is the name of a preparation of iron manufactured by Henry K. Wampole & Co., Toronto and Philadelphia, which has proved to be very useful in the hands of physicians in cases of anaemia, chlorosis, etc.

Ferrose is a synthetic compound made by so treating certain nucleins and proteids, in an autoclave, with acid and formaldehyde that the resultant compound may be synthetized with a ferric salt which combines readily, forming a product which contains 10 per cent. inorganic iron. Ferrose does not show the faintest coloration when tested with either potassium ferro or ferricyanide solution, but does, on the other hand, give a reaction with ammonium sulphide, but not so quickly as is shown in the so-called iron peptonates or other compounds now on the market, thus showing it to be a distinct organic compound bearing a very close relationship to the iron-bearing food stuffs.

Ferrose exists as a red brown powder, insoluble in water, acid solutions, or the gastric juice, but is entirely soluble in the alkaline pancreatic, biliary and intestinal secretions. Because of the aforesaid properties, it passes through the stomach chemically unchanged, and is gradually dissolved during its descent in the intestinal tract, where iron in a readily assimilable form and formaldehyde are liberated. Clinical experiments have proven the absorbability of this compound. The dose is from 5 to 10 grains.

LACTO-GLOBULIN

The Lacto-Globulin Company, Limited, 795 Craig street, Montreal, have taken over the business of the Albumen Food Company who have been manufacturing globulin. This food will in future be called Lacto-Globulin and will be put up in 14-oz. and 6-oz. packages, retailing at $1 and 50c. Lacto-Globulin is being extensively advertised among the medical profession, and will, no doubt, have a considerable sale, as it fills a long-felt want as a dietetic in all cases of malnutrition and digestive complaints.

The preparation will be sold entirely through the drug trade. The management is in the hands of Mr. H. L. Peiler, who was formerly with the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, and who was prominently identified with the strong efforts made by that company against price-cutting. The Lacto-Globulin Company are building an extensive laboratory at Point-aux-Trembles, P.Q., which is a considerable milk centre, and their business will be run on conservative lines and in harmony with the interests of the drug trade.

HABIT.

The observation has been made that coffee-drinking people were very seldom intoxicated. In the Orient, for example, where coffee is grown extensively, and the inhabitants drink it several times a day, drunkenness is seldom seen. The effect is not so noticeable among the natives, but the foreigner who settles there, though possessed of ever so strong a passion for drink, gradually loses his liking for alcohol as he acquires the coffee-drinking habit of the Orient.

Dr. Restrepo, of Antroquia, Columbia, has a remedy for malaria in a decoction of coffee husks. It was found effective in cases where quinine failed and in enteric colic and chronic dysentery.

NEW WAYS OF ADMINISTERING ACETANILID

Acetanilid is such a useful drug in the hands of the physician that new methods of administering it are sure to prove of interest. Parke, Davis & Co.'s Elixir Acetanilid Compound is a clear solution of agreeable taste, each fluid drachm of which contains :—

Acetanilid, 2 grains.
Caffeine, ¼ grain.
Sodium Bromide, 5 grains.
Codeine sulphate, 1-16 grains.
Tincture Gelsemium, 3 minims.

The usual dose is one fluid drachm, diluted with a little water, every two, three or four hours, at the discretion of the physician. The Elixir is more rapidly absorbed than its ingredients would be if administered in the form of a dry powder, or in a capsule or tablet. Hence it not only acts quickly, but a relatively smaller dose will be found quite efficient in many cases in which a sedative of this kind is indicated.

P. D. & Co.'s Granular Effervescent Acetanilid Compound is very efficacious in relieving headaches, neuralgia, sea sickness, muscular rheumatism, and other painful affections. The granules are firm, large, of snowy whiteness, and freely soluble. The dose is a heaping teaspoonful, stirred into about four fluid ounces of cold or hot water, and taken during the brisk effervescence that follows.

THE TERM "SUBSTITUTION"

The Pacific Drug Review in defining the true meaning of substitution says : In view of the great prominence of the term "substitution" in discussions of the alleged offences of the retail trade against the manufacturer of heavily advertised preparations, it is interesting to hear the various opinions of those concerned as to the meaning of the word. W. A. Dawson, a well-known contributor to drug journals, recently wrote the following :

"If the manufacturer really wishes the good-will of the retailer, he must, as a first step, stop calling ordinary business competition "substitution." It is this unfair definition of the word that has caused most of the trouble and all of the bitterness. To raise the cry of 'substitution' against the druggist who recommends his own preparation is neither fair nor true. Stick to the true definition of the word, and the druggist will help you to wipe out the crime that it stands for. To deny the druggist his right of expressing an opinion of the merits of an article that he sells is preposterous. To say that none other can make a preparation as good or better than yours is ridiculous. Your opinion upon that point would be regarded as worthless in a court of law. As to whether the good-will of the retailer is worth anything to you, you are the judge, you ought to know something about it by this time."

Harry L. Kramer, of Cascarets fame, gives his idea of the word in the following extract from a recent address to a gathering of druggists :

"If a customer comes in and asks you for Cascarets, if you are not a substitutor, you are bound to give him my article.

"If he asks you to advise him what to take, you are bound to recommend Kramer's Cascarets if you think they are the best goods of the kind in the market ; if not, you are at liberty to recommend anything that you wish. I have no property in that customer, for, as evidenced by the fact that he asks for your advice, I have not succeeded in persuading him that Cascarets are the best thing going.

"If he comes in and merely asks for a cathartic, give him what you can make the most on."

Mr. Kramer is undoubtedly far more just and fair in his definition than are the great majority of the proprietary men. The policy he advocates meets with the approval of a large portion of the retail trade. But there are others who contend that when customers enter their stores it is the right of the druggist to sell them whatever brings the greatest profit regardless of what they came or asked for. Question the propriety or justice of such a course and you are met with the argument that it is legitimate business competition.

THE ETHERS OF MORPHINE

Merck's patent No. 131,980 provides for the preparation of ethers of morphine analogous to codeine. The sodium-compound of morphine is dissolved in nine times its weight of methyl alcohol, and 0.6 of its weight of the corresponding ester of benzene sulphonic acid is added. The reaction takes place at ordinary temperatures.

Everything for the Drug Trade

Drugs and Chemicals

Amidol, ozs.
Soda Hyposulph. (Pea Grain).
Metol, ozs.
Hydroquinone.
Hydronapthol.
Insect Powder.
Tanglefoot.
Fly Pads.
Castile Soap, "Shell." 2 lb., 2½ lb. and 11 lb. bars.
Acid Pyrogallic.
" Carbolic, Lowe's. 56 lb Drums.
Ammon. Carb.
Spt. Eth. Nit. Merck.

PATENTS

Blanco
Royal Polish.
Putz Pomade.
Protoneuclein.
Walnutta Hair Goods.
Swanson's "5" Drops.
Massage Cream (Sewell's).
Arista.
Coke Shaving Foam.
Lee's Liq. Court Plaster.
Hersee's Liq. Court Plaster.
Thialion.
Oriental Cream.
Young's Absorbine.
Rudy's Pile Suppos.

SUNDRIES

Vim Beauty Brushes.
" Bath "
" Toilet "
" Hand "
" Shampoo "
" Nail "
" Bath Mittens.
Allen's Bath Outfits.
Sponges, bleached and unbleached.
" Mediterranean.
" Sheep's Wool.
" Velvet.
" Grass.
In small boxes and small bales.
Violet Restorative Salts.

Proprietaries

"BABY'S OWN" FOOD
is our latest and one of our best. You can now get a profit on Baby Food.

ANGLO-FRENCH TALCUM POWDER
is the best Talcum Powder made Contains no grit. Absolutely impalpable.
Large package.
Small price.
Large profit.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **Cocaine** **B. & S. BRAND**

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratime, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetine, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal

FACTS Which Speak

5,731 English Chemists have purchased during the last twenty-five years over 35,000 of **Tom Brooks' Practical Recipes,** by the aid of which all have done well and some have made a fortune. What helped them will assist you.

The Secret of my great success lies in a nutshell—Every recipe is easily made and thoroughly practical They are not copies from journals, but sound, sensible and workable—the result of thirty-five years' experience. Preparations made from them are elegant, excellent and reliable—pay well and command a ready and increasing sale.

It Will Pay You to send **a dollar** (P.O. Order preferred) for the five undermentioned recipes which are a fair sample of the whole of 480. A detailed printed list will be mailed, post free, together with particulars of special and extra special recipes.

"Tic Specific" acts like magic—never fails—a certain pain killer.

"White Oils"—Best, cheapest and most curative, inseparable liniment ever offered.

"Blood Cleanser" equals any sold — pleasant taste—rapidly does its work.

"Occasional Pills" for women—quite safe—and may always be relied on.

"Glycerine Cream"—An elegant cosmetic lotion, renders the skin soft and lovely.

A Sample Label will be sent with each of above —full directions for making and all particulars.

Correspondence Invited—I shall be glad to assist Canadian brethren from my 35 years' experience.

TOM BROOKS, Chemist

HORNSEY, LONDON N., ENGLAND

DRUGGISTS' White Roll Wrapping Paper

SOLE AGENTS FOR SNOW CAP.

SNOW CAP—Trade Mark Registered—Finest Quality of Drug Paper Made.

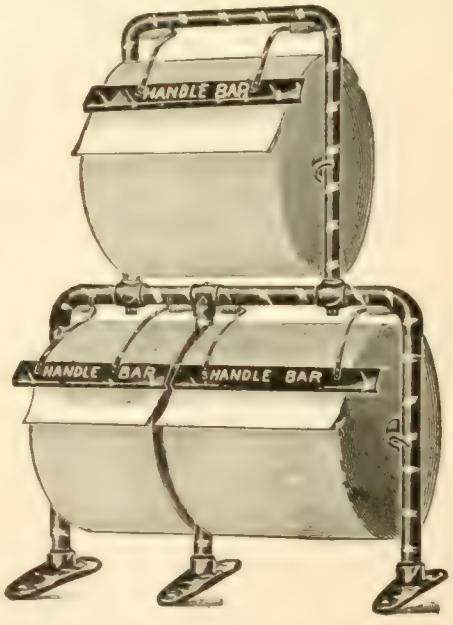
6-inch Rolls. 12-inch Rolls.
9-inch Rolls. 15-inch Rolls.
Price 8c. per lb.

Drug No. 1—Fine Quality.

6-inch Rolls, 9-inch Rolls and 12-inch Rolls.
Price 7c. per lb.

Drug No. 2.

6 inch Rolls, 9 inch Rolls and 12-inch Rolls.
Price 5c. per lb.



Handle Bar Stands and Cutter for above Paper.

Stand and Cutter for any one size....$1 75 each
" " " two sizes.... 3 50 "
" " " three sizes.... 5 25 "

Yohimbine the NEW APHRODISIAC. Crystal in 3-grain tubes, 75c. each; Tablets of 5 milligrams, 10 in tube, $1 each. Printed matter on application.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.

LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists : : : TORONTO

Trade Notes

A. Veilleux, druggist, Levis, Quebec, has removed to Quebec city.

Wm. H. Bartram, druggist, Parkhill, Ont., has assigned to Charles S. Scott.

Harry Days has purchased the drug business of John Wood & Co., Lucknow, Ont.

A. C. Ferguson has opened a new drug store at 565 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

F. W. Bleasdell & Co., have opened a new branch store at Morrissey, British Columbia.

J. D. Higginbotham is about building a new drug store at Lethbridge, Alberta, N.W.T.

The assets of Dr. M. Ouimet, druggist, St. Louis de Mile End, Quebec, have been sold.

A new drug store is being erected at Leduc, Alberta, N.W.T., by Drs. Sutherland and McKay.

S. Gilbert, druggist, Montreal, has ceased doing business under the style of La Pharmacie Chive.

George Dewart has purchased the drug business of the late George Ostrander, Minto, Manitoba.

The stock and fixtures of the Howard Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man., were sold by public auction on June 24th.

S. Dunn & Co. have opened a new drug store at the corner of Portage Avenue and Young street., Winnipeg, Man.

R. D. Hill has purchased the interest of Mr. Carson in the drug business of Oliver O. Carson, Killarney, Manitoba.

Bennett & Co., formerly of St. Mary's, Ont., are opening a new drug store at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

J. F. Johnson, druggist, Saskatoon, N.W.T., has admitted A. Turner into partnership. The firm name is Johnson & Turner.

Princeton Drug Store, Princeton, British Columbia, has discontinued doing business at that point, having removed to Hadley, B.C.

J. A. Picotte, druggist, Montreal, Que., has sold his drug business at 691 St. Catherine street, and has started a new store at 1621 St. Lawrence street.

COMPANIES

The Iron Ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont., has obtained a charter.

The Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, Limited, with a capital of $100,000, and head office in Toronto, is incorporated to do a general business in homeopathic remedies, the provisional directors being : J. M. Munyon and Duke Munyon, of Philadelphia, and J. J. Gibbons, of Toronto.

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, is incorporated to take over the business of the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company of Toronto, manufacturers of patent medicines and proprietary articles. The capital is $100,000, and the provisional directors are Lawrence Solman, H. E. Trent and L. S. Levee of Toronto.

The second annual meeting of the Dominion Drug Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., was held at the company's office on June 24th. The affairs of the company were found to be in a most satisfactory condition, and a dividend of 8 per cent. to the shareholders was passed.

NOVA SCOTIA NOTES

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held in Halifax, June 25th. The President, C. E. Huggins, was in the chair. A letter was read at the meeting from the Pharmaceutical Society of Brisbane, Australia, in reference to exchange of diplomas, which matter will be further considered.

The council elected for the ensuing year is as follows :—C. E. Huggins, E. T. Power, E. S. Blackie, J. H. Angwin, J. F. Irwin, L. J. Mylius, G. A. Burbridge, A. H. Buckley, Daniel Hockin, J. R. Rawley, C. S. Mumford and R. C. Fuller, of Amherst. The officers will be elected at the first council meeting.

The attendance at the meeting of druggists from outside the city was small. It is to be regretted that the committee found difficulties in the way of making the dinner an annual event. It was held for several years the evening following the meeting, and was a means of bringing the druggists of the province together in a social manner and arouse enthusiasm in their calling, with good results. It is certainly to be desired that another year an effort will be made in this direction.

The pharmaceutical examinations took place on June 10th and 11th. The candidates who succeeded in securing diplomas are :

Fred Churchill, Hantsport ; George Friend, Halifax ; E. G. Moxon Truro ; J. A. Wilson, Halifax ; Elihu Dowden, Halifax ; Walter Jaynes, Halifax, and A. W. Olive, Amherst.

J. W. Grant, of Halifax, passed the preliminary examination.

All the candidates, with a number of their friends, were entertained at supper, the evening following the examinations by Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. Co., Limited.

The recent sudden death of W. H. Hamilton, of Halifax, for many years manager of the drug business of Brown Bros. & Co., is much regretted. Mr. Hamilton was a favorite among his confreres, and highly esteemed generally. The members of the Pharmaceutical Socirty attended the funeral.

At the meeting last month in Toronto, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Halifax, was elected President.

Mr. Wm. Crowe, of Crowe Brothers, Truro, was in Halifax last week.

The Hon. Peter MacNutt, druggist, of Malpeque, P. E. Island, accompanied by Mrs. MacNutt, is visiting Halifax.

Geo. C. McDougall, the genial Kentville druggist, with his family, will spend part of the summer in Halifax.

DEATH OF MR. W. T. OWBRIDGE

Mr. W. T. Owbridge, whose proprietary remedies, especially his "Lung Tonic," have made his name a household word throughout Great Britain, Australia and Canada, died at his residence in Hull, England, on June 22nd, aged 60 years. Mr. Owbridge had only a few weeks previously returned from a two months' holiday trip to America, and was apparently in the best of health and spirits until a few days before his death.

Mr. Owbridge carried on a drug business in Hull for many years, and was sheriff of that city in 1896. His business was organized into a private limited-liability company some time ago.

Correspondence

FORMULA WANTED

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

Dear Sir,—I would be much obliged if any of your readers could furnish me with a formula for a shoe paste not containing turpentine and which can be used without having previously applied a liquid polish, that is, a two-in-one polish.

N. A. Sabourin.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

WORCESTER SAUCE

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

Dear Sir,—We note in your July issue, on page 325, that Mr. Edmond Jennet, one of your subscribers, desires a formula similar to that of Worcester sauce. Some time ago one of our students sent us the following formula, which was asked for at that time and used with considerable satisfaction :

White wine vinegar	1 Gal.
Tomato catsup	1 Gal.
Madeira wine	½ Gal.
Brown sugar	2 Lbs.
Salt	1 Lb.
Powdered capsicum	2 Ozs.
Powdered allspice	1 Oz.
Finely ground coriander seed...	1 Oz.
Ground cloves	½ Oz.
Ground mace	2 Oz.
Powdered cinnamon	1 Oz.
Brandy	1 Pt.
Caramel coloring	Q. S.

You may send this to your reader if you so desire.

Fraternally yours,
The Ohio Institute of Pharmacy
M. C. Daugherty

The following are also submitted :

YORKSHIRE SAUCE

2 gallons vinegar.
1½ " mushroom ketchup.
1 " soy.
7 ozs. Jamaica ginger.
7 " black pepper.
4 " capsicums.
4 " pimento.
3 " mustard seeds.
3 " corianders.
5 " mace.
5 " nutmegs.
6 " cloves.
1½ " Malabar cardamoms.
12 " garlic.
12 " shallots.
1½ lb. salt.

Bruise spices, and boil in the vinegar with half of the salt for twenty minutes; strain, add soy and ketchup, simmer for ten or fifteen minutes, adding the remaining salt, finally straining again. This is a first class sauce, and should be put up in 6d. and 1s. bottles. Penny and twopenny bottles are filled with a decoction of the sediment left behind during straining, boiled up with vinegar and a little fresh spice. These strainings are technically known as "gruffs."

WORCESTER SAUCE

2 gallons vinegar.
1 " soy.
4 lb. foots sugar.
2 " anchovies.
1 " horseradish.
1 " mustard seeds.
1 " salt.
½ ozs. curry powder.
2 " pimento.
1 " cloves.
1 " pepper.
1 " coriander.
1 " ginger.
6 large lemons.

Slice the horseradish and lemons, and boil all for twenty-five minutes (soy excepted). Strain, then add the soy, and boil ten minutes.

N. R. Toronto. The following cement is recommended for Brass Spatula Handles :—Rosin, 12 parts; sulphur, 3 parts, are melted together, and 5 parts iron filings added. This is poured into the cavity hot, and allowed to cool.

CARBONATED APERIENT WATER

The following formula provides an artificial substitute for some of the well known waters:

Sodium bicarbonate	384 grs.
Sodium sulphate crystal	1¼ av. ozs.
Potassium sulphate	165 grs.
Magnesium sulph.	½ av. ozs.
Sodium chloride (pure)	10¼ av. ozs.
Calcium chloride (anhydrous)	1 av. oz.
Water	sufficient.

Triturate the potassium and sodium sulphates in a mortar, add the magnesium sulphate and then 3 pints of water, and stir until dissolved; now add the sodium chloride and bicarbonates, continue the stirring for a few minutes, pour the mixture on a No. 50 hair sieve, add the calcium chloride, previously dissolved in 8 fluid ounces of water, and then enough water to make the whole measure 4 pints. Put this into the usual ten gallon fountain, fill the latter with water, and charge with carbonic acid gas to moderate pressure only.

A SODA WATER WINDOW DISPLAY

In selling soda water the eye must be attracted before an appeal is made to the palate. Novelty in display is even more fruitful as an advertising measure than oddity in names or flavors. An attractive window or fountain exhibit will often create a desire for refreshments where actual thirst is lacking. The demands and desires of man are influenced by his environment. A unique, interesting, and profitable window exhibit can be arranged at little expense to tempt the palate of the passer-by. The make-up of the display is as follows :

The floor of the window is first completely carpeted with fancy Japanese napkins. Anticipating the exhibit, a large glass percolator is packed with fresh strawberries to about two-thirds its capacity, and then filled with granulated sugar; after which preparation it is supported or suspended in the centre of the window about two feet from the floor. Beneath the vessel a glass container is placed on a small box enveloped in Japanese napkins. The ripe, red juice from the succulent fruit is allowed slowly to percolate into the receiver. Another percolator of similar capacity is treated in like manner, with cherries as the medium for percolation. This vessel is placed to the left of the first in a little lower position with a glass receiver beneath. A third percolator is carefully packed with small oranges that have been parted into thin slices as they naturally divide, with the layer of granulated sugar above. This utensil is made to rest to the right of the strawberry percolator with a glass jar under the delivery tube. A percolator packed with sliced lemons is put in position beside the percolating oranges, and one prepared to deliver pineapple juice from the fruit supported in a relative situation on the opposite side of the window.

Let one percolator be packed for the exhibition in this way : First, a layer of strawberries, next a finger's length of pineapple, then a thickness of orange slices, and lastly a row of lemon, with a coating of granulated sugar. Label the receiver beneath this percolator : "Don't Care" — a popular flavor in some localities. Another percolator may be similarly treated to yield nectar. These exhibition percolators should be arranged in a symmetrical row, the central vessel being elevated above its fellows, and

Stearns Streptolytic Serum

(Antistreptococcic——————Hubbert Process)

The recent advances made in the manufacture of this Serum have clearly demonstrated that all antistreptococcic are not alike.

The very satisfactory results obtained from the use of the Hubbert Process Serum as manufactured exclusively by the Stearns Biologic Laboratories, rendered necessary for the protection of Physician and Druggist the distinctive title which it now bears. No change whatever in the Serum. If you have none in stock, kindly write for Literature, etc.

TO INSURE SATISFACTION SUPPLY YOUR PHYSICIANS WITH

STEARNS STREPTOLYTIC SERUM

Spring—Summer—Autumn—Winter

IN ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR

WAMPOLE'S

Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

can be administered without fear of digestive disturbance, disagreeable eructations, or any other of those features which render the crude oil or its emulsions an abhorrence to patients.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as palatable as Curocoa.

It was over twenty years ago that we startled the medical world by the statement that a combination of the Extractives of Cod Liver Oil, combined with the oxygen-carrying Hypophosphites, would build up tissue and restore emaciation better and faster than the crude oil alone.

This, then new, proposition met with much theoretical opposition. The doctors doubted it. The chemists said; "We do not isolate the alkaloids from Cod Liver Oil, so there cannot be any." Our business competitors were most severe and unrelenting in their criticisms and denunciations. Now the fact of the inferiority of their imitations is, so to speak, unrelentingly unchangeable.

But while the doctors doubted our contention that the virtue of Cod Liver Oil lay in the fact that it contains curative principles (alkaloids) that are not grease, nor greasy, while the chemists disputed and competitors ridiculed, no less an authority than Professor Armand Gautier, of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, found some.

He separated six distinct and definite alkaloids, with which Doctors Morgues and Bouillot made a series of clinical experiments that proved conclusively that Cod Liver Oil owes its peculiar medicinal action to these alkaloids.

Their report stimulated both European and American physicians to the further study of this complex oil, and we were overwhelmed with requests for samples, to which requests we cheerfully responded.

With full confidence in our claims, we invited the search-light of scientific investigation. Our attitude has always been **"Try it yourself: use it or refuse it on its merits."**

The doctors who tried it faithfully in those days are still using it; this fact in itself affording sufficient testimony of their approval.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is the only one before the profession to-day that contains a solution of the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil as they exist in the fresh livers, this solution being combined with equal volumes of Liquid Extract of Malt, the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

"SPECIALISTS IN PROGRESSIVE PHARMACY"

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparations of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

Main Offices and Laboratories,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Branch Office and Laboratory,
TORONTO, CANADA

those on either side dropping away by steps. Each and every vessel should be closely covered and properly labeled in plain letters. A background of blue or white cheesecloth, draped loosely, will complete a very tasty trim that will sell soda water. An accompanying placard might read: "Making pure fruit syrups to flavor our soda." J. F. Hostetter in Bulletin of Pharmacy.

MODERN SHOPKEEPING

Modern shopkeeping cannot succeed except by following modern methods. The modern store in its effort—usually a successful one—to impress on its customers how cheaply it sells, marks the prices of well-known articles right down to cost. Some lines seem to suffer more than others, and one of them is soap, and this is where the druggist is hit the hardest. The best soaps, of course, those that are most in demand, are those that are slaughtered, and thus we see in almost every large store, among imported soaps, Pears, and among Canadian made, the general favorite, "Baby's Own," of the Albert Toilet Soap Co., offered at prices which the trade know to be practically cost price. Of course, the public benefit by getting the best article often cheaper than what these same stores will ask for inferior goods. But how about the storekeeper?

The wise one has found out that a few articles of general use sold cheap draw people to the store, and that moreover on popular lines he cannot afford to sell dearer than his neighbor nor on the other hand to send custom to his neighbor by not selling what the people want. He therefore shrugs his shoulders—marks the popular lines down—perhaps marks others up a shade to make the difference—and at the end of the year shows a profit on the year's business. It's not individual but general results that have to be considered in modern merchandising.

Save one dollar out of every five you earn. It is not alone the mere saving of money that counts; it is the intellectual and moral discipline the saving habit enforces.

Have a definite aim and keep your eye on the objective point.

Learn to do one thing well and do it thoroughly.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES

The engineers of the Canada Paint Company, Montreal, are now engaged in drawing up plans for their extension on Hunter street. The gratifying increase of business which has come to this company necessitates larger premises than those occupied at present.

The Canada Paint Company has purchased a tract of land on Hunter street, bounded by Chatham street and Notre-Dame lane, which has the merit of being central and close to their present extensive plant upon William street, Montreal.

It may not be generally known that the Canada Paint Company, Limited, is by far the largest paint and varnish manufacturing company in the Dominion of Canada, and the only company in Canada who ship large quantities of painting material to the United States, in spite of the high tariff which our American friends have against us. Shipments are also made to Great Britain and to the Australian colonies.

For some time it has been difficult for this enterprising Canadian company to take care of all the business which is offered, and now the directors feel warranted in doubling the color-making capacity and enlarging in all departments.

The Canada Paint Company employ their own engineers, carpenters and machinists, and the new works will be erected by their permanent staff and will be the most complete yet devised upon this continent.

THE PHARMACY OF BENZOSOL

The wide range of application to which benzosol is put deserves a closer study of its pharmacy. I have, with this idea in mind, made a number of experiments, which I herewith submit.

As a general thing, benzosol is administered in some solid form or other, which, in many instances, is very objectionable; therefore, formulæ of a liquid nature in which benzosol may be incorporated advantageously in a palatable state is often an agreeable desideratum. In view of that fact, after careful laboratory and chemical experiments, a few have been selected at random and offered here as types. The therapeutic values of each are quickly seen when the component parts which enter into their composition are taken. They have been so constructed as to give the most desirable application to the administration of benzosol in a pleasant way of combination, and as such have a vast field of application in the daily practice of the year.

COMPOUND SYRUP BENZOSOL.

Benzosol powdered.....grs. xxxvi
Tincture tolu.....dr. i
Glycerine.....dr. vi
Syrup acacia q.s. add.....oz. ii

Mix the tincture with the glycerine, add the benzosol by agitation, then the syrup, and vigorously agitate to a homogeneous mixture. Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains of benzosol. This is recommended in such cases where pills, powders, capsules or tablets are intolerable.

COMPOUND EMULSION OF PETROLEUM WITH BENZOSOL.

Benzosol (powdered).....grs. 256
Liquid petroleum (viscid; amber).....oz. iv
Powdered acacia.....oz. iii
Glycerine.....oz. ii
Oil cloves.....gtts. iii
Water (hot) q.s. add.....Oi

Add the petroleum and acacia together in a mortar, triturate thoroughly to a homogeneous mixture; add the oil of cloves, triturate, then add the glycerine and benzosol, previously mixed by trituration in a mortar. Mix all together thoroughly, then add the water in three equal proportions by constant trituration, continuing until a complete emulsion is formed. Rapidity in this instance insures good results. Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains benzosol and 15 minims of petroleum.

The hypophosphites, one or all, may be added to the above, by first dissolving them in the water, prior to adding it to the mixture.

EGG EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH BENZOSOL

Benzosol (powdered).....grs. 128
Cod liver oil.....oz. viii
Powdered acacia.....oz. iss
Glyconin, U.S.P.....oz. iss
Oil wintergreen.....M xv
Oil bitter almonds.....M vii
Glycerine.....oz. ii.
Hot water q.s. add.....O i

Rub the acacia with one and a half ounces of hot water in a mortar to a smooth mucilage; when cool, add the glycerine by trituration; next add the mixed oils with the benzosol added, and add these by trituration to the above. Triturate this mixture constantly until a thick paste is formed; then add the glycerine and

sufficient water to make a pint of the product.

Each teaspoonful contains benzosol, 1 grain, and cod liver oil, 30 minims.

Other medicinal substances may be incorporated with the above, such as the phosphates and hypophosphites.

EXTRACT OF MALT WITH BENZOSOL

Benzosol (powdered).. ....grs. 128
Glycerine.....oz. i
Extract malt (syrupy),
q.s. add.....O i

Mix the benzosol with the glycerine by trituration, then incorporate with the malt extract by agitation.

Each teaspoonful contains 1 grain of benzosol. In this case, iron, quinine and strychnia or other modification may be employed along with the above, to an advantage.—National Druggist.

BORATE OF MANGANESE

This salt is coming largely into use as a siccative, but varies greatly in composition. Endemann and Paisley found the following percentages in four samples :—

1	Boric Acid	39.36	Manganous Oxide,	12.09
2	" "	10.18	" "	16.19
3	" "	37.38	" "	31.96
4	" "	11.09	" "	6.13

The salt is made by acting on borax with manganous chloride and is supposed to be represented by the formula Mn B4, O7 but the washing with water to get rid of the sodium chloride also formed partly decomposes it, and the salt is very apt to turn brown from oxidation.

Many manufacturers use a large excess of borax, and simply drain the precipitate without washing it. In the above analysis, No. 3 was a washed product which had been bleached with sulphite of sodium. No. 4 contained rosin.

It has been proposed to use manganous sulphate in the manufacture of borate of manganese, but the yield is less than with the chloride, as the sodium sulphate dissolves quantities of the manganese borate.

By reacting on manganous sulphate with the equivalent quantity of borax, Endemann and Paisley obtained precipitates which, in two cases, contained 26.78 and 28.82 per cent. of manganous oxide and 42.36 and 39.69 per cent. of boric oxide (B_2O_3). If the salt were Mn B4 O7, the amounts of B_2O_3 for these two percentages of manganese should be 52.8 and 56.8 per cent. respectively. Endemann and Paisley recommend the following process for the manufacture of borate of manganese : Manganous chloride is precipitated with borax mixed with enough caustic soda to double the amount of soda present. The precipitate is centrifused, washed twice with a little water. The loss of boric acid is found by analysing the wash-water, and is replaced by mixing solid boric acid with the nearly dry precipitate, and drying the mixture thoroughly. It may then be regarded as Mn B4 O7, with either three or five molecules of water. Borate of manganese prepared in this way gave capital results as a siccative.—Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR

A company has been formed in New York, under the title of "The Port Chester Chemical Company," for the synthetical manufacture of camphor. It has a capital of a million dollars, and has issued 10,000 shares of $100 each. The process is protected by a patent. The manufacturers propose to make a purer camphor than the natural substance, for whereas the crude drug of Formosa gives only 88 to 90 per cent. of pure camphor, the artificial substance will contain 99 per cent. The manufactory will be in Fox Island, and is expected to turn out 2,000,000 lbs. per annum, which is about the quantity that the United States uses at present, or about one-quarter of the world's production. The immediate manufacture will at first probably not exceed 600,000 lbs. The camphor will be made from oil of turpentine, each barrel being estimated to yield 98 lbs. of camphor. Reckoning the present price of turpentine at 5½ cents per lb. and the selling price of camphor at 50 cents per lb., the business should be a paying one, provided that the Japanese do not lower the price of the natural product and that the United States are not by over-production obliged to export it. The production of natural camphor, according to the report of The American Consul in Formosa, amounts to 300,000 lbs. in Japan, 220,000 lbs. in China, and 7,000,000 lbs. in Formosa, the production in the last-named island being a monopoly under the control of the Japanese Government, affording an annual revenue of $800,000.—Schimmel's Report.

GLYCOSAL, AN ANTISEPTIC

Glycosal is the monosalicylic ether of glycerin, and occurs as a white powder, which is soluble in about 100 parts of cold water and freely so in alcohol. After its ingestion, or its topical application as a paint in 2-per cent. alcoholic solution, the urine gives a distinct salicylic-acid reaction. Prof. E. Sorrentino, of Naples (Gaz. d. Osped.), has used glycosal in cystitis and found that it regularly has an anti-fermentative action on the contents of the bladder, the urine becomes less turbid and does not undergo ammoniacal fermentation so quickly as before taking the drug. Of eleven cases treated exclusively with glycosal there was a relatively prompt recovery in eight. The remedy was given in daily quantities of 3 to 6 Gm. Its action is described as that of salicylic acid and of salol; but it does not upset the stomach or produce ringing in the ears, and is non-toxic.—Merck's Report.

DISPENSING EXTRACT MALE FERN

It is usual to dispense extract of male fern by suspending it with mucilage of acacia, a viscous product resulting. That procedure necessitates the use of a pestle and mortar, and causes a certain waste of substance and of time; also in large dispensing establishments, where "a stock" is often kept, there is a certain liability of the extract deteriorating. According to Henry Carter (Pharm. Journ.) the following method overcomes the above-mentioned difficulties : For every drachm of extract use 10 minims of tincture of senega, the modus operandi being to measure the tincture, add water up to a volume equal to that of the extract, then pour the latter into the mixture of tincture and water. Next transfer to a bottle and shake well; then make up with water, or other menstruum, to the required quantity.

ATTRACTIVE WINDOWS

The new advertising matter supplied by Mr. Archidale Wilson, Hamilton, makes bright and attractive windows, and sells Fly Pads. The retail profit is very large, the goods are thoroughly advertised, and the window display may be had for the asking.

E. Merck

Alkaloids
Glucosides
Inorganic
Compounds

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical
PREPARATIONS

Organic
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Extracts
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Literature
upon
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If You Want **The Best** **Granulated Effervescent Salts**

ALWAYS SPECIFY ON YOUR ORDERS

Wm. R. Warner & Co.

YOUR JOBBER WILL SUPPLY THEM AND YOU WILL AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.

There are a number of notable preparations in our line of Salts that are largely patronized by physicians and every druggist should stock them:

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Phosphate Sodium
Has an Enormous Sale

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Bromo Soda
The Ethical Bromo

Granulated Effervescent KISSINGEN and VICHY SALTS
Largely Used in Alternation for the Treatment and Reduction of Obesity.

And Many Other Popular Products. You Should See Our Catalogue; sent for the Asking.

Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia.

BRANCHES AT NEW YORK, CHICAGO. NEW ORLEANS

UNLOSABLE STOPPERS

FOR

HOT WATER BOTTLES

THE "Holdfast" Attachment

IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

Delights Everybody Who Sees It

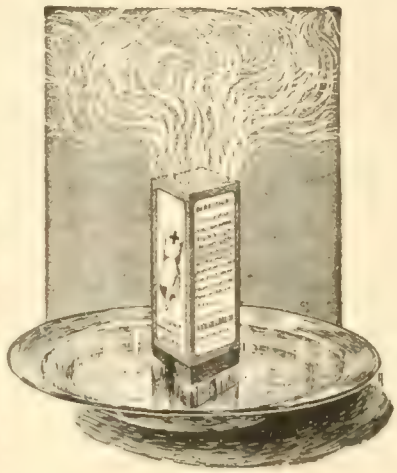
We are prepared to furnish any of our HOT WATER BOTTLES with Unlosable Stoppers, at an extra charge of seventy-five cents per dozen.

When Ordering Specify with "Holdfast" Stoppers

Canadian Rubber Co. (of Montreal)

MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

Lister's Fumigator



A compact candle generating Formaldehyde Gas. Lights with a match. One candle disinfects a room.

Furniture, clothing, pictures, or other articles in the room will not be injured. Mirrors or silver will not be tarnished.

Effectual in destroying odors in public buildings, halls, waiting rooms, depots, basements and cellars.

Formaldehyde Gas is the most powerful disinfectant and germicide yet known.

Lister's Fumigator adapts it to general use in a safe, convenient and inexpensive form.

Manufactured by

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, New Brunswick, N.J.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., - - Montreal

Sole Agents for Canada

WATERSTON'S Druggist's Wax

PERFECT SECURITY

**"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be
You bees that make these locks of counsel."**

—Cymbeline, iii 2.

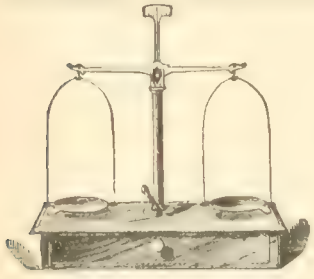
Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."

—2 Henry VI., iv.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**



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**Assayers', Chemists' and Miners' Outfits,
Fine Chemicals, Chemical Apparatus
Physicians', Surgeons' and Dentists' Supplies**

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(Opposite Fraser Institute)

Telephone up 495 (Long Distance). **CHAS L WALTERS, B. Sc (McGill), Man. Director**

100 Different Shapes

Tooth Brushes in 70 Different Patterns

Head Office and Factories:
CASTLE MILLS,
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BIDWELL'S Tooth Brushes always reliable, extra quality, every Brush guaranteed.

BIDWELL'S Nail Brushes in Bone, Ivory, or Wood. Many Novelties, Patent Self Drying, etc.

BIDWELL'S Hair Brushes in Bone, Ebony, Ivory, and Wood, extra value.

ESTABLISHED 1839

—Publicity—

In charge of FRANK VILLARD

ABOUT THE SODA FOUNTAIN

This is the soda water fountain age, and the druggist whose store does not glisten with the rays of the sun reflected from the crystal and polished metal of an imposing thirst assuager is behind the time—and likewise behind in his profits. Of all fixtures on the market, none will give more character to a store than a well-arranged fountain section or corner. The initial expense may seem heavy, but in proportion to the direct returns, not to mention the business it brings indirectly, the fountain is the most profitable side-line of a druggist. It is a mistake, however, to have the fountain sandwiched in "any old place" or as part of the main counter. Give it a corner to itself. The surroundings should be made as attractive as possible. One excellent effect will be obtained by enclosing, or partially enclosing, a corner as a rustic cove. Obtain two fairly symmetrical posts, having the bark on, about 4 inches in diameter and from 7 to 9 feet high, according to the height of the store. According to the floor space available, erect these 6 or 8 feet apart. Let the roof slant downwards from the wall to the posts. The more floor space available for the depth of the cove, the better. Having provided the necessary cross-beams, put on a roof of laths. Cover this on both sides with pieces of bark, arranged not too symmetrically. The roof should overhang the uprights about a foot. Scatter a handful or two of small stones on the roof. Let some "wandering Jew" trail down and hang over the edge. Here in the rough is an idea that can be carried out at considerably less cost in money and space than the mirror-surrounded divans, which are considered an essential in the larger city drug stores. But the rustic cove will certainly be not less attractive. The floral and other decorative features can be extended according to the enterprise and taste of the owner.

One great advantage of having the fountain away from the main counter is that it does not compel customers entering the store for other purposes, to have to stand and state their requirements within the hearing of a number of onlookers who are enjoying their sundaes, egg-lemons or other delectable coolers. Business is often lost to a druggist on this account, particularly when the customer that-might-have-been, is concerned about some physical ailment. The best use is not being made of the profit-producing fountain if it cuts away profits in other lines.

One of the best indirect uses of the fountain is the opportunity if affords for displaying cleanliness and taste, two qualities which are especially looked for in a druggist. "Sloppiness" in serving the products of the fountain will invariably carry with it a suggestiveness of sloppiness in compounding. It is the little things that tell. We have two high-class drug stores in mind, both located in the same city, and within a block of each other. Both have elaborately arranged fountain counters. With certain drinks biscuits are served at both places. At one place the attendant plunges his hand into a jar and produces two or three biscuits, which he lays on the plate before the customer. At the other place the attendant takes the biscuit from the jar with a small pair of sugar tongs. It is a little thing; both may be, and, we believe are, equally particular and clean, but we have of our personal experience, known the difference in that small matter commented upon to the decided advantage of the store where the attendant does not use his fingers.

ALMOND EXTRACT

Almond extract should be made from bitter almond oil free from hydrocyanic acid. The synthetic oil may be employed, and, like other synthetic flavors, is inferior to the natural product when it is not heated, but withstands heat better. For culinary purposes, where heat is employed, the synthetic oil is therefore to be preferred. The following formula produces a satisfactory extract:

Oil bitter almond	oz. 1½
Alcohol	pints 4
Water	pints 4

Mix, add a little precipitated calcium phosphate, and filter after 24 hours.

MANITOBA RETAIL DRUG CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

Let not the pen [illegible] the [illegible] death. For many years this injunction has been religiously observed by the Winnipeg druggists and their clerks. Each pursued the even tenor of his way without reference to his neighbor. Two years ago several abortive attempts were made to secure an understanding among the local druggists in the matter of prices and shorter hours, the failure in each case being due to lack of concerted action and consequent lack of confidence in the feasibility of such an agreement. During the past few months, however, this condition of isolation has changed, as will be seen by the trend of events we are about to narrate. The Graduating Class of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, 1903, felt that they would be remiss in their duty if they parted at the close of their examinations without some tribute to their popular and talented young principal, Professor H. E. Bletcher. They therefore decided to give a banquet in his honor, and in their characteristic fashion, resolved to make the function a notable event in the history of the Pharmaceutical Association. Among the guests were the officers of the Pharmaceutical Council, the leading druggists of the city, city clerks, graduates of sister colleges and representatives of the wholesale trade. Not to dwell on details the banquet was a magnificent success, and it was the unanimous opinion of the guests that an association banquet should be an annual event. The spirit of good-fellowship and esprit de corps prevailing on this occasion had, as its first fruits, the formation of a retail drug clerks' association. The organization meeting was held in the College of Pharmacy on the 8th of May and attended by over ninety per cent. of the city clerks.

The following officers were elected:

Hon. President—C. Flexon; President—E. Nesbitt; Vice-President—W. A. Rife; Secretary — E. McClung; Treasurer—A. A. Adams.

The object of the association was declared to be the discussion of all matters of interest to the profession and the advancement of the best interests of the druggists and their clerks. For this purpose an intelligence and employment bureau is to be established which will be a protection

to both employers and employes. As the association is provincial in its scope, it cannot fail to produce beneficial results. It is also educational in its work and will devote a portion of its time at each meeting to the consideration of pharmaceutical questions.

The practical question with which the young organization is now grappling is the problem of shorter hours. Their first step was to send the following circular letter to the Winnipeg druggists :

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF WINNIPEG.

Dear Sirs,—We, the members of the "Retail Drug Clerks' Association of Manitoba," have met and considered the conditions which govern drug clerks hours, and, have decided that a maximum of 60 hours a week should constitute the actual service required of each drug clerk (Sunday excluded), these hours to be adjusted to suit the conditions of the employer.

We deplore the fact that drug stores are kept open during church services on Sunday, and would suggest that uniform Sunday hours be observed. We would recommend that all stores should only be kept open during the following hours, namely :—9.30 to 10.30 a.m. ; from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

We claim your consideration of these suggestions, and a member of the association will wait on you on the 28th inst., for your recognition of the same.

(Signed)

E. Nesbitt, President. E. McClung, Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man., May 26th, 1903.

The 60-hour clause was agreed to by 24 druggists and the Sunday hours clause by 19 druggists out of the 24 doing business at that date in the city. Several of those who declined to sanction the Sunday clause, expressed themselves in favor of Sunday hours, but considered those suggested insufficient. At present the refusal of two druggists has brought matters to a deadlock.

In view of the large majority having signed the agreement, it is probable that the city council may be called upon to pass legislation on the subject. At present, owing to the scarcity of clerks and apprentices, the control of the situation is practically in the hands of the Retail Clerks' Association ; but as the greatest harmony prevails between the clerks and their employers an amicable and satisfactory settlement is looked for by all.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, was held on Wednesday last in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, a goodly number of the members of the Association being present, Mr. S. Lachance, President, occupying the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting being read and confirmed, Mr. E. Muir, Secretary - Registrar, read the annual report and financial statement, both of which were adopted and ordered to be printed in French and English and circulated among the members. The President, Mr. S. Lachance, delivered his annual address, reviewing the condition of pharmacy and the requirements of the Pharmacy Act in this province.

The chairman presented Mr. Leo. G. Ryan with the Association's gold medal, he having obtained at the April Major Examination 87½ per cent. of the possible points given, and in making the presentation congratulated Mr. Ryan, wishing him every success in his future career.

The scrutineers, Messrs. A. B. J. Moore and J. G. A. Filion, after having counted the ballots for six members of the council, declared the following gentlemen duly elected, namely :—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers ; Henry Willis, Quebec ; Edmund Giroux, Jun., J. E. Tremble, A. J. Lawrence, and W. H. Chapman, Montreal.

The chairman then announced that the above named gentlemen, together with the following, who remained in office, would form the Council of the Association for the year 1903-04, namely :—S. Lachance, Joseph Contant, Henry R. Gray, A. B. Q. Moore, R. McNichols, Montreal, and A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, P.Q.

During the counting of the ballots a lively discussion took place on points of interest to the Association, and several recommendations to the new council were presented. After the usual votes of thanks were passed, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the thirty-third annual meeting closed.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, July 2nd, for which examination thirteen candidates entered their names, and of these the following named in order of merit passed and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: —Rudolphe Senecal, Oscar Houle, M. Jolicoeur, Lloyd D. McLaurin, A. C. Champagne, P. P. S. Chapman, Lottie Ellison and John Mooney.

The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will take place on the 1st day of October

FRIGOTHERAPIE OR FREEZING CURE

The necessary machinery, says the Practical Druggist, consists of a well of metal lined with thick furs, into which the patient descends, the depth being about five feet. This well is surrounded by an outer shell, while the cavity between the outer and inner walls is filled with a combination of sulphurous and carbonic acid, known to the scientific world as "Liquide Pictet," after its discoverer. This gas is kept in a liquid state at 110 degrees below zero, and is continually forced into the cavity by specially constructed pumps. M. Pictet says the patient, surrounded by furs and the icy liquid, has no impression of cold whatever, and, in fact, his temperature rises after three seconds' treatment, increasing from one-half to one degree in five minutes. A period of treatment ranges from five to fifteen minutes.

M. Raoul Pictet is a famous Swiss savant, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, discoverer of the liquefaction of oxygen, and a member of more than forty scientific societies in France and Germany. He has invented a cure for diseases of the lungs, the stomach, the circulation and the kidneys entitled Frigotherapie, or the freezing cure.

In a recent trial at Atlanta, Ga., the fact was elicited that at one drug store in that city more than 3,000 prescriptions for cocaine had been filled during the last two months !

Unique! The only one of its kind. It fills a want.

ELLIOT'S POCKET MEDICINE CASE

25 CENTS

This little case, fitting the vest pocket, forearms Campers, Tourists, Sportsmen and others against Constipation, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colds, Chills, Malaria, Ague, Fevers.

Lithographed Metal Cases, one dozen in easel display box—

$2.00 Per Dozen

We are Sole Agents for Ontario for

Bennett's Patent Bottle Cabinet

A Great Space Economizer—Preserves Stock.

Ash—$12.00 net
Oak—$14.50 net

Effervescent Salts E. & Co.'s

We have special facilities for the manufacture of granular Effervescent Salts and long experience in the work. The greatest care is taken in compounding and manipulating those noted hereunder, so as to insure uniformity in composition and certainty in action. Official Salts are of full pharmacopœial strength. Please write for prices.

Sodium Phosphate, Lithium Citrate,
Vichy Salts, Kissengen Salts,
Potass. Bicarb., Caffeine and Pot. Brom.,
Magnesia Citrate.

The ELLIOT & CO.
Limited
TORONTO

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO., LONDON

MORPHIA

And Morphine Salts

IMPERIAL BRAND

QUININE

Prepared by Imperial Quinine Co., London, N.

WINN & HOLLAND
MONTREAL
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Quina Excelsior

Composition of Kola, Cacao in Calisaya and Electrified Oxygen.
The Very Best Medicine for convalescents and sick persons.
An Ideal Beverage in summer time when mixed with cool water. It is refreshing, healthy and curative for all affections of the stomach.

B. O. BELAND

—IMPORTER OF—

Chocolate de L'Univers, Fancy Soaps, Olive Oils, Perfumes and French Alimentary Products.

26 LEMOINE ST., (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL
Telephone Main 181

HOT, DUSTY, THIRSTY, SUMMER WEATHER

is coming, and people will have to drink something. The question is "what?" Suppose you assist us to make it

STERLING LIME JUICE,

and see if you do not make nice profits and at the same time give your customers the very best satisfaction.

Commence now to make preparations by opening up correspondence on the subject with us.

HATTIE & MYLIUS, Limited
Wholesale Druggists
HALIFAX - - Nova Scotia

These Cements are the best in the market, and you need not fear to recommend them to your customers, as they give entire satisfaction. 5 cents less per doz. in 3 doz. lots.

D. WATSON & CO.

Agents for Canada, Montreal

A pretty glass sign with your name painted on it sent through your jobber. If you would like to have one please let me hear from you.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

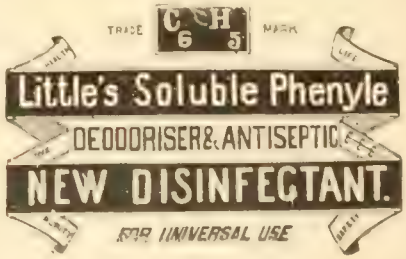
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association

Thirteenth Annual Meeting

The Dreard Hotel, Victoria, was the scene of the B. C. P. A. deliberations this year, and although there was not as large a gathering as is generally the case in Victoria, still it was thoroughly enthusiastic. Among those present were Messrs. Curtis, President; Atkins, Sutherland, Secretary, of Vancouver; and Messrs. Cochrane, Shotbolt, Campbell, Fawcett, Hiscocks, Hitt, Henderson, Jackson, Mills, Allan, Adams, Bland, Emery and Miller.

The most important feature of the evening, the opening of the ballots, resulted in the election of Messrs. McDonald, Curtis and Cochrane, as members of the council for the ensuing twenty-four months. These, at a subsequent meeting, elected Mr. T. E. Atkins, Vancouver, President, and Mr. G. T. Mallory, Vice-President.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the financial condition of the Association to be most satisfactory, a sum of $3,500 being to the credit, which, on motion of Mr. Atkins, will be invested to the best advantage.

Mr. Curtis, President, in a very able paper, congratulated the Association upon its enviable standing and held out hopes for continued growth of this far Western Province. He dwelt at some length upon the drudgery of the druggist's life and strongly advocated the necessity of local associations taking up the question of shorter hours of business. He devoted some time to the various methods of doing business—the discountenancing of the sale of cocaine, morphine, etc., and gave much valuable advice from experience gained during 30 years of business in the province. The paper closed with a plea for united action in obtaining, if possible, a reduction in the price of alcohol for use in the manufacture of medicinal preparations.

Some little discussion followed, after a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered the retiring president, and a resolution was carried bearing on the subject of the reduction of alcohol. On motion of Mr. Emery, a committee was appointed to inquire into the advisability of establishing a school or classes for instruction in pharmacy.

Mr. Shotbolt gave notice of motion that in view of the surplus on hand a reduction of the annual fees of the Association be made as follows: $5, Licentiates in Business; $2, Clerks; $1, Apprentices.

A sumptuous repast was partaken of immediately after the annual meeting, and the best of good humor prevailed, as the proprietors and their clerks regaled themselves to the soothing strains of the piano and violin with anon a vocal selection, leveled the differences and restored amiability and good fellowship. The lateness of the hour prevented the company indulging in the tempting prolongation of the happy season, and the toast list was reached far too soon to suit the company. "The King" was responded to with acclamation and the libel that druggists are of the genus corvus, as to vocal attainments, was effectually disproved, as the dulcet blending of tenor, falsetto and basso filled the spacious dining-hall and roused the neighborhood for blocks. Then followed the toast "B. C. P. A.", responded to by Mr. Curtis, who made a very happy speech. "The Retail Trade," coupled with the names of Messrs. Campbell and Jackson; "The Wholesale Trade," responded to by Mr. T. M. Henderson.

Mr. Atkins then said he had a toast to propose, to which he felt there would be hearty response. "They are part of the business; we cannot get along without them, and eventually they will take our place. Gentlemen," he said, "fill up your glasses and drink to the overworked and underpaid drug clerk." He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Mills (with D. E. Campbell, Victoria).

Mr. Mills replying, said he had not come prepared to make a speech, but being a comparative stranger he had had a desire to see how things were managed by the B. C. P. A. The clerks were, he thought, a trifle overworked and an agitation for shorter hours and more pay was quite correct. He did not think he could do better than give them as near as he could remember the "Pharmacists' Toast," which he had committed to memory years ago when, perhaps, he thought more of the drug in the than he did at the present time:

THE PHARMACISTS'S TOAST

"May his occupation never become a drug in the market as long as he sticks (like his own plasters) to business. May he never be bruised in the mortar of adversity by the pestle of misfortune. May his rise in his profession be as accurately marked as his graduated measure. May his success never be alloyed by a mixture of ill-luck or a tincture of regret. May his counter prove the crucible whereby he transmutes human ailments into precious metal and precipitates the golden deposit into his own pocket. May his career be as unsullied as distilled water and as smooth and pleasant as pure Narbonne honey. May he never be called upon to swallow the bitter pill of disappointment or be incensed in the bitter spirit of enmity. Should fickle fortune ever refuse him her smiles may he find an antidote in the soothing opiate of woman's love; be strengthened by the tonic of experience and purified by the sudorific of patience. Thus his best days being evaporated and the lamp of existence past trimming; when Dr. Death sends to his shop that dreadful prescription endorsed 'To be taken at bedtime,' may he be found 'carefully prepared,' 'accurately dispensed'; permanently entered in the day book of memory, wrapped in the white mantle of purity; sealed up with the melting tears of friends; stamped with the trade mark of honesty and duly labelled and directed for heaven."

Then, after a hearty vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had furnished the musical portion of the programme, the druggists dispersed by singing Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

WATCH HIM

The bogus cheque scheme was worked on a druggist in St. John, N.B., by an American. He had ordered drugs to the amount of $6 or $7 at various times, and went in to pay the bill with a cheque for $40 drawn by himself on the Bank of New Brunswick. He received the change, over $30, and went away. The cheque was no good. An attempt to work the cheque game in two other places failed, but the druggist gleans no consolation from that fact.

New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society

Nineteenth Annual Meeting

The nineteenth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held at their rooms in St. John on Wednesday, June 17th, 1903, President W. H. Mowatt in the chair. The meeting was called to order at 9.30. Members present were:—H. W. Barker, M. V. Paddock, E. C. Brown, T. R. Wren, P. J. Donohue, H. J. Dick, I. J. Cochran, C. F. Wade, Wm. Hawker, A. Johnston, Miss E. A. Clarke, E. R. W. Ingraham, S. McDiarmid, R. E. Coupe, S. Robertson, F. Waterson, T. J. Donald, R. B. Travis, T. J. Durick, S. H. Hawker. As guests, L. Barker and F. Steeves. We also had the pleasure of the company of Dr. W. B. McVey, one of the first graduates under the N. B. Pharmaceutical Act, and who has since made his mark in Canada and the United States, but is now going to settle down and practice in his native city.

The steamer "Lillie" was again chartered this year to carry us on our outing, which was held at the "Willows," a popular summer resort on the Kinnebecasis, kept by the world-known "Champion Skater," Hugh McCormack. After a pleasant sail of a few hours we were welcomed at the "Willows" by the genial Hughie. The time was spent pleasantly until lunch was served, to which all did justice, after which the business meeting was called to order, with President Mowatt in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the council was then read, which was as follows:

St. John, N.B., June 17, 1903.

To the President, Officers and Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

Gentlemen,—During the past year your council has held nine meetings, which have been well attended.

The following officers were elected at their first meeting, June 12th:—W. H. Mowatt, President; Aubrey Johnston, Vice-President; E. R. W. Ingraham, Registrar; Chas. F. Wade, Treasurer, and S. H. Hawker, Secretary. The council decided to continue the annual fee at the previous rate of $2. The term of office of examiners having expired the council reappointed Messrs. W. H. Mowatt, M. V. Paddock and C. R. Short, and Messrs. D. and L. C. Allison and E. Clinton Brown were reappointed by the Government for a further term of three years.

At the request of the society a committee was appointed to revise and amend the Pharmacy Act. The committee, Messrs. R. E. Coupe, W. H. Mowatt, Struan Robertson and S. H. Hawker make the following report:—

Duplicate diplomas have been issued to W. F. Pepper, to replace original lost in fire, and to H. C. Ryan, to replace original lost in South Africa.

Examinations were held on January 29th and June 11th. In the January examinations there were three candidates for preliminary, all passed, and six for final, of whom three passed. In the June examinations there were ten candidates for preliminary, of whom seven passed and two for final, both passing.

There has been a very general response to the notices of the annual meeting this year, which we trust means an increased interest in the work of the society.

S. H. Hawker,
Secretary.

It was moved by E. R. W. Ingraham, seconded by T. J. Durick that the report be received and entered in the minutes.

Report of the Registrar of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending June, 1903.

Mr. President and Members.

The register of our society shows our membership to be only one in advance of the previous year. The revised list shows the total number of qualified druggists to be one hundred and forty-seven, divided as follows:—

Registered by business qualification, 46; registered by diploma qualification, 36; registered by physicians qualification, 17; registered by servitude qualification, 3. Diploma holders not in business, 45. Total, 147.

There are as nearly as I can find out 98 retail drug stores in the province.

It is my sorrowful duty to record that death has during the past year taken from us one of our members in the person of Mr. Wm. H. Carten, of Fredericton.

Mr. Carten will be remembered by many of those here present as one of the committee who so kindly received the visiting druggists on the occasion of our last meeting in Fredericton.

With regard to the financial portion of my duty as Registrar, I am pleased to report that every member doing business in the province has paid the annual fee. Also that those in arrears last year have paid up. So that we start the new year with a clean sheet.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CASH RECEIVED

Fees from 100 members at $2	$200.00
" " 3 diplomas at 5	15.00
" " 11 applicants at 5	55.00
Arrears	14.00
	$284.00

CASH PAID

To Royal Gazette	$ 16.20
" Treasurer	267.80
	$284.00

Respectfully submitted,
E. R. W. Ingraham,
Registrar.

June 17th, 1903.

Treasurer's report for year ending June, 1903.

Cash received	$269.55
" paid out	208.19
Balance in hand	$ 61.36
Amount in bank on interest	$588.21
" on deposit	155.29

C. F. Wade,
Treasurer.

St. John, N.B., June 14, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

Gentlemen,—We, the auditors for year ending June, 1903, appointed by you, beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of the registrar and treasurer, with all vouchers produced, and find them correct.

Respectfully yours,
Wm. Hawker,
N. B. Smith,
Audit Committee.

It was moved by S. McDiarmid and seconded by M. V. Paddock, that the three reports be received and entered

The Lacto-Globulin Co., Limited

795 Craig Street
MONTREAL

Proprietors and manufacturers of **Lacto-Globulin** (Globulon). A pure albumen from fresh milk, identical with the Globulin of the blood. The most nourishing, stimulating and easily assimilated proteid food known. Is retained by the weakest stomach when all other food is rejected.

Sold through the Drug Trade Only.

Price $9.00 and $4 50 per dozen. Retailing at $1.00 and 50c.

Your Jobber will supply you.

Granular Effervescent Phosphate of Soda

Pronounced absolutely pure by the Government Analyst.

MANUFACTURED BY

Kerry, Watson & Co.

AT THE

St. George Laboratory

Western Branch:

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

LONDON, ONT.

Gin Pills

Can be had from the following WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS:

Montreal
Lyman, Sons & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.
Evans & Sons, Limited.
Kerry Watson & Co.

Toronto
Lyman Bros. & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Clarkson.
Evans & Sons, Limited.
Elliott & Co.

Hamilton
J. Winer & Co.
Dominion Drug Co.

Kingston
Henry Skinner & Co.

London
The London Drug Co.

PROPRIETORS:

THE BOLE DRUG CO.,
Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gin Pills are registered.

If you have a call

for "Master Mechanics' Extraordinary Tar Soap," don't be surprised, and don't be found without it.

We are advertising it extensively. Don't let the other man reap the benefit of the sales we are making for you.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

MONTREAL

Makers of "Baby's Own Soap," etc.

This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

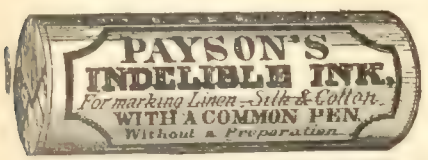
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold to the trade from

HALIFAX TO VICTORIA

by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Hattie & Mylius.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons, Canadian Drug Co., The McDiarmid Drug Co.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co., proprietors.
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Evans & Sons, Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Dominion Drug Co., J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Bole Drug Co.
VANCOUVER and VICTORIA—Henderson Bros., McDowell, Atkins & Watson.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

TANGLEFOOT

Sealed Sticky Fly-Paper

FLIES spread contagion, and Tanglefoot catches the fly and also the germ it carries. It is made on scientific principles. The paper is impervious. It is long lasting. Used nearly the world over . . .

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

J. S. HAMILTON & CO'S. BRANDY

Is the only Brandy distilled in Canada under the supervision of the Excise Department of Canada.

It is recognized by the Medical Faculty as genuine and equal to the highest class French Brandies for medicinal purposes.

For sale in cases of 12 qts. and 24 pts., and in packages of 5 gallons and upwards.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

Brantford and Pelee Island, Canada.

The MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WINNIPEG (P.O Drawer 1464), MANITOBA

We carry one of the largest and best assorted wholesale Drug stocks in Canada.

Correspondence solicited with anyone wishing to purchase a new drug stock.

PROPRIETORS OF—

ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

The finest preparation for the teeth ever made. The wholesale trade of Montreal and Toronto have been handling **Areca Nut Tooth Soap** for years and the demand in Ontario and Quebec is increasing.

Put up in nice metal case, one-dozen in box. Retails at 25 cents.

Write for quotations.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

TRADE WITH ENGLAND

Every Canadian who wishes to trade successfully with the old country should read

"Commercial Intelligence"

The address is

166 Fleet Street, London, England

The cost is only 8 cents per week, including postage. (Annual subscription, 4 dollars.)

Moreover, regular subscribers are allowed to advertise without charge in the paper. See the rules.

in full on the minutes. It was moved by E. C. Brown, seconded by S. Robertson, that $100 be placed on deposit, also accumulated interest on interest account.

The attempt to amend the Pharmacy Act was discussed, the President reading the proposed changes for the benefit of visiting members. A letter was read from M. J. Chaloner, sending his regrets and saying that on account of his age he could not be present at our annual gathering. It was moved by M. W. Hawker, seconded by S. Robertson, that an answer be sent to Mr. Chaloner, expressing the regrets of the meeting at his absence. Mr. E. R. W. Ingraham suggested that some member or members be appointed to prepare a paper or papers for the annual meeting. Mr. W. Hawker suggested that papers be prepared by the examiners. Mr. Paddock read an extract from the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1902, entitled "Pre-historic Pestle and Mortar," written by John Uri Lloyd. He also stated, for the benefit of the New Brunswick druggists, that he was the representative of that Association in St. John, and by the payment of $5 anyone could become a member, which would entitle them to membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association."

Moved by M. W. Hawker, seconded by A. Johnston, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Paddock for his very interesting paper.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

The council met at the close of the Society's meeting and elected officers for the current year as follows :—

Aubrey Johnston, President; E. Clinton Brown, Vice-President; Wm. Hawker, Treasurer; C. F. Wade, Secretary, and E. R. W. Ingraham, Registrar. On motion the meeting adjourned.

After the council meeting the time was well spent in base ball and other amusements until 7 p.m., when dinner was served. The dinner was well cooked, well served, and well eaten, and what more could be done. The usual toasts, beginning with "The King, God bless Him," and ending with "Mine Host," were all taken in "pure cold water" and vocal settings, and responded to by all in short speeches, for the time was getting late. A warning sound from the steamer told that the hour had arrived for our return, and, after one of the pleasantest outings that the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society ever had, they arrived at Indiantown in time to catch the last car for St. John "Canada's Winter Port."

C. F. Wade,
Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Halifax, on Thursday, June 25th, at 10 a.m. The President, Mr. C. E. Huggins, was in the chair. The The following members were present :— F. C. Simson (who was also a delegate from the American Pharmaceutical Association); W. H. Webb, James H. Auzwin, E. T. Power, E. S. Blackie, G. A. Burbidge, Ralph Phillips, J. R. Rawley, G. A. Stearns, E. McLeod, F. J. Mylius, A. A. Thompson, C. A. Mumford, J. F. Irwin, E. Butcher (Dartmouth); T. Cochrane (Amherst.) The society is in a flourishing condition, having the largest amount of funds to its credit in the history of the society. A letter was received from the Brisbane Pharmaceutical Association, asking for reciprocity of diplomas with the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society. On motion, the secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of letter and ask for an exchange of examination papers, etc. The council elected for the ensuing year was as follows :—C. E. Huggins, E. T. Power, E. S. Blackie, J. H. Auzwin, J. F. Irwin, L. J. Mylius, G. A. Burbidge, A. H. Buckley, Daniel Hockin, J. R. Rawley, C. A. Mumford and R. C. Fuller (Amherst). The officers will be elected at the first meeting of the council. The membership of the society is at present 119, an increase of 30 in five years. A letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to the relatives of the late W. H. Hamilton, who was a member of the society since its formation, and who held the position of examiner for a number of years.

PASSED THE EXAMINATION

The examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society were held on June 9th and 10th in Halifax, when the following were successful :— J. W. Grant, Halifax, in the preliminary; and Fred Churchill, Hantsport; E. G. Moxon, Truro; A. W. Olive, Amherst; Walter Jaynes, George Friend, Elihu Dowden, J. A. S. Wilson, Halifax, in final.

STATE MONOPOLY OF DRUG BUSINESS

The Russian Minister of Finance, M. Witte, whose aim appears to be the absorption by the state of all industries and the relegating of all the producing portion of the population to the positions of managers of departments or, in reality, servants of the state, is now said to contemplate the acquisition of all drug stores in Russia and make them the property of the government. Nearly, if not quite, all the apothecaries in Russia are of German nationality.

ASSOCIATION MEETING, DISTRICT No. 10

A meeting of the druggists of District No. 10 was held at the Bay Cliff Hotel, Port Rowan, at 10 o'clock p.m., June 17, 1903. When the druggists had seated themselves, Messrs. Meek, of Port Rowan, and Austin, of Simcoe, in a couple of short, neat little speeches, welcomed the druggists to the south, and expressed the hope that they would have a good meeting and a pleasant outing.

The President of the District Association and member of the Council of the O. C. P. for District No. 10, Mr. W. A. Karn, Woodstock, made a short speech and asked for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, which was done by the Secretary, and upon motion of Mr. J. J. Bannon, Norwich, seconded by Mr. C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford, the minutes as read, were adopted.—Carried.

Mr. W. A. Karn then made his address, explaining all the work of the College and the Council, telling in what a successful way the College was doing its work and what a prosperous condition it was in, and further suggesting to the druggists that the council desired to do whatever they wanted them to do in the interests of pharmacy.

A paper was read by J. T. Pepper, entitled "The Metric System." Some discussion ensued upon this subject, and the motion made by Mr. J. J. Bannon, Norwich, and seconded by Mr. G. A. Ionson, Ingersoll, that the Council of the College be requested to do what they could to secure the

adoption of the "Metric System" was lost.

A paper was read by Mr. R. H. Thurtell, Ingersoll, entitled "Random Notes." This was an excellent dissertation upon a number of phases of the drug business.

The discussion upon the Price Restrictive Plan was followed by the resolution, viz.:—"That it be placed on record that this meeting is in favor of the Price Restrictive Plan, and that Mr. J. E. Gayfer, Ingersoll, be appointed from District No. 10 to confer with those appointed from other districts, re furthering the Price Restrictive Plan. This motion was made by Mr. C. B. Nasmyth, Stratford, and seconded by H. W. B. [illegible] Mitchell, and carried unanimously.

The apprenticeship problem received its share of attention, and the opinion of those present who expressed themselves on the question, was that the scarcity of apprentices should not be attributed solely to the increased standard of preliminary education and that for the present, at least, they would advise that the standard at present required be retained.

A paper was read by Mr. W. A. Karn, entitled "My Commercial Hobby." After dealing with all kinds of hobbies, general and particular, he entered into his special Commercial Hobby, which is "Truss Fitting." This really was a most excellent paper, and dealt with the subject of fitting trusses very fully.

It was moved by Mr. C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford, and seconded by Mr. W. B. Barley, Mitchell, that J. T. Pepper, be Secretary for District No. 10 for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Invitations and inducements were offered to the members of the district to go to Stratford, Simcoe, and Port Dover next year, and it was moved by Mr. F. G. Walley, Ingersoll, and seconded by Mr. J. E. Gayfer, Ingersoll, that the meeting next year be held at Port Dover.—Carried.

The following members were present:—W. A. Karn, Woodstock; G. G. Byers, Delhi; C. J. Cunningham, Waterford; J. J. Bannon, Norwich; R. N. Thurtell, Ingersoll; G. A. Ionson, Ingersoll; J. E. Gayfer, Ingersoll; F. G. Walley, Ingersoll; P. Semple, Norwich; G. Austin, Simcoe; W. H. Meek, Port Rowan; E. C. Rea, Stratford; C. E. Nasmyth, Stratford; W. B. Barley, Mitchell; H. W. Austen, Port Dover; J. G. Karn, Woodstock; R. H. Walton, Woodstock; J. T. Pepper, Woodstock.

Visiting druggists: Messrs. J. S. Armitage, R. J. Patton, and C. H. Roberts, Paris, were present from District No. 9.

Among the visitors were the following friends of the druggists:—Messrs. E. J. Fenwick, Hamilton; George Leslie, Toronto; A. J. Mason, Chicago; Dr. Walker, Ingersoll; Dr. Sudworth, Ingersoll; Dr. Karn, Woodstock; Chas. A. Pyne, Woodstock; R. W. Campbell, Toronto; Dr. Carroll, Ingersoll.

Nearly all the visitors made little speeches, gave a recitation, told a [illegible] meeting held after the close of the regular meeting.

[illegible] for bass at Long Point, the druggists [illegible] a sailing yacht, and returning in the evening to the Bay Cliff hotel and en[illegible] all night at the hotel, and returning home in the early morning.

ASSOCIATION MEETING, DIVISION No. 11

The second annual meeting of Divisional Association, No. 11, was held in St. Thomas, Tuesday, June 16. Those present were:

J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; E. C. Harvey, A. J. McLachlan, F. P. Reynolds, St. Thomas; C. McCallum, J. E. Platt, F. Holman, W. S. Barkwell, N. I. McDermid, London; J. L. Luckham, Glencoe; W. O. Foster, G. H. Small, F. A. Lemon, St. Thomas; J. Callard, C. Symonds, H. C. Black, E. W. Boyle, London.

The President, Mr. McCallum, took the chair. In the course of his remarks he expressed regret that more of the members of the district were not present, as great benefit could be derived from these gatherings.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

Mr. Harvey, on behalf of the St. Thomas druggists, welcomed the visitors.

A very practical and interesting paper on Spirits of Nitrous Ether was given by Mr. Holman, and the discussion which followed was taken part in by many of those present.

Mr. Roberts, the district representative, after thanking the members for re-electing him, spoke of the work the council are doing.

Regarding the vexed apprenticeship question, Mr. Roberts said that the council proposed at the next meeting to moderate the terms of registration, somewhat, so that the student who fails in his Matriculation Examination in Latin or Algebra, will have the privilege of taking these subjects, within two years after starting his apprenticeship.

The question was freely discussed and the general opinion was that the standard should not be lowered for the present, for, whereas this was to some extent responsible for the dearth of apprentices, the same difficulty was experienced in all lines owing to the increased demand for help of all kinds.

The finances of the College were shown to be in excellent condition. The question of medical men being allowed to start drug stores was discussed and a motion passed that the council be requested to have the Pharmacy Act amended, so as to provide that a medical man wishing to start a drug store would have to pass the pharmacy examination.

In reference to the appointing of three graduates of the College to the teaching staff the council were very pleased that they had found men among their own graduates, so capable of taking those positions and hope that when vacancies occur in the future there will be druggists prepared to fill them.

Mr. Luckham gave a paper on the Price Restrictive Plan, after which the subject was freely discussed by the members and endorsed as the best method yet devised for the preventing of cutting.

Mr. Small gave a paper on Side Lines for Druggists. Some of those present gave their experience on different lines, which they had found profitable.

The officers of the present year were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Sutherland, who has left the drug business. Mr. Strong was elected to fill his place.

The St. Thomas druggists entertained the visitors to luncheon and a very pleasant social time was spent. After a few short speeches and a passing of a vote of thanks to the St. Thomas druggists for the entertainment and to those who had contributed papers, the meeting adjourned to meet in London next June.

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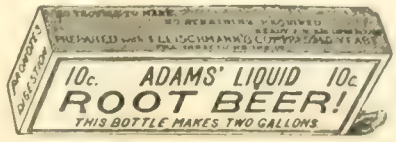

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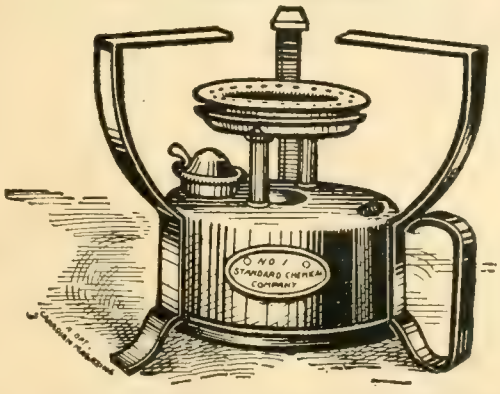

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"DOGGY" NOTES

BY ARGYLLSHIRE

The pharmacist is so often called upon to prescribe for dogs and cats that no apology is necessary for the introduction here of a few hints, which may, perhaps, be useful in counter practice. Like most other branches of pharmacy, the department of veterinary medicine is constantly making progress in one direction or another, and the chemist who wishes to get a name for himself as an authority upon canine and feline matters must keep his eyes open and move with the times. Unfortunately for himself, the average chemist either treats the matter with contempt or assumes an amount of surgical knowledge which he is not justified in assuming, and so in either case he does not make the most or the best of his opportunities. When a man has a dog that is ill he does not want to have recourse to the expense of a veterinary surgeon; but there are some cases in which a veterinary surgeon's help is wanted, and the chemist who is applied to for advice on canine matters should learn to recognize that it is wrong policy to infringe upon the proper domain of the qualified veterinary surgeon. As a rule, however, the cases submitted to the pharmacist are of a simple nature, and can readily be dealt with by him without infringing in the least upon the sphere of the veterinary surgeon. I propose in these notes to deal with a few of the commonest canine ailments, indicating the line which the pharmacist should take of prescribing so that he can not only make profit for himself, but a reputation as well, which very often is more valuable than a little profit in hand. Above all things, it must be borne in mind that people who keep animals are generally willing to pay liberally for what they require. The best customers in this particular direction are the wealthy classes, ladies in particular, and, as the wideawake pharmacist knows, a little sympathy goes a long way, and when tact is added to sympathy, the combination will usually succeed in winning the customer's heart. Simple methods of treatment are much the best in these cases. It is never wise to begin prescribing poisons and risky pharmaceuticals—as a rule, the common complaints of dogs can be dealt with by some simple treatment such as is indicated by a little liver medicine assisted by a strict course of diet. And here let me say that the greater part of the afflictions of dogs and cats is due to over-feeding or wrong feeding. Particularly is this the case with smaller varieties of pet dogs, which are kept indoors and fed upon all sorts of dainty morsels, with the result that they lose their teeth at an early age and become chronic dyspeptics. People should always be discouraged from feeding their dogs on household delicacies, and it should be impressed upon them that plain, wholesome food, such as hard, dry dog biscuits or coarse brown bread with plenty of bones to gnaw and a sufficient supply of fresh lean meat (which is the natural food of the dog, and will tend to keep them in good health) constitute the proper foods for dogs, and that if they would keep their dogs on the Stoic principle of living and feeding according to Nature, there would be far less trouble and far fewer heart-burnings as a result. Now, as to the common ailments of dogs. We will take first

DISTEMPER

The average dog owner classifies every ailment of his canine pets as being "distemper," and his favorite remedy is a dose of syrup of buckthorn, or that mixed with castor oil. Well, now it needs hardly to be pointed out that dogs suffer from as many and varied diseases as human beings do (a fact which any chemist can learn for himself by purchasing a copy of the B. & C. D. book on diseases of dogs and cats). In practically five cases out of six a dog alleged to have distemper has not got distemper at all, but liver complaint, or something else of a similar nature. Distemper proper usually affects dogs in one of three forms—either as what is called cerebral distemper when the brain is subject to inflammation, and the animal has fits and most frequently dies; or, in the second form, known as chest distemper, which is indicated by a bad cough and lung affections; or else the third form may be acquired—that known as abdominal distemper, in which the bowels are mostly affected—the pre-eminent symptom being dysentery. One and the same dog may have all these symptoms together, and then it is necessary to deal first with the most serious. A discharge from the eyes and nostrils and the general unhappy [illegible] symptoms of a bad cold are present in all cases of distemper, is also a disposition to shivering indicative of ague. This is not however, a rule without exception, for sometimes a dog [illegible] in a suppressed form, and the owner is not aware of anything more than a disposition to lassitude and loss of appetite, with perhaps loss of flesh as well. A case like the generally comes to a sudden crisis by the appearance of paralysis in some of the limbs and a twitching of the muscles generally of the head or of the hind legs, which indicates the appearance of the dreaded disease known as chorea or twitch, which really seems to be a sort of suppressed distemper, and as a rule seems to be due to the fact that the poison has remained latent in the system for some time past, and has been doing its work surreptitiously.

Many dogs when they have distemper also are subject to skin complaint—eczema, in fact—and it is a curious thing that when a dog with distemper has bad skin disease he is not usually liable to an attack of chorea. This points to the fact that the eczema acts as a sort of safety valve—indicating the discharge of noxious matter from the system. When, therefore, a dog is brought in with distemper accompanied with skin complaint, the owner should be advised that the skin disease is really a good sign. Most owners are more concerned to get rid of the skin disease than to cure the distemper; but the reverse should be recommended, and the dog should be treated with distemper medicines, and no notice should be taken of the skin complaint except in the way of supplying some emollient ointment, which will ease the irritation, making the dog more comfortable, and will tend to keep the skin soft and enable the impurities to be brought out from the blood. There is positive danger in such a case in using strong lotions which may have the effect of driving the disease back into the system instead of allowing it to come out. Supposing, therefore, there are a number of different symptoms, one of which is skin disease, it will be safe to regard that as the least serious, and to give most heed to the other symptoms.

Distemper is always accompanied by some degree of fever, and the wideawake pharmacist, when applied to by a dog owner, should always introduce the need for using a clinical

thermometer. Apart from business considerations, the use of a clinical thermometer is always desirable when a diagnosis is being made of canine ailments. The normal temperature of a dog is higher than that of a human being—it is 101.4, being the same as that of the cat, and also of the cow, but .8 more than the horse and 1.2 less than the pig. If possible then, sell the customer a clinical thermometer, marking the points of normal temperature for a dog or cat at 101.4 degrees. By holding the bulb of the thermometer between the fore-leg and the body—under the armpit, as it were, or, better still, by insertion into the rectum—a dog's temperature can readily be taken, and upon the indication obtained in this way an accurate knowledge can be got as to the seriousness or otherwise of the dog's condition. If there be feverishness (as there is sure to be so long as distemper is about) a mixture something like the following could be given:—

Take of

Potas. chlor.	30 grs.
Tinct. hyoscyami	1 dr.
Spt. æther. nit	1 dr.
Liq. ammon. acet.	½ dr.
Aquæ chlorof. ad	1 ozs.

A teaspoonful for every ten pounds the dog weighs given three times a day in a little water. In addition to this some aperient medicine should be given in the nature of a compound rhubarb pill or something similar, and the owner should be advised to keep the dog on liquid diet until his temperature has gone down to normal state.

Now to pass on to another symptom—that of diarrhœa, or its more serious form, dysentery. This is another method by which Nature attempts to get rid of the ill-humours which pervade the system, and it should not on any account be suddenly checked. The symptoms are indicative of a catarrhal condition of the intestines, and what is required is to administer something which will soothe the intestines without suddenly stopping the flow. For this purpose nothing is better than to let the dog drink liberally of barley water and milk, and a small dose occasionally of sweet oil to which a drop or two of tinct. opii has been added will be the best medicine to give. The great thing is to see that the dog is not reduced too much in condition, as otherwise he may collapse and go off, but so long as he can be kept going with these palliative measures all will be well. On no account should chalk mixtures and things of that sort be given, because their tendency is simply to increase the irritated condition of the intestines, and to make the disease worse thaa before. Very often, at the outset, a brisk dose of castor oil will do a great deal of good by clearing out the fœtid matter which causes these symptoms. Whilst this condition continues the ordinary distemper medicine should be given; beyond what I have indicated above, no further treatment is necessary, and the dog will generally come round all right.

Let us pass on now to the paralytic condition, which is by far the most serious trouble which confronts the owner of valuable dogs. The more highly bred a dog is the more liable he is to be attacked by this complaint. As a matter of fact, there has been a great deal of inbreeding in the dog world of late years, particularly amongst collies and the various breeds of pigmy pet dogs, of which there are so many varieties now-a-days. The effect of this inbreeding, which has been resorted to in order to cultivate what are known as show points, has been to reduce the stamina of the dogs concerned, and they are more susceptible to serious complaints than they otherwise would be. This is the old comparison between a blood horse and the cross-bred hackney—between aristocratic temperament and want of stamina and plebeian hardiness. This, then, is at the root of a good many, in fact of the majority, of the cases of chorea.

What are the symptoms, and what is to be done? The symptoms are loss of power in the limbs, particularly in the hind legs, twitching of certain muscles, it may be the muscles of the head or of any other of the limbs; finally the complete collapse and death of the animal from inflammation of the brain or spinal paralysis. The great point in attempting the cure is to start as early as possible. Some dogs can be cured completely, others can be sufficiently cured to justify their being kept, and they will go on to a ripe old age with nothing more serious than a (more or less irritating to the owner) twitching of certain nerves, particularly when the animal is asleep. Being a spinal affliction it is obvious that a short course of treatment is useless. Tell your client that unless he is prepared to treat his dog for at least a month it would be much better to have the animal destroyed, and if he agrees to treat him for that time at least, prescribe for him a strong tonic pill such as the following:—

℞

Quinin. sulph.	36 grs.
Ext. belladonnæ	10 grs.
Pulv. ext. coloc. co.	2 drs.
Ext. gentian	2 drs.
Excipient	q.s.

To make a hundred pills. One of these to be given for every ten pounds the dog weighs, three times a day half an hour before food.

Tell the owner that he must take great care that the dog has a little laxative medicine in the shape of a capsule now and again of cascara sagrada, as it is of the utmost importance that the liver should be kept in good order. Dogs, by the way, frequently suffer from inflamation of the lungs, liver, and jaundice during distemper, and they are particularly liable to this latter if they get a chill. But this is a digression. The dog with chorea must be treated in the manner described above, and the owner should be strongly advised to keep him perfectly quiet, and not to allow him any solid food at least for the first few days.

WORMS

All dogs—at least with rare exceptions—are afflicted with these pests at some time or other, and the chemist who has any reputation whatever as an authority upon canine matters will be sure to receive a great number of applications for advice as to the best treatment for this complaint. The popular notion is that the sum of one penny expended on an areca nut is all that is required; and the chemist, in too many cases, is perfectly content to sell the areca nut and take the penny. Now, when once a dog has been afflicted with worms, he will always be subject to them at intervals—particularly if it be tape worm, and the only way to keep the dog free from tape worm is to administer medicine so thoroughly and effectively as to insure that the head of the tape worm is expelled, because so long as that remains fixed to the intestines the dog will never be free from trouble. The public always appreciate and are willing to pay for a little guidance, even in such simple

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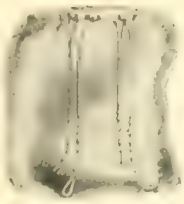

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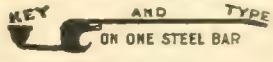

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matters as this, and the chemist should be prepared to deal with such a case satisfactorily and profit by so doing. First of all it will perhaps be well to inquire what are the symptoms presented by a dog suffering in this way. They are, generally speaking, loss of condition—the dog being ravenously hungry, and yet never seeming to put on flesh; very often diarrhoea indicative of severe irritation of the bowels and intestines, harsh, dry, staring coat, convulsive movements during sleep and very often convulsive fits. There are really—without our becoming too scientific—two forms of intestinal parasites to which dogs are martyrs. There is the small round worm, which is responsible for the death of so many puppies, and which, according to some authorities, exists in the puppies even at the time of their birth; then there is the more troublesome tapeworm, which is the usual plague of the full-grown dog. Puppies must be dosed for worms whether they are known to have them or not; that is the only safe plan. A little laxative medicine even, without any special vermifuge, is better than nothing, for it will keep the pests in check. When a puppy becomes badly infested its abdomen is distended, and it looks more like a little round ball than a dog; it seems in pain, often crying piteously, and if not quickly attended to, will certainly have a fit and die. Now, no puppy should be allowed to get into this condition, and if occasionally dosed in the manner stated above, even with a mild aperient, it will never get into such a state. When it is so seriously infested, a great danger arises in another way. Practically, the owner may be said to be between the devil and the deep sea. If he does not give the puppies some medicine they will die; if he does give them medicine—even a mild dose—it may have the effect of causing such a disturbance of the worms as will give the puppy a fit and cause death in this way. Let the chemist be ready to answer who complains that his worm medicine has "poisoned" the puppy. It is nothing of the kind. Puppies often die after a dose of worm medicine—their death is due to movements of worms in the intestines—which even a dose of Epsom salts would give rise to and kill the victim. Undoubtedly, areca nut is the best medicine for puppies, and can best be given in the form of powders which can be made up with a little pulv. carb. lig. and pulv. jalapae into a suitable powder. Considerable difference of opinion exists among authorities as to whether the worm powder should be of an aperient nature, and whether it should not be a vermifuge pure and simple, and be followed by a dose of castor oil subsequently. It does not much matter where puppies are concerned, and on the whole, it is perhaps better that it should be of an aperient nature; but where tape worms are concerned it is certainly better to give a vermifuge first and then follow that up by a dose of castor oil three quarters of an hour afterwards. The most satisfactory medicine for tape worm in dogs is extract of malefern. It can either be given made up into an emulsion in the ordinary way, or it can be administered in capsule form. The proper dose is about five or six minims for a dog of twenty pounds weight, and the usual way is to make it up into an emulsion with a little glycerine and pulv. acacie. Often a dog will vomit a dose like this after administration, and some dogs become so troublesome with the effect that they will scarcely keep any medicine on their stomach. One plan to prevent this is to tie up the dog's head after administration of male fern for half an hour or so, and the possibility of its being rejected is past. Half an hour after such a dose has been given the animal should have a brisk dose of castor oil sufficiently strong to thoroughly clear the system. Working on these lines the pharmacist need have no fear but that his recommendations will prove satisfactory, and he will obtain for himself a notoriety as an authority upon the treatment of this complaint in dogs. Just one word may be added as advice against the use of what are called mechanical vermifuges, things like granulated tin, powdered glass, and all the rest of it. There is great danger in the use of such things.

CONDITIONING DOGS FOR SHOW

The better class of dog owner, who keeps one or two dogs which he likes to exhibit at the local show or shows, is a desirable customer for the chemist to cultivate, because he is usually prepared to spend money liberally on his dogs so long as he can see any advantage likely to accrue from that. But it is no use exhibiting a dog unless he is in good condition, and to regard general health and treatment [illegible] the [illegible] dog will usually find a ready market for his "condition ball"—since advice without medicine is not of much use. The first essential to getting a dog in good condition is to take care that he is quite free from worms, and this is the preliminary point to be dealt with. Next, the question of dieting may be gone into, and generally speaking the best food to get dogs into show condition is plenty of fresh, raw, lean meat—with a fair supply of cooked vegetables as well—too many biscuits of a starchy nature not being at all a desirable food, because they may tend to cause sluggishness of the liver, and a dog which has any touch of that will not, as a rule, show himself to best advantage in the ring. Grooming of the coat should also be recommended — particularly in the case of dogs belonging to long haired varieties, and a condition pill morning and night which will have the effect of keeping the blood pure and toning up the appetite, makes up all that is required. The following is a good recipe for a general alternative and condition pill:—

R

Quinin. sulph.	36 grs.
Ferri sulph. exsic	20 grs.
Pulv. ext. coloc. co	36 grs.
Pil. rhei. co. mass.	36 grs.
Ex. gentian	q.s.

To make 100 pills—one for every ten pounds the dog weighs. To be given morning and night.

LIVER COMPLAINT

Dogs are very subject to congestion and inflammation of the liver, which account for a great deal of otherwise inexplicable worries of a minor character, and when a dog seems to be off color without any specific reason, it will be best to treat him at first as though he had liver complaint. A simple pill of rhubarb and colocynth will do as much good as anything and the owner should be advised to give his dog as much exercise as possible and to keep him from having too much of the biscuit type of food. Dog biscuits are a good general food for dogs, but if dogs are to be kept perfectly healthy biscuits alone are not a complete food for dogs. The most serious form of liver complaint is jaundice or the "yellows." This, of course, is due to inflammation of the

liver, and is usually brought about by some special cause, such as throwing a dog in very cold weather into icy water, or it may be induced by a wrong state of feeding—particularly over-feeding, or a variety of other causes. The best treatment consists in giving some simple liver pill and a mixture of potas. bromid. and suc. taraxi. in suitable quantities according to the size of the dog. On the whole, however, it is not desirable for a chemist to prescribe too freely in a case like this, and it is even better to give some simple remedy which cannot do harm and may do good, and then advise the owner to call in a veterinary surgeon if recovery does not set in very soon. Owners of valuable dogs are rather apt to prove disagreeable if they get it into their head that their dog has been wrongly treated, and the chemist does not want, of course, to usurp the functions of the veterinary surgeon.

LAMENESS

This may proceed from any one of several causes—all of which are of a rheumatic nature, and a distinction is made between lameness affecting the fore quarters, which is generally known as kennel lameness, and that affecting the hind quarters, which is rheumatism pure and simple. The treatment in both cases is the same. A good stimulating liniment composed of turpentine, ammonia, etc., or an aconite and soap liniment—either will do very well—to be used as frequently as the owner can manage, together with plenty of friction. At the same time a few doses of the rhubarb and colocynth pills, already recommended, can be given with advantage, so as to keep the system in good order.

MANGE

Whenever a dog has skin complaint unless the owner be a fancier or a man of experience with dogs, he will generally describe it as mange. The terms "mange" and "riff" are characteristic, particularly in some parts of the country, the former referring to skin disease in dogs, and the latter, to skin disease in cats. Now as a matter of fact, not one case in a hundred so-called "mange" really is mange. Mange proper is caused by a parasite which burrows under the skin and causes a pustular eruption, which sets up a great deal of inflammation and irritation. The mange parasite is a product of filth and inattention. It only occurs in filthy, neglected places, and may generally be said to be more prevalent in town than in the country, because dogs in town are often kept tied up in unwholesome kennels and are not allowed to run about and exercise themselves as much as they ought, and so the mange insect gets a chance and makes the most of it. As a matter of fact, almost every case, without exception, of supposed mange is eczema, and is due to an impure state of the blood. The best remedies for this are to give a good blood mixture, either a little calcii sulphid. in pill form, or else ferri et ammon. cit. in mixture form, and a lotion, for which there are plenty of good formulæ extant, but nothing much better than a lotion containing glycerine and carbolic acid, which can be diluted for use when required. A great many of these cases of eczema are old-standing ones and need special treatment, which consists in giving arsenic in some form—preferably as Fowler's solution—but we should not recommend the chemist to make a practice of prescribing this, because on account of its poisonous nature it is not a desirable thing to sell too freely, and the public are often very ignorant and abuse, to the harm of the chemist, what might otherwise have served good purposes. It is important that the dog owner should be advised not only to exercise cleanliness and to diet the dog carefully, but also to have the coat groomed frequently with a soft brush. Grooming of the coat will often do more good in cases of skin disease than anything, by toning the roots of the hair, and causing the skin to put on a healthy appearance.

With regard to mange proper, the treatment of a case of that requires a great deal of patient perseverance. It can be distinguished as already described, by the sores which the sarcoptic parasite sets up. A pustular fluid is discharged, and this dries and forms a scab, and the disease once started in a dog's coat spreads with alarming rapidity. The first necessary to effect a cure is absolute cleanliness. Let the dog have a bath with some strong carbolic soap and hot water, and then cut away, if necessary, some of the hair so as to be able to get at the places and dress them, first of all with a little paraffin or turpentine, and then with a mercurial ointment, taking care, of course, that the dog is not allowed to swallow a lot of this. Sulphur ointment is not of much value—it needs something stronger altogether, and the treatment must be persevered in for several weeks—frequent washings followed by the other treatment being the order. When it is certain that the parasite has been destroyed and that the mange will not spread any more, the dog's skin will need to be treated with some simple ointment, such as ung. acid. boric., or even carbolised vaseline; at the same time some internal medicine is desirable so as to improve the general health, which will be sure to suffer somewhat from the irritation of these skin vermin.—British and Col. Druggist.

THE TREATMENT OF CONTUSIONS AND WOUNDS BY THE APOTHECARY*

BY CLEMENT B. LOWE.

It is hardly necessary to argue the question whether this work should be done by the apothecary or not. Suffice it to say that there are times when it will be thrust upon him by the absence of the physician. If he is competent to do this work in an intelligent manner his reputation will be greatly enhanced thereby.

Contusions or bruises are injuries generally caused by some blunt instrument, e.g., a stone, club or fist. There is more or less destruction of tissue followed by swelling, subcutaneous hemorrhage and frequently discoloration. The treatment is, first, to prevent any further escape of blood in the tissues; this may be effected either by cold or hot applications, both of which ultimately reduce the calibre of the blood vessels. If ice is used it should not be applied for too great a length of time, as the circulation may be interfered with to so great an extent as to injure the vitality of the part. Secondly, to antagonize the pain, shock or inflammation. This may be done by rest, elevation and cold, as already alluded to. In severe cases warmth would probably be more agreeable and safer. After the inflammatory stage, absorption may be promoted by massage or friction with liniments. It may be said in passing that the best methods of treating a sprain is to keep the injured part

*Read at the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association meeting, 1902, and printed in American Journal of Pharmacy.

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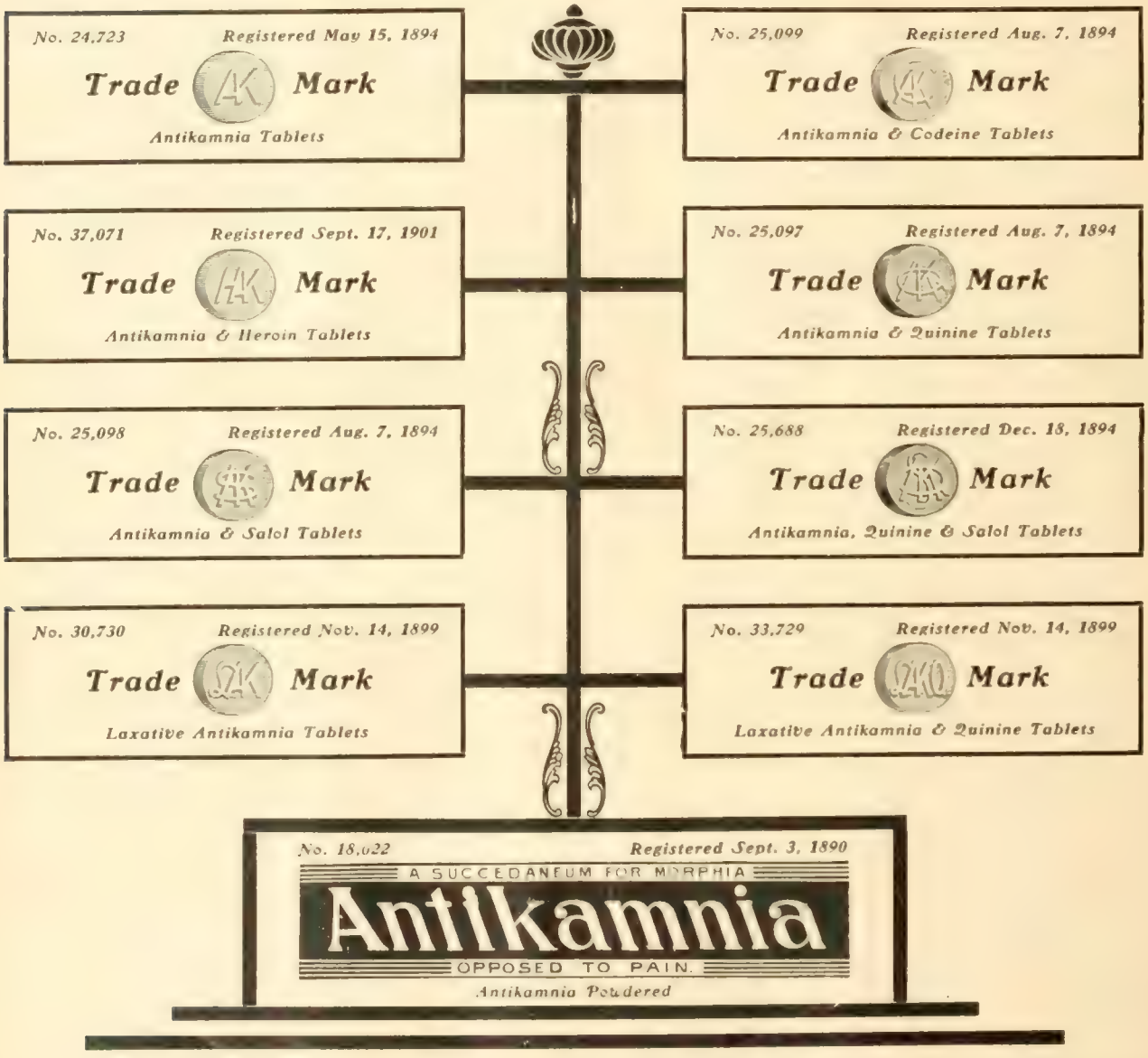

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(which is generally an ankle) immersed in water as hot as it can possibly be borne for some three hours. Ammonium chloride (8 ounces to a bucketful of water) is a valuable adjunct.

The wounds that the apothecary will be most apt to see are the incised, generally caused by some sharp instrument, such as a knife or razor; the lacerated, in which the tissues are more or less torn, as a scalp wound; and wounds produced by animals, usually dogs.

In the case of incised wounds, if they are properly treated and the edges of the wounds closely approximated, healing always takes place by what is called "union by first intention," frequently in 72 hours. In the case of lacerated wounds, healing takes place more slowly by granulation; that is, the formation of new material from the bottom of the wound called "union by second intention."

It is hardly necessary at this late day to argue in favor of the antiseptic treatment of wounds, but it should be said, and said as strongly as possible, that any apothecary who is not willing to go to the trouble to treat wounds in this way should not treat them at all.

The following articles will be needed for the antiseptic treatment of wounds, unless they are of a very trivial nature: Solution corrosive sublimate, 1:1000 or 1:2000. In deep-seated or extensive wounds weaker solutions must be used, or there will be danger of poisoning; but it must be borne in mind that in the drug store where perfect antisepsis can not be attained, fairly strong solutions had best be used. Solution carbolic acid (carbolic acid. 1 fl. oz.; glycerin, 1 fl. oz.; mix thoroughly and add water, 38 fl. ozs.), corrosive sublimate or iodoform gauze, oil-silk, iodol, iodoform or thymol iodide, absorbent cotton, bandages for fingers ¾ inches by 1 yard, for extremities 2 to 3 inches by 8 yards, for the body 4 inches by 12 yards, for the head 2 to 2½ inches by 6 yards, sponges (absorbent cotton can often be used in place of the latter in minor surgery), scissors (one pair curved on the flat for cutting hair from the scalp), needles (those curved on the point being the most useful), forceps for inserting the needles, silk for sutures, a clean towel (not the ordinary drug store towel), fountain syringe and basin (porcelain lined).

METHODS OF PROCEDURE IN TREATING WOUNDS.

(1) Wash hands thoroughly and dry them on a perfectly clean towel; (2) prepare antiseptic solutions, (3) and instruments, oil-skin and needles treated in carbolic solution; (4) cleanse wound thoroughly by solution corrosive sublimate and fountain syringe; (5) in case of scalp wounds first remove the hair; (6) if wound gapes, approximate the edges by oxide of zinc plaster or by suturing. In putting in a suture, grasp the needle firmly, introduce it into the flesh, taking a good hold, and bring it out the other side. Sutures may be of the interrupted or the continuous type. After the several threads are introduced, the edges of the wound are pulled together and each thread is tied in a reef or surgeon's knot, the knots being pulled to one side over the sound flesh, then one end is cut and one left long, to be used in pulling out the stitches after the wound has healed.

After the wound has been sewed, it should again be cleansed by the antiseptic solution, then the oil-skin (previously rendered aseptic) should be applied, then the medicated gauze, absorbent cotton and bandages, the part thus being placed at rest. The oil-skin is applied directly to the wound, so that the new tissue which is formed will not become adherent to the dressing and be torn up when the dressing is removed.

The treatment of a lacerated wound is about the same, with the exception that there is usually considerable destruction of tissue, which must be trimmed away; on account of the dirt which is apt to be ground into such a wound it should be very carefully cleansed. Before applying the dressing to the wound, it should be dusted with iodoform, etc.; this is not done in an incised wound, as it would prevent the approximation of the edges of the wound.

In the case of a wound caused by the bite of an animal it should be cauterized by nitric acid. Nitrate of silver is worse than useless, because, through the formation of an albuminate of silver, its action is greatly limited, and the caustic may not penetrate to the bottom of the wound; in fact, some of the poison may be locked up at the bottom. Sulphuric and phosphoric acids, through their affinity for water, are unnecessarily severe. Popular superstition demands the killing of a dog at once to prevent his victim from acquiring hydrophobia; this is decidedly unwise, as it prevents a decision as to the dog being rabid; the dog should be securely chained, but not killed. Those wounds which the druggist will be called to treat will not need to be redressed inside three days, and in many cases a week may be allowed to intervene.

Some of you may object to antiseptic surgery on account of the close attention which must be given to details, but in actual practice these are not so burdensome, and the knowledge once acquired becomes a mere routine. By no other treatment can you assure your patient of the speedy healing of a wound without unpleasant complications. In conclusion, let me say that the laborer is worthy of his hire. If you perform your work in a first-class manner, you should charge a first-class price for it. Don't cut the ground from under the physician's feet by charging only a nominal fee.

BANANA SUGAR.

A barrel of sugar made from bananas was recently shown in New York. The sugar flavor is all there, and the taste pleasant and palatable, but there is a slight banana flavor, which is more noticeable when the sugar is dissolved in coffee, tea, etc. Still it is an agreeable flavor, for the banana taste is full and sweet in itself and conveys a really tropical impression. The great trouble has been, however, to make the sugar perfectly dry. All the experiments tried would not do away with this condition. But the manufacturers claim now to posess the secret of this feature, and will at once proceed to put it into execution. Should the dampness be eliminated, there is no reason why banana sugar should not take its place as a regular article of commerce and enter the markets on a fair basis with other similar goods. It can be sold much cheaper than the present sugars, the most enthusiastic of its champions, claiming that three cents per pound would allow a handsome profit.—Conf. Review.

Formulary

SHAMPOO PASTE

White castile soap.....14 ozs.
Carbonate of potash ...3½ ozs.
Glycerine ..... 7 ozs.
Water .....28 ozs.
Oil of lavender .....30 drops.
Oil of bergamot.....30 drops.

Heat the soap, carbonate of potash and water on a water bath till a homogeneous mass results, then add the glycerine and perfume.

SHAMPOO JELLY

Castile soap shaved fine... 2 parts.
Ammonia water ..... 2 parts.
Bay rum ..... 1 part.
Glycerine ..... 1 part.
Water .....12 parts.

SHAMPOO JELLY WITH EGG

Ammonia water ..... 3 parts.
Cologne water ... ... 3 parts.
Alcohol ....40 parts.
Water .....40 parts.
White of egg q. s. (or one to every 4 or 5 ozs. of preparation.)

The white of egg is beaten up to hard foam and thus incorporated with the other ingredients.

SHAMPOO POWDER

1. Sodium borate.....
Sodium carbonate, dried....
Soap bark in fine powder..

Perfume to suit.

2. Sodium borate.....
Camphor.....gr. lxxx
Cochineal.....gr. xl
Oil of rosemary.....gtt. xxv.

Mix well.

3. Sodium borate.....
Sodium carbonate, dried ..
Camphor.....gr. xx
Oil of rosemary.....gtt. xxv.

This is sufficient for 1 quart of water.

SEA-FOAM HAIR-WASH

Potassium carbonate .....
Eau de Cologne.....
Alcohol.....
Water to make.....

SULPHUR CREAM FOR DANDRUFF

Dr. Geo. T. Jackson says the following will make an elegant sulphur ointment, which he uses extensively in the treatment of dandruff:

White wax..... ...3½ drs.
Ol. petrolati .....2½ ozs.
Rose water .... 1 oz.
Sod. biborate ....15 grs.
Precipitated sulphur...3½ drs.

This is an elegant, smooth, white preparation without sulphur odor. It keeps perfectly, does not separate, and is as perfect an ointment as can be. Dr. Jackson has tried on his scalp all sorts of lotions in the treatment of seborrheal dermatitis, and invariably comes back to the sulphur cream with pleasure and profit. Used once or twice a week, it keeps the scalp comfortable, does not make the hair too greasy, when properly applied, and checks the dandruff.—Jour. Cut. & Gen. Ur. Dis.

EIGLER'S HAIR-CURLING LIQUID

Carbonate potash ... ... 1 dr.
Powdered cochineal ... ½ dr.
Solution of ammonia... 3 drs.
Glycerine ... ... 2 drs.
Rectified spirit ... ... 6 drs.
Rose water to make ... 8 ozs.

Mix and filter. Moisten the hair. Adjust loosely when it curls upon drying.

MOUSTACHE GROWER

Suet .....
Olive oil.....
White wax.....
Spermaceti.....
Pine resin.....
Tincture of cantharides.....
Oil of bergamot.....

REMEDY FOR BALDNESS

Ext. jaborandi ... ... ½ oz.
Tinct. cantharidis ... ... ½ oz.
Glycerini ... ... 1 oz.
Ol. vaselini ... ... 1 oz.

M. Sig. Apply locally with a sponge at night.

HAIR TONIC

Tincture cantharides.....
" orris.....aa ʒvi
" benzoin.....ʒii
Oil sandalwood.....gtt. iii
Oil bergamot.....ʒvi
Oil verbena .....gtt. xxv
Oil Cloves.....gtt. x
Oil bitter almond.....gtt. v
Castor oil.....Oii
Alcohol.....Oiii M.

SUTTON'S HAIR TONIC

The following formula, according to the Practical Druggist, is said to be used by Prof. Alfred Sutton, court hairdresser, London, and to produce excellent results:

Resorcin ... ... dr. 1
Chloral hydrate .... dr. 3
Oil sweet almond ... dr. 1
Chloroform .... dr. 6
Cologne water ... ... oz. 6
Alcohol .... oz. 5½

QUININE HAIR WASH

	Parts
Quinine sulphate... ...	1
Glycerine	30
Cologne water	60
Bay rum	60
Rose water	330

HAIR STIMULANT

	Parts.
Quinine hydrochloride... ...	4
Tannin	10
Alcohol, 60 per cent.... ...	880
Tincture of cantharides ...	10
Glycerine	60
Eau de Cologne	40
Vanillin	1-10
Powdered santal wood ...	½

Mix and allow to macerate for four or five days, then filter. To be rubbed into the scalp every alternate day.—Bull. Gén. de Thérap.

FLESH-COLORED MASSAGE CREAM

The following is used among professional German masseurs, according to Dieterich:

	Parts
White potash soap, shaved	2
Glycerine	3
Water	3
Alcohol	1
Carmine, sufficient to color.	

Dissolve the soap by heating with the glycerine and water, add the alcohol and for every pound of the mixture add from 20 to 30 minims of the mistura oleobalsamica (see the Dispensatories). Filter while hot.—National Druggist.

ORANGE FLOWER SKIN FOOD

White wax ....½ oz.
Spermaceti ....½ oz.
Cocoanut oil ....1 fl. oz.
Lanolin ....1 oz.
Expressed oil almond...2 fl. ozs.

Melt in a porcelain dish, remove from the fire, and add—

Orange-flower water ...1 fl. oz.
Tincture benzoin ... ...2 drops.

Beat briskly until creamy.

This is an elegant preparation, and is used in massage for removing wrinkles.

CUCUMBER POMADE

Take of
White wax .... 50 grs.
Spermaceti .... 180 grs.
Glycerine .... 80 grs.
Almond oil, sweet ... 560 grs.
Green cucumber ... ... 512 grs.

Scrape off the outer rind of the cucumber, cut the vegetable into small pieces, beat in a wedgewood mortar, cover closely and let macerate in its own juice over night, then express and strain off the juice. Melt the wax and spermaceti together, add the oil and mix, then add the cucumber juice gradually, stirring continuously. Remove from the source of heat, cool until the mixture hardens, then beat until the water is removed. Add the glycerine, working the mass constantly until the whole is incorporated; keep in cool place.

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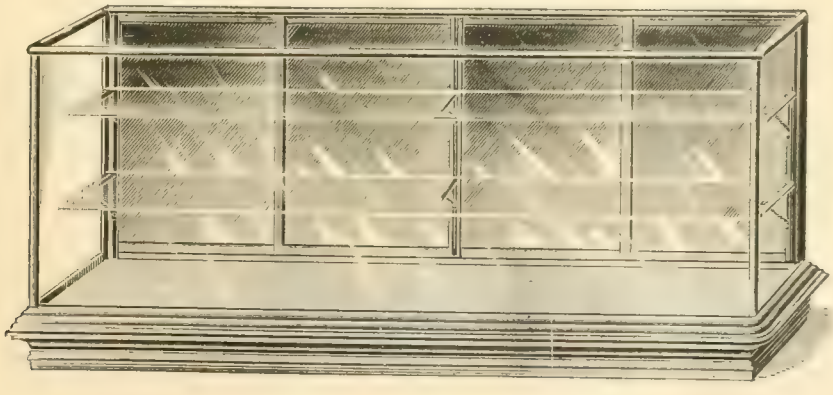

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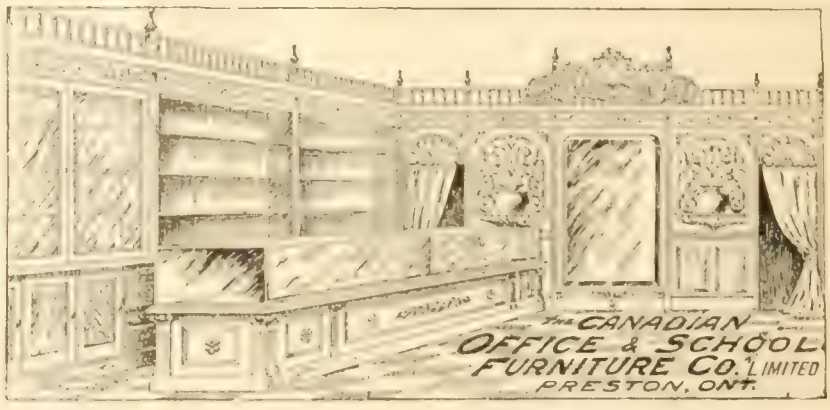

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TORONTO, CANADA

Photographic Notes

PHOTOGRAPHIC PARAGRAPHS

(From Photography)

Over-exposed carbon prints which refuse to develop light enough can be reduced by adding a little chloride of lime, or, better still, eau de javelle, to the hot water. Very little must be used, and the prints must be constantly rinsed in another dish of plain warm water. Eau de javelle can be made by boiling one ounce of chloride of lime and two ounces of potash in twenty ounces of water, and filtering the solution.

Ventilation in the dark room may be secured by boring a few large holes at the bottom of the door and a few more near the ceiling. These must, of course, be trapped to exclude light. A large wet sponge placed in a dish will, by evaporation in warm weather, considerably reduce the temperature. The larger the moist surface presented to the air, the quicker the fall in the temperature.

To make a large developing dish, a piece of 1-in. board, say, 24-in., may be shaped, and four strips, each 2-in. wide, nailed on its edges. For about a shilling a piece, a thin waterproof sheet rubber can be purchased, which may be placed over the wooden frame. The dish can then be used for developing, and, when finished with the rubber, washed and hung up to dry. In this way it will last for years.

A good way to dry prints quickly is as follows :—Open the window at the bottom and prop the door of the room open, then pin each print firmly by two corners to the woodwork of the bottom pane of glass, so that the prints are hanging in a through draught. They will be quite dry in an hour or two.

The necessity for a safe edge is often spoken of as a drawback to carbon printing. The easiest way of safe-edging is to procure and clean an old celluloid negative same size as the negative to be printed from. Round the edges of this, stick lantern slide binders ⅜ in. wide. Insert this in the printing frame before putting in the negative. The safe edge will serve for all negatives of this size, and the trouble of safe-edging each negative will be obviated.

Characteristic View in the Canadian Rockies, on the line of the C.P.R.

Old engravings can be copied to look like the originals if platinotype prints are made, and stained to the correct tint in an old pyro developer. The color resembles old paper exactly, and is very permanent.

In warming solutions stored in ordinary bottles, they should not be plunged into hot water, a procedure that will frequently result in breaking the glass. Two or three thicknesses of corrugated cardboard laid at the bottom of a saucepan will keep the bottle from coming in contact with the metal, and the water may then be made very hot—short of boiling point without the glass breaking.

A good varnish for films, I find, is made by taking of white hard varnish ten ounces, liquid ammonia (.88), sufficient to solve the precipitate first formed on adding it to the white varnish, and water five ounces. The film is varnished in the usual way, but without being warmed. This varnish will not injure the film in the least, like some negative varnishes would.

An efficient and cheap lens shade can easily be made and fitted in the following manner :—Cut a piece of tin or zinc in the shape of a spade with a handle of about an inch or a little more, and bend this handle twice at right angles, bayonet fashion. Make a band of black web elastic three-quarters of an inch wide to fit the barrel of the lens, and slip the bend of the handle under this ; the shade can then be readily adjusted to screen the lens in any direction.

Bromide prints gain depth and brilliancy, according to the Photographic Times of New York, by rubbing over with the following mixture :—Oil of turpentine, 1 ounce ; oil of lavender, 1 ounce ; white wax, 3 ounces. Place the ingredients in a wide-mouthed bottle, and leave for 24 hours, after which the whole is to be heated until the wax is dissolved, then well stirred and corked. It is best applied with a piece of flannel. The water varnish sold by artists' colormen for use on water-color drawings also serves well for bromides.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS IN PHOTOGRAPHY

When a person decides to take up photography, the first question he generally asks is, "What camera shall I get?" One thing you may be sure; if the camera is made by a reliable firm it will be a reliable camera.

When I started I had catalogues of almost every camera I know about and ended by getting one of which I had thought nothing. Generally speaking, a four by five camera with rapid rectilinear lens and Unicum shutter will be found admirably suited to the use of amateurs; it is, however, largely a matter of taste. Personally, I prefer plates to film, but the amateur must take into account the advantages of both. Films are almost unbreakable and weigh about one-twentieth as much as plates; while plates are vastly cheaper and perhaps handier to develop and print from. Both give about the same results in the end.

After buying a camera the next step is, of course, to use it. Take some simple view and develop the plate; if it is bad, try to find out the trouble and avoid it in future. Do not make too many exposures at first and confine your efforts to out-door work. It may be well to make a record of the length of your exposure, the light and results for future reference. If you like some branch of the art particularly, try to become expert in it. It takes a long time to become an expert "all-round" photographer. Most amateurs are peculiarly proficient in a single branch.

You will never get the full enjoyment out of photography until you do all your own work. Besides being a great deal less expensive to do one's own developing and printing, there is much pleasure to be derived therefrom. Indeed, there is a fascination in every step that can only be had by doing it for oneself.

Perhaps more failures are caused by not following directions than from any other cause. The manufacturers of the different plates and paper know best how their products should be manipulated. If they say to use fresh "hypo" for each dozen plates they mean just that, no more, no less.

Having once found a plate that suits, keep to that one. Don't go from one to another; if you get good results on Stanley plates you probably will do no better on Cramer, although your friend may swear by Cramer. No paper, plate or camera could be made that would suit everyone; if so, there would be only one kind. As it is, Solio or blue-print papers are perhaps the most easily used. Solio is good to begin with, then as you progress try platinum, Velox, or one of the "Aristo" papers.

If you begin slowly, and follow directions, you will soon learn. Experience is the best teacher in photography, as in all things.

R. E. Blair in Photo Era.

WARMTH OF DEVELOPER

The photographer rarely takes into consideration the action of heat in modifying the developer. It is a fact, however, that a decrease of a few degrees in temperature of developer, by means of ice or otherwise, is equivalent to the addition of bromide of potassium, while an increase in temperature is equivalent to addition of accelerator. Development is almost an art-science by itself, and can exhibit the influence of the individuality behind as much as in posing and lighting.—Camera.

A RELIABLE LANTERN SLIDE DEVELOPER

The following developer may be used for a large number of plates without becoming discolored:—

Ortol	30 grains
Potassium metabisulphite	10 "
Sodium carbonate	100 "
Sodium sulphite	100 "
Potassium bromide	10 "
Water	10 ounces

Dilute with water from one-third to one-half.—Practical Photographer.

FORMOSULPHITE DEVELOPERS

Those of our readers who may be desirous of trying the latest reagent for development—formosulphite (consisting of sodium sulphite 100 grains and paraformaldehyde 3 grains)—will find below the necessary data to go upon. The addition of a very little potassium bromide to the solution is said to be advisable, a statement, which, if correct, would impair the value of the compound very considerably:

I.	Pyrogallic acid	4 grains.
	Formosulphite	36 "
	Water	1 ounce.
II	Hydroquinone	4 grains
	Formosulphite	36 "
	Water	1 ounce.
III	Metol	4 grains
	Formosulphite	36 "
	Water	1 ounce
IV.	Eikonogen	6 grains.
	Formosulphite	36 "
	Water	1 ounce.
V.—Pyrocatechin		4 grains.
Formosulphite		50 grains.
Water		1 ounce.

Photography.

TO ENLARGE A SINGLE FIGURE FROM A GROUP

Apply black varnish to the back of the negative, covering up every portion except the actual figure required. But if the enlargement has to be made from a print, copy the print, and cut the particular figure wanted.

TRANSPARENCY OF NEGATIVES

Water, which is impregnated with lime, when used for making up reducing solutions, sometimes imparts to the transparent parts of a negative (the dark parts of the subject photographed) a more or less milky or opaline appearance. The fog may not have any serious effect on the printing qualities of the negative, but if it should be absolutely necessary to have the high lights clear, especially in making lantern slides from it on gelatino-bromide plates, as some amateurs do, instead of using the plates specially prepared, the negative may be cleared, after fixing and thorough washing, by being immersed for a few moments in the following bath:—

Water	100 ccm.
Iron oxalate	2 grms.
Chrome alum	8 "

The milky fog will disappear, and the transparent parts of the negative become quite clear.—Bulletin du Photo-Club de Paris.

FLATTENING P.O.P. AND OTHER PRINTS

Most prints, says the Bromide Monthly, with the exception of those made on albumenized and collodio-chloride paper, can be flattened out by stroking them across the back with a moderately sharp-edged instrument, such as a straight edge. If the prints are made larger than required, they may be made quite flat by running a narrow line of hot glue along the edges on the back, while they are still damp, and sticking them down on a sheet of glass, or on a flat board. The glue will quickly set, and, as the prints dry they will contract and draw themselves perfectly flat. They may then be trimmed to size, and will afterwards remain flat, unless again wetted.

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THE FULL CORRECTION OF MYOPIA

By E. Jackson, M.D.

(Continued from page 360)

The discussion elicited by the papers of Platz and Heine was equally significant. There took part in it Dor, Hess, Wicherkiewicz, v. Hippel, Straub, Schwarz, Lucanus, Axenfeld, Mayweg, Uhthoff, Gullstrand, Fuchs, Wolff, and Kruckmann; and everyone spoke favorably of the full correction of myopia. This is especially important because it is upon the authority of the older German ophthalmologists that the practice of not correcting myopia has been largely based. Indeed, upon examining the literature of the subject, authority and theoretical considerations appear to be the chief supports of this practice.

Graefe observed that with the effort to accommodate the eye, there occurred increased pulsation of the retinal veins, as observed by the ophthalmoscope. Therefrom he reasoned that acommodation increased the intraocular tension, and must be bad for myopia. But in this observation, which I have often confirmed, accommodation cannot be disassociated from convergence. Even if convergence is prevented, the effort to accommodate is certainly attended with an increased tension of the extraocular muscles causing heightened tension of the eye-ball from external pressure. If the same observation is made upon an eye fully under the influence of a cycloplegic, the same increased pulsation of the retinal veins can be noted. On the other hand I have encountered one case of ophthalmoplegia externa, in a patient possessing some accommodation; and the strongest effort to accommodate produced no change in the perceptible venous pulse.

If it is allowable to meet theoretical conditions by theorizing, it can be pointed out that the function of normal accommodation is probably closely associated with the general nutrition of the eyeball. Certain degenerative changes in the choroid are so frequently seen in the eyes of elderly people that they are often spoken of as senile. Very similar alterations are frequently noticed in myopic eyes. In both cases the eyes have ceased to employ normal accommodation. It is true that normal accommodation may cause choroidal changes such as often accompany progressive myopia. But between normal and abnormal accommodation, a clear distinction should be made. It is glaringly incorrect to assume that what is true of one is necessarily true of the other. Then, too, the myopic eye, uncorrected, is very liable to suffer from abnormal accommodation.

Differences in the distance of the different parts of a line of print from the eye, differences of distance of the same near-point from the two eyes, and differences of refraction between the two eyes, very general in myopia, all entail abnormal accommodasion.

The most important cause of myopia appears to be the pressure on the globe of the extraocular muscles. This is greatly increased by the use of the eyes for near work, and the uncorrected myope can use his eyes for nothing else. To permit and encourage the comfortable use of the eyes for distant vision is the first indication to be met in the treatment of myopia. It is met by the constant wearing of the full correction and in no other way. This theoretical consideration is fully supported by all published experience, and until opposing experience of quite a different order from any now in existence has been brought before us, we are justified in holding that this point in the treatment of myopia has been settled. Of exceptions to the rule of full correction, I have elsewhere written at length. They exist and must be recognized, but they do not detract from the great importance of the rule.—Ophthalmic Record.

* Read before the Colorado Ophthalmological Society.

The man who succeeds is the one who tries—he surmounts the obstacles which have kept others from being successful.

Men and their methods usually differ—hence it is unwise to have too many counsellors. Give but one a chance at a time.

WALL PAPER

The new line of sample [illegible], which has been prepared by [illegible] Limited, Toronto, will doubtless be looked upon by the trade as the best collection ever shown by the house. Their travellers are starting out on the road with every confidence in being able to more than meet any competition with the new samples.

Every possible need of the retailer seems to have been provided for, from the highest grade right through to the very cheapest lines, and the firm seems to have been particularly fortunate in their selection of designs. It is a real pleasure, in turning over this line, to see how the best has been taken out of each and every design. Those accustomed to looking over the many lines that are out on the market each season know how often the value of a good design has been lost in the coloring; but here we see the color scheme in every design developed to such perfection, that one feels the mastery of this art possessed by those responsible for this important branch of the work.

All the popular styles are well represented, and in addition to this some very attractive novelties are provided, but care has been taken when selecting these to avoid having extremes that would remove them from the class of every-day sellers Moire silk patterns for walls and ceilings, in very handsome effects, are to be seen. Among the tapestries is a very handsome Bagdad stripe, also a Persian paper produced in the rich bright effects so characteristic of the East. A number of attractive stripes in silks and plain two-tone effects should prove very interesting to the decorator. A very extensive line of silk papers is shown in a great variety of designs and colorings. The rich effect of these beautiful papers makes them more extensively in demand than ever. Some new pulp grounds are shown with a rich stained effect, and these are specially decorative in producing fibre effects. The firm also shows a good range of small stencil effects, on both silk and plain grounds. These are particularly well adapted for libraries, vestibules, etc., also for panelling and other special work.

We have been so much impressed with the progress shown in this year's line, that we feel the line is sure to meet with a good reception from the trade.

DISCOVERY OF A CAMPHOR FOREST

A forest of camphor trees has just been discovered in the southern part of Taiwan. The area covered is something like 50,000 acres, containing some 120,000 trees, which measure from 8 to 18 feet in girth. It is estimated that 5,850 tons of camphor could be produced, representing 1,720,000 yen, or about £172,000. The forest also contains a large variety of oak trees.

Shop Hints.—(1) Make shop mucilage with aq. chloroform—keeps much longer. (2) To remove labels from bottles, damp a piece of paper and wrap round bottle; by the time you have written prescription-label, the old one will peel off.—Chemist and Druggist.

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Philately

The long-promised Canada King Edward series of stamps has made its appearance, and one does not hear much in their favor. This much, however, can be said about them, and that is, that they are entirely different to any issues that have so far appeared in any part of the Empire. The King appears in "bust" design with coronation robes, and at first look reminds one of some foreign monarch. Only the 1c., 2c., 5c., 7c. and 10c. stamps have so far appeared, with the promise of a 20c. in about a year, as at present there is a very large supply of the old 20's left.

Instructions have been given to postmasters that all the Victorian series of stamps are to be sold to the public, and not returned to Ottawa on account of the appearance of the new King stamps.

A "find" near Toronto was recently made, in which many unused and desirable Canadian stamps were discovered and sold at great profit to the lucky individual.

Some people when they have something to sell, think it very smart to ask some one in the trade, "How much do you ask for this or that?" and then turn round and say, "How much will you give?" naming the same article or articles. It seldom results in any business, as one feels "taken in," and does not care to do anything with such a bargainer.

Canada has a stamp society known as the Dominion Philatelic Association (D. P. A.), and the annual convention was held in London, July 1st and 2nd.

The New Hebrides (near Australia) have for many years used only a 1p. and 2p. stamp. Now, three new values are to appear, and, judging by the currency value, they are French islands now. The values are 5 centimes, 15 centimes, and 1 franc.

Gibraltar is now issuing the King series of 2 shillings up in a long stamp, and it is very pretty.

While one reads in the papers about the King Edward 1 penny current English stamp passing in the United States on letters in place of the renowned George Washington one, owing to their similarity, it is worth noting that no report comes from England vice versa.

An American firm are soliciting orders for a new catalogue to retail at 10c. a copy, to be issued this fall. It ought to command a good sale if properly printed. The only ones now on the market retail at from 60c. each up.

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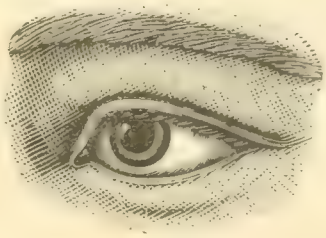

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CANADA PAPER CO., LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL

Essential Oils

Almond Oil Olive Oil

Lautier Fils Grasse, France = = Paris, London, New York

E. MERCK'S MARKET REPORT

Darmstadt, June 1903

ACID GALLIC ACID PYROGALLIC, ACID TANNIC

In harmony with the high prices asked for galls, quotations of these products advanced. Whether this is the end of the upward movement is all the more questionable, as galls are very scarce, so that we will certainly have to reckon with a further advance of price of this raw material and consequently of the products manufactured from it.

ALCOHOL

All indications point to a further advance rather than a reduction of price.

CADMIUM

Prices advanced, a good demand having recently set in.

COCAINE

Owing to several cases of plague having occurred in Lima, a quarantine was established rendering regular shipments precarious. Serious interruptions did, however, not occur, shipments having been sent from Ancon, instead of Lima. Moreover, according to latest news, no further cases of plague were observed in Lima. The quarantine is therefore likely to be taken off in a few days. Prices of Coca Leaves and Raw Cocaine continue very firm, although it cannot be a question of scarcity of either.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE

Quotations are firm.

CINCHONA BARK AND QUININE

The results of the auctions during May were as follows :

7th May at Amsterdam, offered 4,904 packages, sold 3,439 packages at 7.25 cent, against 7.65 per unit in the previous auctions.

19th May at London, offered 1,706 packages, sold 1,027 packages at 1⅜d. as compared with 1 7-16d. to 1½d. per unit in the previous auctions.

These cheaper auctions gave rise to a reduction of Quinine sulphate of ½d. per oz. on 22nd May.

CHORALHYDRATE

A turn for the better has at length set in, makers having combined and advanced their prices again. The latter are yet so low that they can scarcely be maintained in the long run.

DIGITALIN

I could considerably reduce price having bought raw material very favorably

ESERINE

More plentiful arrivals of raw material brought about a material reduction in price.

MINERALS

The minerals quoted in my lists are furnished unless otherwise stated in the condition as supplied by the places where they occur, viz.: large pieces mixed with small ones. If select specimens or crystals are desired, they will be gladly procured, but in many cases a proportionately higher price must be charged.

MORPHIA

The upward movement of Opium also influenced Morphia, though not to the same extent, so far. The position is such that a further advance of Morphia is highly probable.

OLEUM MORRHUAE

The results of this year's fishing are so scanty in regard to quantity as well as quality, that it will be necessary for the buyer to be lenient as to quality in spite of the enormous prices. To procure a quality, such as it should be, will be hardly possible this year.

OPIUM

Since some time reports from the countries of production are highly unfavorable, and prices repeatedly advanced during the last few years. It is very likely that the reports re damage of the crop are somewhat exaggerated, this being the rule. Still there can be no doubt, according to all the reports received, that you will have to reckon this year with but a small crop and that all indications point to higher prices yet.

Drug Reports

Toronto, July 13th.

Jobbers have nothing to complain of in the number of orders coming in during the last month. General values are stiff, more items seem to be advancing in price rather than declining.

Cod Liver Oil.—Reports of the yield are still unfavorable and the high prices are maintained, and no doubt even higher figures will rule in the future. Munn gave a price a short time ago, but has since withdrawn it, saying it pays better to export it.

Tartaric acid, sal rochelle, and cream of tartar maintain the advance noted last month [illegible]

Gum shellac, as indicated last month, has advanced about [illegible] per lb., with higher price in sight.

Elm bark, selected for retailing, seems very easy and unexpectedly high ; 50c. is a fair price for it.

Bromides.—The market on these chemicals seems to be a little more settled and the prices ruling at which stocks can be obtained represent about their normal figure. On the new values prices have been fixed by the jobbers :

Ammonia bromide ... ...80c.
Soda bromide ... ...75c.
Potass. bromide ... ...65c.

Quinine is a little easier in price.

Santonine is about 50c. per lb. higher.

The price of Battle & Co.'s preparations have been fixed for Canada as follows :

Bromidia, ¼ lb.....$10.50 doz.
Bromidia, 1 lb..... ... 34.00 doz.
Ethol, ½ lb. .... 10.50 doz.
Iodia, ½ lb. ... ... 10.50 doz.
Papine, ½ lb.... ... ... 10.50 doz.

Glassware prices have been fixed by the manufacturers as follows :

In less than 10 cases, panels, flint, 35 per cent. off ; 10 cases in one shipment, panels, flint, 40 per cent. off.

In less than 10 cases, panels, green, 35 and 5 per cent. off ; 10 cases, in one shipment, panels, green, 40 and 5 per cent. off.

All other flint bottles, except panels: —Under 10 cases, 40 per cent.; 10 cases in one shipment, 40 and 10 per cent. off.

All other green glass, except panels: —Under 10 cases, 40 and 5 per cent. off ; 10 cases, in one shipment, 40, 10 and 5 per cent. off.

Flint lettered ware :—Under 10 cases, 35 per cent. off ; 10 cases, in one shipment, 40 per cent. off.

All subject to usual terms.

Sundries.—Brushes, such as hair, tooth, nail, etc., have been advanced by the manufacturers 10 per cent ; camel's hair brushes, 25 per cent., and nearly everything in the way of manufactured goods is very much higher on account of increased cost of production.

Sparklet Siphons.—On account of change in value for duty the price has had to be raised from $8 per dozen to $9. Price of sparklets remains the same, $4.80 per dozen boxes.

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

Practical Methods of Urine Analysis

A Book Written for Druggists

The work has been completely revised throughout and greatly enlarged. Obscure meanings and obsolete methods have been avoided, and the matter is presented in a clear, concise and comprehensive manner.

Sent, postpaid, for 75 Cents

Canadian Druggist

15 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 9th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	55	60
Ground, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	45	50
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	85	95
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	$ 5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	75	80
Myrrh, lb	45	04
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	58	58
Bleached, lb	60	65
Spruce, true, lb	85	95
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	36	45
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Chiretta, lb	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Bay, lb	18	30
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	70
Short, lb	45	50
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb	70	55
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

A, lb	$ 1 85	$ 1 90
Mannland, lb	9	10
Iris	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 00
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered,	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc. ll. ½ & ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd		13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	
Rochelle Salt, lb	27	29
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	85	90
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Saccharin, oz	40	45
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	$ 35	$ 35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	42
Acetanilid, lb	40	45
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	85	1 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 45
Antipyrin, oz	50	50
Aristol, oz	1 80	1 90
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c.,		
oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	3 50	3 75
Subnitrate, lb	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	5	15
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	35
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	16
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	30	35
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	30	35
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Codeia, ½ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 40	1 50
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 00	4 50
Iodoform, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		50
Menthol, oz	60	65
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	28	32
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 70	1 85
Muriate, oz	1 70	1 85
Sulphate, oz	1 75	1 90
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 01
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

(Glycerole of) per oz.	$ 1 60	$ 1 60
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Phenacetine, oz.	38	40
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain	13	15
Phosphorus, lb.	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	30	35
Bromide, lb.	60	65
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	25
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.	12	15
Iodide, lb.	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And So. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
Prophylamine, oz.	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz.	45	47
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
Salicin, lb.	6 50	7 00
Salol	1 30	1 40
Santonin, oz.	60	65
Saccharine	4 00	4 50
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	75	80
Sodium, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb.	65	70
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz.	40	40
Salicylate, lb.	70	75
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	$ 8	$ 10
Somnal, oz.	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb.	40	68
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz.	80	85
Sulfonal, oz.	35	40
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb.	45	50
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz.	65	70
Veratrine, oz.	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	11	12
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect, lb	60	65
Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb.	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 58
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	$ 70	$ 75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 85
Lemongrass, lb.	3 25	3 50
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	3 25	4 00
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb.	6 50	7 00
Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 00
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	80	85
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb.	6 50	7 00
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Winergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	8 75	9 00
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb.	12	17
Cod Liver, N.F., gal.	5 50	6 00
Norwegian, gal	6 50	7 00
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 05
Lard, gal.	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal.	75	80
Raw, gal.	70	75
Neatsfoot, gal.	1 50	1 60
Olive, gal.	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal.	2 75	3 00
Palm, lb.	14	15
Sperm, gal.	1 60	1 65
Turpentine, gal.	90	95

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR CREATES PANIC

The manufacture of artificial camphor appears to have produced quite a panic in Japan. A Japanese contemporary, the Ohaka Mainichi, says:

"The camphor monopoly has not been passed by the last congress, but the fear being prevalent that it may be passed by the next, merchants are disposing of as much of their stock of this commodity as possible. There exists, however, a rival of this monopoly, an influential German chemical company having discovered the means of manufacturing artificial camphor from turpentine essence, the price of which is 50 yen, instead of 60 yen, the figure at which the Japanese product is sold. We are informed that the German company in question has sent the patent to the Government at Formosa, and the question now arises whether to buy the patent or to enter into competition with this German camphor by reducing the Japanese price to 35 yen. If the German process be adopted, the draft of the monopoly above referred to will not be presented to the next congress. With the object of making the fullest inquiries, however, a very competent authority in the person of Mr. Golos, is being sent to Europe to personally interview the said German company."

PEPPERMINT INDUSTRY.

Of the 300,000 pounds of peppermint oil consumed by the world annually ninety per cent is grown within seventy miles of Kalamazoo, Mich., says Drug Topics. There are about 4,000 acres of the plant under cultivation and eighty "stills" in operation for the preparation of mint products. The price of the oil in 1897 was seventy cents, now it has risen to $5, the advance being caused by one of the largest growers in Michigan, buying up ninety-five per cent. of the product of this year and thus practically cornering the market. The cultivation of peppermint is a very paying industry, but it can only be grown in a few places in the world. A large field of the growing plant is a beautiful sight, the foliage is a brilliant green and the odor is delicious. It is grown in marsh or muck land which is very moist, in fact so wet during the rainy seasons that the water remains standing on the ground. The land is prepared in the fall and early in the spring furrows three feet apart are run north and south so that the sun will strike both sides of the plant.

The roots for planting are pulled from the plants of the preceding year and, like strawberry runners, are placed just underneath the soil. The fields are kept free from weeds by cultivating and hoeing and the healthy plants grow to a height of three or four feet. About the first of August the harvest begins, the mint is cut with scythes, left to wilt, then bunched and hauled like hay to the "still." It is then thrown into large tubs six feet high and seven in diameter. It is packed solid, an air-tight lid is let down and steam turned in from the bottom of the vat. The little sacks on the under side of the leaf are thus broken converting the released oil into vapor. The steam and oil vapor pass upward through tubes into the "worm," a series of pipes one above the other and about two inches in diameter. Cold water drips into the worm, thus condensing the vapors and the water and oil pass out into a receiver where the two liquids are separated by gravity.

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THE SALE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

The lamentable increase in the use of powerful, and, in the hands of unskilled persons, dangerous drugs, is certainly deserving of the early attention of our legislators. From every portion of the Dominion as well as from the United States, statistics prove the terrible effects of the indiscriminate use of cocaine and other narcotics, and it is a question which demands consideration from druggists and physicians as well as from law-makers and religious bodies, whether such body and soul-destroying agents should be so freely and promiscuously sold and prescribed, or whether individual responsibility as well as the plain duty of every government should not be exercised in staying the evil.

In many states of the neighboring Republic action has been taken and laws passed specially affecting the sale of cocaine.

The legislatures of Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have each anti-cocaine laws on their statute books and it is probable that others will soon follow their example.

The acts for the most part are very stringent, that of Pennsylvania providing that no cocaine may be sold except upon the prescription of a registered physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon and that no such prescription shall be refilled, and also that no prescription shall be written for any one who is known to the prescriber to be an habitual user of cocaine. Any violation is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In Illinois the same provision is made, but in the case of the prescriber who is guilty of a violation of the law, it is provided that in case of repeated violations his license shall be revoked.

The Texas measure, we are told, is unlike those of the other states in that it exempts proprietary remedies which may contain the drug, while the others include all such, but in Texas morphine and opium are included.

There is no doubt that a large number of cases of the habitual use of cocaine especially, are due to the use of remedies for catarrh, headache, etc., which contain cocaine, and in fact many cases are on record where the familiar maxim of "once tried always used" is only too true, and the unfortunate victim realizes too late the sad mistake made.

We believe it is the manifest duty of every druggist to discourage in every way possible the use of these dangerous drugs whether in the shape of patent medicines or otherwise, and to assist the efforts of our legislators in any steps which may be taken to remedy the evil and we trust that before long such safe-guards may be placed around the sale of cocaine and morphine especially, as will make it a very difficult matter to procure such drugs in any form except by a physician's order and that also to be properly safe-guarded.

DRUG CLERKS' ASSOCIATIONS

A distinct movement is on foot amongst the drug clerks of Canada towards organization, and associations have been formed in Montreal, St. John, N.B., Toronto and Winnipeg.

The formation of such associations cannot but be productive of much good, not only to the clerks themselves, but also for the future of pharmacy.

It is the meeting together of our students for mutual improvement and for the discussion of subjects which are to be for the welfare or otherwise of the pharmacist that will help to bring about a satisfactory condition of affairs for the future of trade. There are, too, some conditions existing which can best be solved by the concerted action of the drug clerks such as the shortening of hours and the matter of Sunday attendance, etc.

These and other live subjects can be thoroughly discussed and the results of these discussions can afterwards be submitted to employers, who we are quite persuaded are ready to receive any reasonable suggestions and to act on them for the welfare of both employer and employee.

The greatest good, however, we believe will result from a regular attendance of the members whenever possible, not only for those discussions as mentioned above, but that when the clerk of to-day becomes the principal of to-morrow, there will be such a close touch amongst members of the profession as cannot fail to ensure harmony and do away with that distrust and want of unanimity which so distinguishes many of those in trade to-day.

COD LIVER OIL

There seems to be but little chance of any decline in the price of cod liver oil for this season at least. The cod fishing in Norway shows a remarkable falling off from former years and the yield of oil is extremely light.

Towards the end of the fishing season the catch of fish became more satisfactory than earlier advices indicated, but the extreme leanness of the livers made the production of oil very light, and the total oil crop for 1903 was 2,804 hectoliters, as compared with 22,500 in 1902, and 35,100 in 1901. In former years it took from 1,500 to 3,000 cod livers to make a barrel of pure oil, whereas this year it is said to require about 30,000 livers.

Advices from Newfoundland indicate a falling-off in the quantity produced there also, but it is claimed that the oil is of better quality than usual.

Those interested in the sale of Norwegian oil say that the Newfoundland product is largely adulterated with Menhaden oil, which is prepared from the heads and intestines of fish, while the Newfoundland producers, on the other hand, claim that "the Norwegians are adulterating their cod liver oil with 40 or 50 per cent. of seal oil, and it is known that some cargoes of Newfoundland seal oil were shipped to Norway this year."

In view of the scarcity of oil and the consequent inducements to practice adulteration it would be as well to use the following test which Von Wolff gives in Phar. Zeitung:

To 15 drops of the suspected cod-liver oil add 3 drops of pure nitric acid; if pure, the oil will show a red streak at point of contract that rapidly changes to bright red, and later, after considerable shaking, to lemon yellow. Seal oil does not change at once, but on standing becomes brown. Other fish oils usually give a blue color, changing to brown, and, after prolonged standing, to a yellow color. The writer also lays much stress on the iodine and saponification numbers of the oil.

THE TRIPARTITE PLAN

After the regular day's session of the Council of the College of Pharmacy on Wednesday the members of the Council as members of the trade took up the question of the price restriction list. Each member agreed to act on the committee for his respective section and an executive committee was appointed consisting of the following: Chairman, R. A. Harrison; Secretary, G. E. Gibbard; John Hargreaves, Toronto; Theo. Sweet, St. Catharines; J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville.

This committee subsequently had a conference with the wholesale dealers with gratifying results. No definite action has yet been taken, however. This matter is consequently now taken out of the hands of the Retail Merchants' Association and will be dealt with by the individual members of the Council co-operating with the committee above named.

BUSINESS TRAINING

The great success achieved by German business establishments and also by individuals of that nationality all over the world in competition with the people of other countries would seem to show that the education and business training given to the youth of Germany must be one very well suited to the requirements of the professions they have selected. In fact, this is exactly the ideal laid down by those responsible for the kind of education assigned to those preparing themselves for their future professions. It is not to be wondered at, then, that, in the majority of cases, the education received by each German student so thoroughly prepares him for what he is to be that failure is almost an unknown word.

It is not that the German is more intelligent than, say, the Englishman. But the education he receives and his plodding, industrious ways combine, in time, to put him at the top of the tree. He is not tied down by the conservatism, which so often shackles an Englishman, and, to his own injury, restrains the latter from branching out into new ways of doing business, and thus keeping up to the times. In colonizing, the Englishman leaves the German far behind; in fact, the German colonies everywhere are far from being a success. But, whenever a new red spot is added to the British Empire, it is generally the German business firm or trader, who is the first to take advantage of the new openings for trade, and he loses no time in stepping in to secure it. Once he gets a foothold it is not long before he wins success.

Our Canadian schools and colleges have very justly acquired a good reputation everywhere for the thorough way in which they prepare the rising generation to take their part in various professions in the years to come, but they are not yet perfect, and, doubtless, some of the German methods might very well be adopted, with modifications to suit our country. Our colleges turn out men well up in their professions as such, but, sometimes, these are not as well posted in the business ends of it as they might be. It is, certainly, absolutely necessary to learn one's profession thoroughly, but that is not all. A business training should include a knowledge of all the details of it, bookkeeping, the laying out of one's capital to the best advantage, stocking in accordance with requirements, and, what, perhaps, should have been mentioned first, the use of discretion as to starting into business on one's own account. In a late issue of Bradstreet's, it is stated that starting with insufficient capital caused more failures in business than any other thing. Men who were earning good salaries as clerks thought themselves competent to run a business on their own account. They might, perhaps, have been able to do so, had they been possessed of more capital, but, with their little all tied up in the business, the time came when they must meet their bills, and failure to do so meant pressure on the part

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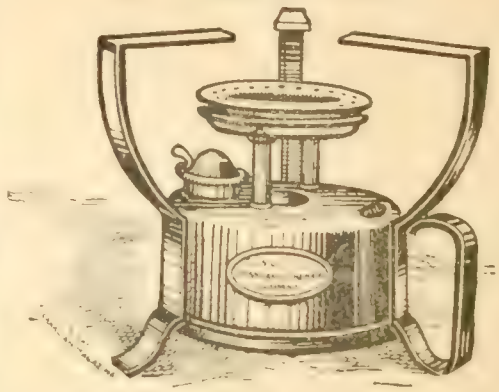
No. 2—$6.00 per dozen

No 1 RETAILS 50 CENTS



No 2 RETAILS 75 CENTS

THE BEST STOVE ON THE MARKET
Converts the alcohol into gas and burns with a strong blue flame.

Consumes Wood Alcohol
Over 10 000 sold last year
Economical — Handy — Odorless — Powerful

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED
Gooderham Building, Toronto
Eastern Branch, 290 St. James St., Montreal

WATERSTONS
Druggist's
Wax

PERFECT SECURITY
"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be
You bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

Early Appreciation
"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
2 Henry VI. iv

DO NOT FORGET our **General Supply Depot** for Physicians, Surgeons, Colleges and Hospitals, which will be found to contain a full line of Bacteriological Apparatus, Clinical Thermometers, Hypodermic Syringes, Chemical Apparatus, Fine Chemicals for Analysis, Microscopic Stains, Slides, and Cover Glasses.

Combined Fountain Pen and Clinical Thermometer—

Write for particulars of the L. H. C. TRANSFORMER for Cautery, Lighting and Faradic Work.
Correspondence given prompt attention. Catalogue in preparation

The CHEMISTS' AND SURGEONS' SUPPLY CO. Limited, 818 Dorchester St., Montreal
TELEPHONE UP 945. CHAS. L. WALTERS B.A.Sc. (McGILL), MANAGER

100 Different Shapes
Tooth Brushes in 70 Different Patterns

Head Office and Factories:
CASTLE MILLS,
AXMINSTER, Devon,
ENGLAND

BIDWELL'S Tooth Brushes always reliable, extra quality, every Brush guaranteed.

BIDWELL'S Nail Brushes in Bone, Ivory, or Wood. Many Novelties, Patent Self Drying, etc

BIDWELL'S Hair Brushes in Bone, Ebony, Ivory, and Wood, extra value.
ESTABLISHED 1830

of the wholesale houses and jobbers, and, consequently, assignment. Here is where a good business training might have been effective in restraining them from foolishly rushing into business on their own account until such time as they had gained the necessary experience and capital.

It may be argued that many of our merchant princes of to-day started in business for themselves with a very slender capital, and yet made a grand success of it. While that is true, their success is largely owing to the exercise of exceptional talents, and, as a matter of fact, the number of those who do succeed, starting on such limited means, is very small, indeed, as compared with the number of those who fail. The one who succeeds is always before our eyes, and is held up as a shining example of how it is possible to amass a fortune from small beginnings, while the many who fail, starting under similar circumstances, drop out of sight at once and are forgotten.

It is not our wish to discourage those who are about to start out in business on their own account, because a certain proportion of employees must always do so, in order to meet the ever increasing needs of the community, but we would urge on such, that, however well they may be up in their profession, they should, before taking that step, be sure that they are thoroughly well posted in the business part of it, otherwise failure is always liable to attend their venture.

TORONTO DRUG CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

A largely attended meeting of the Drug Clerks' Association of Toronto was held on July 18th, over 100 members being present. The principal topic under consideration was the question of changes in the educational standard required for apprentices. After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to wait on the Council of the College when in session and urge that no alteration be made in the standard.

The Association met again on July 31st in the medical building, when the resignations of L. B. Cook as Secretary and S. M. Tarrant as Vice-President were received and accepted, Mr. Cook having accepted a situation in the United States. Mr. O. E. Rennie was elected as Secretary and Mr. W. Wright 1st Vice-President.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. All druggists are invited to use these columns for anything of importance to the trade. Every communication must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

THE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

With your kind permission I would like to say a few words to those proprietors who are, figuratively speaking, falling over themselves in their eagerness to condemn that part of the Pharmacy Act relating to the educational qualification of apprentices. Why not go a step farther, gentlemen, and demand the abolition of the college itself, which is only the breeding place for malcontents who refuse to work for love alone and rush into business for themselves, thus competing with their former masters? Or, again, why not make it a criminal offence for any young man to enter the drug business with qualifications higher than the standard set for entrance certificates? By all means keep your clerks ignorant so that they will not have sense enough to ask for respectable wages. Either of the two alternatives mentioned above are not one whit more ridiculous than the cry to have the law changed simply because there is a lack of young men with matriculation certificates who are willing to work for wages ranging from $1.50 to $3 a week while learning a business that pays smaller salaries than that received by the average laborer. The salvation of each individual proprietor is in his own hands. If he will make the salaries of his apprentices commensurate with the amount of work they have to do and the length of time they have to put in daily, he will have no difficulty in getting all the clerks he wants. And he will not only greatly benefit his own business but will aid the cause of pharmacy as a whole by employing better educated apprentices (the proprietors of the future). It must be apparent to every thoughtful druggist that with better salaries to clerks there would be less haste upon their part to undertake the responsibilities of business on their own account and hence less competition. It will be better for everybody concerned when there are fewer and more highly educated apprentices and the fact that there are some pharmacy [illegible] about entitled to occupy the [illegible] to [illegible] if it should be allowed to remain as it is. I hope the College Council will hesitate a long time before taking any backward step. Thanking you for your valued space, I am

Yours sincerely,
"Western Druggist."

Fort William, July 10, 1903.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—The best school for the future druggist is the apprenticeship in a drug store. To come down to common sense the only requirements necessary are a knowledge of dispensing and method, coupled with a fair amount of reasoning power.

Dispensing and the sale of goods across the counter is the druggist's work of to-day and no special college, with the heavy expenses in connection therewith, is required for this.

Dispensing, method and the few Latin words required are naturally acquired during the apprenticeship; the reasoning power could be tested by examination on one or two subjects, chosen by the candidate, of which he shall be required to have a thorough knowledge.

At present he acquires a smattering of a multitude of subjects, few of them essential, and a thorough knowledge of none.

By all means let the student extend his knowledge. If so desirous he can take up analytics, chemistry, botany, pharmacology, languages, etc., almost ad infin., most of which, with the help of treatises, nowadays easily obtainable, can be self-taught.

In some of these subjects the college or technical school, in possession of expensive instruments not obtainable by the average student, would be of great assistance, if he could readily obtain access to them.

For the examinations a little common sense should be drilled into the examiners. As an example, I find in pharmacy, questions presupposing a knowledge by heart of the whole of the B.P. Now, one may have a thorough knowledge of pharmacy without ever having seen the book. It is merely a work of reference and should be so treated. It is a rare thing to find a set of examination papers both carefully prepared and keeping strictly to the subject under discussion.

Yours truly,
S. W. Shaw.

Midnapore, Alta., July 18, 1903.

FORMULA WANTED

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Could you procure me a formula of a stove polish containing benzine and also one of a liquid stove polish?

Hoping my letter will be in time for an answer in the next issue of your paper, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,
N. Arthur Sabourin, M.D.

"PIGOTTITE"

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—At the request of my friend, A. J. Palethorpe, Esq., I subjoin a brief description of the above remarkable mineral, which is only found in Cornwall, the exact locality, for the present, I do not divulge.

There is no other mineral that assumes a "mimetic" form, and these are extremely rare. Various rock forms occur, some of which show a remarkable wood-like structure, others a flow structure, and some few are arborescent. In their flakes, which are conchoidal, the color varies between a rich ruby red and orange yellow, easily scratched and very brittle, soluble in water containing a little H_2SO_4. The color of a solution containing a trace of prussiate of potash is a brownish yellow at first, then becomes a dark green, and after a few hours precipitates a fine cerulean blue. Possibly the green color was caused by the fine particles of blue mixing with the yellow solution.

About forty years ago a full investigation and description of this mineral was published in "The Proceedings of the Royal Society" (England). A later paper, by Mr. Creighton, appeared in "The Geological Magazine," with an illustration of one of the "mimetic" forms, by Henry Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., etc.

I might here suggest that specimens of the rock "pigottite" would, by spectrum analysis, probably throw more light on its atomic composition.

Lastly, its electrical conductivity has not been tried.

Yours obediently,
J. W. Wetherell.

"The Cottage," Carbis Bay, Lelant, Cornwall.

INFORMATION ASKED FOR

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—In your July number appears two articles under the heading of the "Duty of the Retail Druggist" and "A Warning." As there are unmistakable evidences of certain inspiration behind the articles, I respectfully submit the following questions, expecting that you will secure an answer from the same inspired source. When such reply is published if it supports and commends the claims made in the article referred to, I may request the liberty of another letter.

1. Who supplied the opening order for drugs and patents for T. Eaton & Co., Toronto?

2. Who supplied Robert Simpson with his opening order for drugs and patent medicines?

3. Who sold patent medicines and drugs for a departmental store in Newmarket?

4. Who supplies patent and proprietary medicines to a cutter in Peterboro, who is not a druggist nor was he a dealer in proprietary medicines until opening out as a cutter?

5. Can you secure a sworn affidavit from the four wholesale drug jobbers in Toronto stating that they do not supply directly or indirectly to their knowledge goods to any departmental store in Toronto.

Yours faithfully,
John Hargreaves.

Toronto, Aug. 3, 1903.

(The writer does not claim to be "inspired," but in the editorial mentioned spoke of facts and conditions which he and the trade generally know are in existence and which in the interest of the retail drug trade should be kept in view and given heed to.

We spoke of what we knew, but the information which our correspondent asks for we cannot give for we do not know.—Editor C. D.)

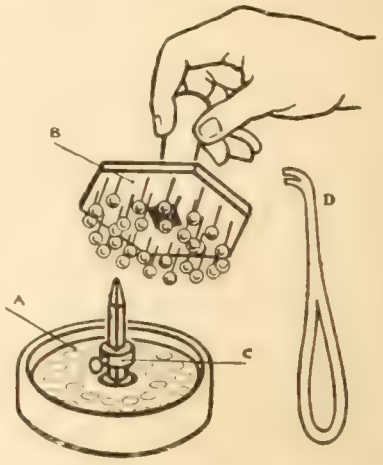
INVITATION EXTENDED

Messrs. Stauntons, Limited, extend a cordial invitation to any of the wall paper trade visiting the city during the Exhibition, or at any other time, to visit their factory, 944 Yonge street. The firm are always glad to meet any wall paper dealers and to show the process of wall paper manufacture. Dealers who wish to place their orders for spring requirements while in the city will be carefully attended to by the salesmen of the house.

PILL-COATING MACHINE

A new device for coating pills either with gelatine or chocolate, has been introduced to the trade by Mr. A. J. Palethorpe, Nottingham, Eng. This apparatus is specially adapted for use at the dispensing counter, as it will do its work quickly and perfectly.

The accompanying illustration shows a device having 28 needles, so as to



provide against breakages and ensuring the 24 that the pill machine makes. The peculiar shape, hexagonal, prevents the apparatus from rolling off the counter. It is sold at $2.50 by the distributors, Messrs. Ferber & Co., London. The increasing use of both gelatine and chocolate as coating for pills, mainly on account of their ready and certain solubility, makes an article of this kind a necessity in every dispensary.

SPECIAL FOR VETERINARY STUDENTS

The Industrial Exhibition Association will give a gold medal, value $50, to be awarded at the Spring Examination of the Ontario Veterinary College in 1904, for the best dissected specimen prepared by a student of that college, all such anatomical preparations entered in competition to remain the property of the college. For particulars address Dr. A. Smith, Veterinary College, Toronto.

TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR CARLOADS OF FLIES

We are informed that upon a very conservative calculation the quantity of Wilson's Fly Pads shipped this year will kill the enormous number of flies above mentioned. No other Fly Killer gives results that can be compared with these.

Everything for the Drug Trade

Drugs and Chemicals

Amidol, ozs.
Soda Hyposulph. (Pea Grain).
Metol, ozs.
Hydroquinone.
Hydronapthol.
Insect Powder.
Tanglefoot.
Fly Pads.
Castile Soap, "Shell." 2 lb., 2½lb. and 11 lb. bars.
Acid Pyrogallic.
" Carbolic, Lowe's. 56th Drums.
Ammon. Carb.
Spt. Eth. Nit. Merck.

PATENTS

Blanco
Royal Polish.
Putz Pomade.
Protoneucleln.
Walnutta Hair Goods.
Swanson's "5" Drops.
Massage Cream (Sewell's).
Arista.
Coke Shaving Foam.
Lee's Liq. Court Plaster.
Hersee's Liq. Court Plaster.
Thialion.
Oriental Cream.
Young's Absorbine.
Rudy's Pile Suppos.

SUNDRIES

Vim Beauty Brushes.
" Bath "
" Toilet "
" Hand "
" Shampoo "
" Nail "
" Bath Mittens.
Allen's Bath Outfits.
Sponges, bleached and unbleached.
" Mediterranean.
" Sheep's Wool.
" Velvet.
" Grass.
In small boxes and small bales.
Violet Restorative Salts.

Proprietaries

"BABY'S OWN" FOOD
is our latest and one of our best. You can make get a profit on Baby Food.

ANGLO-FRENCH TALCUM POWDER
is the best Talcum Powder made. Contains no grit. Absolutely impalpable.
Large package.
Small price.
Large profit.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **Cocaine** **B. & S. BRAND**

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratime, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetine, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

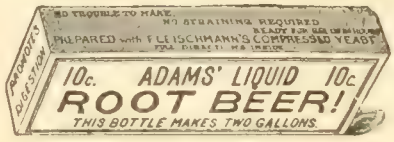
STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal

SEASON 1903

Adams' Root and Ginger Beer

10 cts Bottle makes 2 Imp Gall.



25 cts. Bottle makes 5 Imp. Gall.

FOR SODA FOUNTAIN USE:

FRENCH CAVE & CO'S ORIGINAL

CRUSHED VIOLET

1 lb. Bottle makes 2-4 Gallons Syrup.

TANGERETTE has the full flavor of the delicious Tangerine Orange, combined with other ingredients. 1 lb. Bottle makes 8 Gallons Syrup.

TRY OUR—

CHOCOLATE (Our own)—Cream Drops, Cream Bar Burnt Almonds and Walnuts, Wafer Lozenges, Ginger, Boiled Goods.

HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes.

RENTZ' Salted Peanuts, F. C. & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide, Chapireau's Cachets, etc., etc.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

58 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

A SPECIAL LINE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Has the largest sale of any dentifrice. It ought to be worth your attention.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations

AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, at trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

We have been appointed sole agents in Canada for the

Specialties of BATTLE & CO.

Chemists' Corporation, St Louis, and quote as follows—

Bromidia, 4 oz.	$ 10.50 doz.
Bromidia, 16 oz.	34.00 doz.
Ecthol, 12 oz.	10 50 doz.
Iodia, 8 oz	10.50 doz.
Papine, 8 oz.	10 50 doz.

We are also wholesale agents in Canada for

Alexandre's Shadeine

Price of small size, $1.40 doz.
Large size, $9.50 doz.

We stock...

Rammage Process Co's Goods

Lactalbumin in ¼ or ½ lb.,	$4.00 lb.
Camphoric Peroxide, ozs.	2.00 oz.
Terpin Peroxide, ozs.	1.00 oz

New Proprietaries

DAHLS' DYSPEPSIA CAKES
(These are too heavy to mail)
$5.50 dozen.

TERRALINE, $9.00 dozen.

We have a full stock and are prepared to supply

Allen & Hanbury's Goods

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.

LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists : : : TORONTO

Trade Notes

The Lacto Globulin Co., Limited, has been registered at Montreal, Que.

The Queen Medicine Co., Montreal, Que., has been dissolved.

I. J. Bannon, druggist, Norwich, Ont., has made an assignment.

Jos. Edouard Barnabe, druggist, Montreal, Que., has sold out his business.

B. Grant has purchased the drug business of R. W. Shaw, Springfield, Ontario.

C. Braun has purchased the drug business of Jas. A. Scott, Tavistock, Ont.

The drug stock of A. T. Budd, Arnprior, Ont., was badly damaged by fire last month.

The drug stock of F. W. Jeffs, Wallaceburg, Ont., was damaged by fire and water Aug. 2nd.

W. A. Vrooman has purchased the drug business of Jos. Taylor, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

G. M. Petrie, having to vacate his old stand, 94 Avenue Road, is building a new drug store at 57 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

F. Priest, Toronto, has purchased the drug business of W. W. Hemming, Grand View, Manitoba, Mr. Hemming retaining his business at Swan River.

Whitesell & Bradley, who purchased the drug business of W. E. Lehman & Co., Newmarket, Ont., a year ago, have been unable to meet their obligations and the stock was sold last month.

MONTREAL NOTES

Business in the drug line is exceptionally dull this month. Notwithstanding the cool weather in July a large number of families have gone to the country to return on the 1st of September. The better class of mechanics are sending their families to the cheap resorts around Montreal, indicating that they are earning more money now than formerly. Meantime very few druggists can afford such luxuries and are obliged to peg along as best they can. The extraordinary part of it is that druggists will consent to be indifferent to the disastrous diminution of profits from which they suffer. If they would show a little more pluck and energy they might soon become as a body a powerful element and put their affairs on a better footing.

Mr. John Rogers, so well known from Halifax to Vancouver and who has been with Evans & Sons since they started business in Montreal, has resigned his position as traveller and has made an engagement with the Abbey Salt Co. Let us hope Mr. Rogers will do his best to put Abbey's on the price protective plan and save it from the ignoming of being sold at 16 and 40 cts. a bottle.

Another case is reported showing the danger of selling perchloride of mercury tablets without taking the precaution prescribed by law. A young girl seeing some tablets lying upon a table, put one in her mouth, and if she had not been inside of the Montreal General Hospital in 15 minutes she would have lost her life. Such cases have been frequent of late.

The Pharmaceutical Association of this province has just issued a circular drawing attention to the fact that certain druggists have the bad reputation of selling perchloride tablets, morphine pills and cocaine to any one who asks for them. Such men are evidently unfit to fill the responsible position of pharmacists. At the same time it would be as well to remark that physicians prescribe perchloride tablets in a very reckless manner and to women who are not fit to be entrusted with such dangerous drugs. Nothing can excuse the druggist for not complying with the strict letter of the law in such a serious matter. With regard to the sale of cocaine it would appear as though the use of certain catarrh cures is responsible for the habit in a great many cases. The druggist can scarcely be held responsible for that. The state of the law which permits the sale of the most dangerous drugs without restriction, when in the form of a patent medicine, is responsible.

No licentiate of pharmacy in this province can sell any dangerous alkaloid without a physician's prescription, or without the purchaser being personally known to him or is introduced by a person who is known to him, and the sale with all particulars must be registered in a poison book kept for the purpose. Provision is made for registering such [illegible] procured from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association, Montreal. In the case of physicians' prescriptions it is sufficient to register the prescription in the prescription book.

From a circular before me it appears the J. C. Ayer & Co. have raised the prices of their remedies and the reason they give is that their manufacturing cost in Canada is 50 per cent. more than in the United States. Ayer & Co. have allowed their goods to drift into departmental and cut rate stores, therefore they cannot expect much consideration at the hands of pharmacists. However, we admire their move and are only sorry they have not made $9.00 per dozen their net price for goods marked $1.00 and no concession for quantity except to bona fide jobbers.

The Montreal wholesale drug houses now close their places of business during the summer season at a quarter past five p.m. till September 1st. They will continue to close at 1 p.m. on Saturday all the year round.

The price restrictive plan seems to be the only remedy for the cut price evil. Let manufacturers and wholesale dealers come to a business-like arrangement and put this matter through. The retailers must fall into line whether they will or not and then the selling price of patent medicines will be the price marked upon them by the maker. It is in the interest of us all.

FIFTY-SIX YEARS IN BUSINESS

Mr. B. A. Mitchell, the veteran druggist of London, Ont., celebrated the 56th anniversary of his commencement of business in London on August 8th. Many old friends, most of them Old Boys attending the reunion, called and offered their congratulations.

Fred. A. Thayer, western traveller for the Toronto Pharmacal Co., Toronto and Winnipeg, died at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 5th from an attack of appendicitis.

We understand that Mr. David Russell, head of the Abbey Salt Company, has purchased the hotel at Caledonia Springs, in East Ontario, close to L'Orignal, and 270 acres of land adjoining. He purposes to establish a spa or health resort with all modern appliances for giving invalids and others the use of the healing waters of that locality.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At the first meeting of the new Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on Wednesday last, the following officers were duly elected for the year 1903-4, namely: S. Lachance, Montreal, president; J. E. Tremble, Montreal, 1st vice-president; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, 2nd vice-president; W. H. Chapman, Montreal, treasurer.

The following resolution of sympathy was presented and passed unanimously, namely:

Moved by Mr. Henry R. Gray, seconded by Mr. Edmond Giroux, jr.: That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, begs to offer its sincere sympathy to the family of the late Hon. Mr. Duffy in the great loss they have sustained in their sad bereavement, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

E. Muir,
Secty.-Registrar.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

J. K. Patton of the Antiseptikos Chemical Co., Toronto, is on a business trip to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. He reports a phenomenal sale of this enterprising firm's goods.

The attractive offer made by this firm in the June issue of this journal is meeting with well merited acceptance, and the orders placed and lively interest shown by those dealers thus far called on is most gratifying to the company, and certainly proves that the trade duly appreciate the novelty of the goods and the facilities this firm are giving for increasing the sale of the druggist's own specialties.

ANNUAL MEETING

Henderson Bros., Limited, wholesale druggists, Vancouver, B. C., recently held their first annual general meeting since amalgamation, and, after declaring a good dividend, re-elected officers as follows: President, Mr. T. M. Henderson; vice-president, Mr. H. McDowell; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. Henderson; directors, Messrs. J. N. Henderson, J. M. Atkins, and H. H. Watson.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

ANNUAL MEETING

The Council of the College of Pharmacy, which concluded its annual mid-summer session on Friday, Aug. 7th last, had several important questions before it for consideration. Perhaps the matter of greatest general interest to come before the Council was that of the educational standard for students of pharmacy. On the one hand the representatives of the Council had to face the condition of a scarcity of apprentices and a demand for a lessening of the educational qualifications required and on the other hand an agitation against the proposal modifying the requirements and a natural disinclination to interfere with a standard once set.

Mr. Watters' motion permitting a student to pass his examination in any two subjects within two years after beginning his apprenticeship was a happy solution of the problem and will, it is hoped, go far to satisfy the demand of pharmacists who feel the scarcity of apprentices, and at the same time the educational standard will not be tinkered with.

Mr. John Hargreaves' resolution to establish another standing committee for the purpose of furthering pharmaceutical research with the ultimate object of securing co-operation between the pharmacists of the Dominion and the production of an official book of formulae was also an important step, and one in the right direction.

The matter of quizz classes also came up and being referred to the educational committee will be dealt with by the chairman of that section of the Council.

Unofficially the members of the Council took action in the matter of price restriction and formed a committee which will represent the province in this matter on the same basis—as to district—as they act as representatives to the Council. This matter being not dealt with and outside of the jurisdiction of the Council, is reported in another column.

The Council convened on Monday, August 31st, Toronto's civic holiday, and the members answering to the roll-call were Messrs. J. R. Y. Broughton, Newmarket; E. W. Case, Picton; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; W. B. Graham, Ridgetown; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; John Hargreaves, Toronto; R. A, Harrison, Dunnville; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; Charles Law, Guelph; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; Theo. Sweet, St. Catharines, and Henry Watters, Ottawa.

The chair was taken by President Roberts shortly after two o'clock and the registrar-treasurer produced the ballots of the last election, showing the return of Mr. H. Watters of District No. 1 and Mr. W. B. Graham of District No. 12.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as printed.

Nominations for the office of president were the next order of business. Mr. Graham was nominated by Mr. Karn, and Mr. Sweet seconded the nomination. There being no other nomination Mr. Graham, amid the applause of the members, was declared elected.

Mr. E. W. Case was nominated for the office of vice-president by Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Watters, and was elected.

Mr. Sweet moved, seconded by Mr. Case, that the following members constitute a committee to strike the standing committees, Messrs. Karn, Harrison, Roberts, Sweet and Watters.

The Council then adjourned to permit this committee to begin business and after the recess they reported as follows:

Infringement—J. M. Hargreaves, J.

STEARNS WINE

Will not vary in quality or price if Cod Liver Oil doubles its present high figure.

Our unique position on the Cod Liver Oil market guarantees our supply of extractive matter, which contains all the value of the Liver.

You know Stearns Wine is the best preparation of its kind.

You know it gives you a good profit, and that profit safe for future.

Particularly valuable in summer as a Convalescent Tonic.

Will you not push it?

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS AND BIOLOGISTS

WINDSOR, ONTARIO DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Spring—Summer—Autumn—Winter

IN ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR

WAMPOLE'S

Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

can be administered without fear of digestive disturbance, disagreeable eructations, or any other of those features which render the crude oil or its emulsions an abhorrence to patients.

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It was over twenty years ago that we startled the medical world by the statement that a combination of the Extractives of Cod Liver Oil, combined with the oxygen-carrying Hypophosphites, would build up tissue and restore emaciation better and faster than the crude oil alone.

This, then new, proposition met with much theoretical opposition. The doctors doubted it. The chemists said: "We do not isolate the alkaloids from Cod Liver Oil, so there cannot be any." Our business competitors were most severe and unrelenting in their criticisms and denunciations. Now the fact of the inferiority of their imitations is, so to speak, unrelentingly unchangeable.

But while the doctors doubted our contention that the virtue of Cod Liver Oil lay in the fact that it contains curative principles (alkaloids) that are not grease, nor greasy, while the chemists disputed and competitors ridiculed, no less an authority than Professor Armand Gautier, of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, found some.

He separated six distinct and definite alkaloids, with which Doctors Morgues and Bouillot made a series of clinical experiments that proved conclusively that Cod Liver Oil owes its peculiar medicinal action to these alkaloids.

Their report stimulated both European and American physicians to the further study of this complex oil, and we were overwhelmed with requests for samples, to which requests we cheerfully responded.

With full confidence in our claims, we invited the search-light of scientific investigation. Our attitude has always been "**Try it yourself: use it or refuse it on its merits.**"

The doctors who tried it faithfully in those days are still using it; this fact in itself affording sufficient testimony of their approval.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is the only one before the profession to-day that contains a solution of the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil as they exist in the fresh livers, this solution being combined with equal volumes of Liquid Extract of Malt, the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

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Branch Office and Laboratory,
TORONTO, CANADA

H. H. Jury, C. Laws, Theo. Sweet, J. R. Y. Broughton.

By-laws and Legislation—Theo. Sweet, J. F. Roberts, G. E. Gibbard, E. W. Case, J. M. Hargreaves.

Educational—H. Watters, R. A. Harrison, John Hargreaves, E. W. Case, W. A. Karn.

Divisional—R. A. Harrison, C. Law, J. R. Y. Broughton, J. H. H. Jury, John Hargreaves.

Finance—W. A. Karn, G. E. Gibbard, J. F. Roberts, J. H. H. Jury, H. Watters.

The members discussed the business of the meeting informally and adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on the following day.

On Tuesday morning the Council upon assembling heard the reports of the Registrar-Treasurer, the John Roberts Scholarship report and the examiners' report.

The report of the Registrar-Treasurer was as follows:

"That since Feb. 1, 1903, the following medical practicioners had taken out registration: M. A. V. Armstrong, Fordwich; C. C. Elliott, Wardsville; H. G. Downing, Otterville; W. J. Beasley, Sandwich; J. I. Ferguson, Courtwright; John H. Knight, Wallaceburg; Neil Campbell, Thorold; James Henderson, Warren; James Bowie, Streetsville, and C. C. Tatham, Cargill; Marcus S. McDowell of Victoria, B.C., has also been registered.

"That twenty-two apprentices applied for registration, a few of these applications being in obevance for the council to deal with. Four were rejected, the educational qualifications not being up to the desired standard.

"That the number of renewals issued since Feb. 1, 1903, were:

1900	2
1901	6
1902	54
1903	951
Total	1,013

The financial statement dated Feb. 1, was as follows:

Cash balance and in bank	$12,959.41
Apprentice Registration	18.00
Diplomas	7.00
Examination account	327.75
Interest account	81.23
Licence books	1.00
Laboratory apparatus	75.50
McGill street property	150.81
Matriculation fees	170.00
Poisons book	7.95
Renewal fees	2,162.50
Registration fees, M.D.'s	18.00
Bank overdraft	371.35
	$16,395.00

Disbursements.

Auditors	$10.00
Council meeting	146.70
Deposit fees returned	1,375.00
Divisional committees	3.27
Gas account	54.40
Infringement account	394.85
Lecture fees	11.45
Law account	100.00
Mortgage account	2,500.00
College account	389.00
Petty expenses	8.00
Postage expense	105.42
Salary account	5,169.85
Scrutineers	10.00
Supply account	470.98
Water account	15.98
Cash balance	116.77
Bank balance	5,073.29
	$16,395.00

Assets and Liabilities.

The auditors' statement of assets and liabilities was as follows:

College building as per last report	$35,710.48
College lot	5,000.00
McGill street property	5,993.70
Furniture, etc.	3,534.00
Apparatus	6,782.00
Outstanding fees (approximate)	200.00
Supplies (estimated)	500.00
Poison and license sales books	34.00
Advertisement in announcement	352.50
Rentals McGill street houses	55.00
Cash balances	116.77
Bank Savings Department	5,073.49
	$63,352.84

Liabilities.

Salary account	$220.00
Library fund	27.40
Sundry accounts	774.20
Bank overdraft	371.35
To balance	61,959.89
	$63,352.84
To balance assets	$61,959.89

John Watt,
J. H. MacKenzie,
Auditors.

John Roberts Scholarship.

Statement as per Feb. 1, 1903	$3,328.28
Interest	56.10
Interest	4.71
	$3,389.09

All of these reports were sent to committees and were adopted later by the Council.

A letter from the Toronto Drug Clerks' Association requesting the privilege of sending a deputation before the Council was read, and it was decided to grant the request, on motion of Mr. Watters and Mr. John Hargreaves.

Mr. Watters then moved, seconded by Mr. Sweet, that By-law No. 12 [illegible] these clauses:

"Notwithstanding any provisions contained in this By-Law, it shall be in the power of the Council to accept as sufficient for apprenticeship registration an educational standing which may at the time of application be deficient in the Latin and Algebra required but it shall be compulsory to furnish a departmental certificate that these two subjects have been passed within two years from date of said apprenticeship, otherwise the apprenticeship shall be declared null and void.

"It is to be understood and intended, that notwithstanding any change that may be made by the Education Department in the Junior Leaving Examinations, it shall be necessary for applicants for apprenticeship to produce evidence of having passed in Latin."

There was considerable discussion upon this motion, several members of the Council being of the opinion that it would open the way to many complaints and others stating that it offered a satisfactory solution to the agitation for the lowering of the standard. Mr. Watters, believing that the matter should be thoroughly considered by the Council, asked permission to withdraw the resolution for the time and assent to this was accorded by the council.

Mr. John Hargreaves enquired of the chairman if it was not a fact that the Council had forbidden the holding of "quizz" classes by members of the faculty; also if the Council was cognizant of the fact that a course of "quizz" classes had been held by the Dean, and that six students had paid $25 each for this extra tuition.

Mr. Watters, speaking for the educational committee, said that so far the Council had nothing but rumor to go upon, but it was an important matter and should be fully considered. It appeared, however, that these lectures took place in the Dean's house and it was a question how far the jurisdiction of the council extended.

Mr. Hargreaves said that he had the evidence of the "quizz" classes having been held and promised to give the facts at the proper time.

Mr. Watters then mentioned a resolution which was reported in the press to have been passed by the Divisional Association of District No. 3, advocat

ing the appointment of a committee of druggists to assist the presiding officer at the examinations. Mr. Watters said that he was at a loss to explain the purport of the resolution and that he would be glad to be informed in what detail he was supposed to need assistance.

Mr. Jury explained that the meaning of the resolution was that druggists should be engaged at the examinations to watch those writing.

Mr. Watters replied that such a suggestion showed a somewhat low idea of the functions of a druggist. He then explained that the committee had secured exceptional monitors for examinations who were paid $2 per day and who were for the most part theological students. Their services had given excellent satisfaction.

The matter then dropped, Mr. Jury's explanation being quite satisfactory.

Report No. 1 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee which was most complete in detail, was presented by Mr. J. M. Hargreaves:

1. In re William J. Cameron of Chicago requesting new diploma to replace one lost, your committee recommend that, Mr. Cameron having complied with the regulations by furnishing this Council with a proper affidavit, that the registrar be instructed to notify Mr. Cameron that his request will be complied with on payment of $2.

2. In re Burton J. Cooke of West Lorne, your committee find that he has not complied with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act and cannot recommend his application for registration of apprenticeship.

3. In re Sabine L. Carr of Woodstock, N.B., who applies for registration for the purpose of attending our college, your committee recommends that he furnish proper affidavit that he possessed the necessary educational qualification previous to his beginning his term of apprenticeship also an affidavit showing that he has since served four years of apprenticeship under a duly qualified druggist of that province. Upon production of such affidavits his request be granted.

4. In re A. E. Crowe of Truro, N. S., who applies for registration, your committee beg to recommend that upon production of an affidavit showing that he has served proper apprenticeship with a duly qualified druggist his application be granted.

James H. Hargreaves.

The Council adopted the report and then adjourned to allow the committees to continue their work.

At the afternoon session opening at 4 p.m., Mr. Jury was the only absentee.

Mr. John Hargreaves addressed the Council upon the subject of the relations between physicians and pharmacists. He drew attention to the published reports of the Legislative Committee of the Ontario College of Medicine in which it was alleged that counter-prescribing was prevalent among druggists in Ontario, that physicians' prescriptions had been frequently used by pharmacists in treating customers who came to the pharmacy for advice. The speaker said that this was a most serious charge

W. B. GRAHAM,
President, Ontario College of Pharmacy

and one that should be investigated without delay. He then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Roberts:—

"Whereas it has come to the knowledge of this Council that in a report of the late meeting of the Ontario College of Medicine, druggists are charged with a serious breach of that confidence which should exist between pharmacists and physicians; I beg to move that a special committee be appointed to enquire into the charges, such committee to be composed of Messrs. Watters, Graham, Harrison and John Hargreaves."

The resolution was adopted without dissent and the committee was instructed to investigate and report.

Standing committees reported their chairmen as follows:—Finance and Executive, W. A. Karn, Woodstock; Educational, H. Watters, Ottawa; By-laws and Legislation, J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; Infringement, J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville; R. A. Harrison, Dunnville.

The Council then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Council re-assembled at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and after routine business adjourned to allow the members to meet in committee.

At the opening of the session in the afternoon, Mr. Watters moved his motion, notice of which he gave at the previous meeting, and which is given above.

Mr. Watters explained his motion, and said that through the proposed change considerable assistance would be given apprentices, while the educational standard would not be lowered.

Mr. Karn said that personally he was opposed to the change, but somewhat to his surprise he had found his constituents in favor of it, and in view of the general feeling on the subject he would support the resolution.

Mr. John Hargreaves said that a student should be confined to the two years to pass the examinations in which he was lacking, and that the change might lead to many appeals to the Council and some confusion.

Mr. Watters said that every case which had been presented to the Council regarding the dating of registration had been referred to a committee and discussed on its merits, and he did not believe that they need fear of imposing any stultifying attitude on future Councils. The change was proposed to enable druggists to secure apprentices on terms not antagonistic to the policy of the Council.

Mr. Gibbard said that while each case might be dealt with in future as in the past on its merits, it would always be considered with regard to the by-laws which would be changed by this resolution. There was no flexibility about the law and there was no penalty fixed.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves asked if it was possible for a student to take his examination at any particular time. A young man, he said, might not have an opportunity of writing on his examination for possibly a couple of months after completing his time. He found that his constituents were rather favorably disposed to lowering

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the standard, and they had passed a resolution to the effect that the standard be more definite than it was previous to January, 1902, and that it should not be higher. He had come to the meeting prepared to secure if possible, a lowering of the standard.

Mr. Sweet said that unless a definite rule was laid down there would be endless appeals. He believed that there should be a definite arrangement. The students would have two years in which to qualify and if a boy was not bright and studious enough to qualify in that time he could scarcely be fit to be given a certificate.

The President remarked that many applications had been received in the past to rectify cases of dating back, and he did not believe that they would have any increased difficulty on this score in the future.

The resolution was then put to the Council and carried.

Mr. John Hargreaves then moved, seconded by Mr. Harrison, "That in accordance with notice of motion given at the February, 1903, session of this Council, we beg to move that by-law No. 7 be amended by adding 'six Pharmaceutical Research Committee,' and that the word 'five' be struck out in the first line of Clause 7, and that 'six' be inserted in its place."

Mr. Hargreaves said that it would be the intention of this committee to make more uniform a great many pharmaceutical preparations used in dispensing and to endeavor to open the way towards a compilation of a book of official formulae similar to the book in use in the United States. He believed that such a book would be of advantage to the medical profession as well, for a physician could then be certain that any preparation used in a prescription would be the same in any part of Canada. Still further, by proceeding with the compilation of such a volume they could hope to bring closer together the pharmacists of the Dominion. They would like to see the pharmacists of all provinces more strongly united, and if the Council could succeed in enlisting the interest of the profession throughout the country, they could not only produce a book which would be an authority in Canada, but they could weld the profession together and possibly bring about the establishment of a Dominion Pharmacy Act.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The report of the Divisional Committee was then presented by Mr. Harrison.

Report of Divisional Committee.

Gentlemen:—We find that Divisional Association work has been taken up in all districts excepting district No. 6, which has not yet been organized.

Very interesting and profitable meetings have been held, and in most districts much interest has been taken in the work.

The best means of educating the public to the danger arising from the careless handling of poisonous drugs in the home has been discussed by some of the Associations, and in view of the many serious accidents and deaths that have occured, your committee would recommend that the subject be brought before each Divisional Association and see if some means cannot be devised that will lessen the number of distressing accidents arising from the handling of dangerous drugs by the public.

E. W. CASE.
Vice President Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The sale of narcotics and other habit-forming drugs has been discussed in some meetings, and receives the disapprobation of every druggist, and your committee would recommend the Council when seeking any amendments to the Pharmacy Act, to ask that stringent regulations be placed on the sale of all drugs and chemicals calculated to make the users become habitues.

The Associations have been unanimous in their approval of the Price Restrictive Plan, believing that this plan is calculated to advance [illegible] and place them in the position of [illegible] pharmacy. We would therefore recommend that with such object in view each representative of the Council should make a strong effort in his district to effect a [illegible] and get completion of the sheets that have been expended in the work.

For the purpose of establishing greater uniformity and for the successful carrying out of the various plans recommended by the Divisional Association, we would recommend that the representatives of the various districts be a standing committee in the province with an executive in Toronto, to whom all matters may be referred.

Chairman Divisional Committee—R. A. Harrison.

Mr. Karn said that he would like to see the reports of the Divisional Committees laid on the table for the inspection of members of the Council.

The report was adopted.

The report of the special committee on Pharmaceutical Research was presented by Mr. John Hargreaves as follows:—

In accordance with the resolution at the last session of your Council instructing your committee to continue the work in reference to special pharmaceutical research by conferring with other interested bodies, we beg to report as follows:—.

That a copy of the report as presented to last Council, together with a request for their earnest co-operation and assistance in the proposed work, was mailed to the secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Associations of the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the North-West Territories, and also to the Secretaries of the Ontario Medical Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto Medical Society, and Toronto Pathological and Clinical Societies.

Replies were received from some of the said secretaries acknowledging the receipt and promising that the report would be submitted to their societies for due consideration. As we believe that some of the Associations have not met since receiving our report, and that others have the proposition under deliberation, we would recommend that your Pharmaceutical Research Committee be instructed to continue to enlist the co-operation of interested bodies and to proceed to

obtain information necessary for the compilation of a small book of formulae similar to that of the National Formulary of the United States.

That a name for the book of formulae, the methods to be pursued in obtaining such and the manner by which it is proposed such book in pamphlet form should be distributed and brought to the attention of the several interested bodies, shall be presented to this Council at this session.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Hargreaves.

The report was adopted.

The report of the special committee on charges against druggists by the Medical Council, was as follows: "Your committee appointed to inquire into charges affecting the attitude of druggists towards the medical profession in the matter of counter prescribing and other offences indicated as a serious breach of confidence with that profession, begs to report that it is impracticable at this session to make a thorough inquiry into such charges, but would strongly protest against general implications of the druggists of this province in such practices, and would also express its regret that any member of our profession should compromise the reputation of the druggists by business methods unworthy of the best traditions of our calling; and we would therefore place on record our unqualified disapproval of any such conduct, believing that our best interest lies in a strict observance of the limitation of the two professions, and intelligent, truthful co-operation with the medical profession on all points on which our respective duties touch.'

Mr. Gibbard said that the resolution censured the pharmacists for a crime which he (Mr. Gibbard) did not believe existed. What he wished to do was to get after the man who made the charge. He thought the charge should be repudiated.

Mr. Watters said that the resolution did repudiate the charge.

Mr. Gibbard thought that it was not made plain that the pharmacists were not guilty of the offence.

Mr. Karn said that Mr. Watters should be congratulated upon the splendid wording of the resolution. It was a classic. He did believe that it might be better to ignore the charge than to take cognizance of it. He thought that the report perhaps did acknowledge something which he did not believe existed.

Mr. J. Hargreaves said that he was certain that no pharmacist used physicians' prescriptions for the benefit of his customers.

Mr. Harrison said that he believed the report should stand. It was a dignified refutation of the slander.

The report finally carried on a vote.

The Council then adjourned for fifteen minutes to hear a deputation from the Drug Clerks' Association of Toronto, which presented the following petition:—

"We, the undersigned retail druggists, being honorary members, and drug clerks being active members of "The Drug Clerks' Association of Toronto," do hereby request that you use your vote and influence to maintain the present educational standard of the Ontario College of Pharmacy."

Mr. Karn introduced the members of the deputation, who addressed the Council in favor of the maintenance of the educational standard.

The Chairman and Mr. Watters explained the effect of the change made in the by-laws with reference to the examinations in Latin and Algebra, and the deputation departed assured that the standard would be maintained.

At the opening of the session at ten o'clock on Thursday the report of the Infringement Committee was presented by Mr. J. H. H. Jury as follows:—

"Owing to the numerous duties which he is called upon to perform in connection with the College work in other departments, our Inspector has not been able to devote as much time as usual in visiting the various parts of the province, but in spite of this fact we are pleased to report that at no time have the affairs of this department been in better shape. From the Inspector's report we find that his total expenses, including salary, amount to $389.30; fees collected, $134.00; one fine still uncollected, $20. Over ten weeks of the Inspector's time has been taken up in clerical office work pertaining to other college departments, this being about forty per cent. of Mr. Brown's total time. We would recommend that his services be continued."

It was enquired if there has been any complaint about the Inspector, and Mr. Jury, in explanation, said that many pharmacists in the country had little or no idea of the work performed by the Inspector, and the report was intended to be explanatory.

The second report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, presented by Mr. J. M. Hargreaves, was as follows:—

In re A. E. Black, of Toronto, who applies for the privilege of completing the balance of his apprenticeship, about three months, during the period between the final examinations in May and the granting of diplomas in August, your committee beg to report that his request cannot be granted.

In re Harry Days, of Lucknow, who applies for a rebate of fees on payment made after the first of May, your committee recommend that his request be declined.

In re A. V. Rand, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, who desires a regular diploma, having graduated at this College in 1892, your committee recommend that his application cannot be granted, he not having complied with the regulations of the Council.

In re Clifford Johnston, of Aurora, who inquires regarding apprenticeship, your committee would ask that his case be held in abeyance pending further action by this Council at this meeting.

In re Whitford Hammond, of Owen Sound, who desires his registration dated February, 1889, your committee would recommend his apprenticeship be dated from Dec. 14, 1889, being the date of his educational qualification as furnished this College.

In re F. Harry Mace, of Toronto, who applies for registration, your committee are unable to grant his request owing to his educational qualifications not being those required by this Council.

In re W. M. Jackson, of Woodstock, who applies for leave to attend College, having been unable to complete his course through illness, your committee desires to refer this matter to the Educational Committee for action.

In re W. J. Kee, of Bradford, Pa., who was granted free tuition, having been engaged in the South African war, at a special meeting of this committee, held in September, 1902, your committee would recommend that the Council extend this privilege as requested, this consideration being for junior term only.

In re D. C. McMillan, of Sarnia, who asks for an extension of the privilege extended to him in February,

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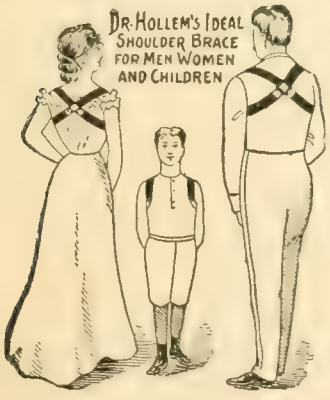

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WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

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SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

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"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

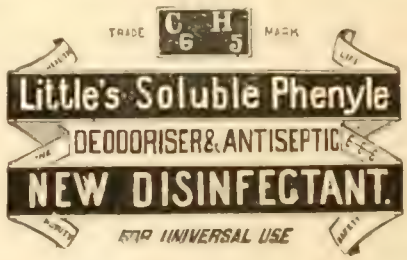
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London



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1901, your committee recommend that this request be granted.

In re E. H. Hastermon, Wolfville, N.S., who makes application for the privileges of our College, your committee beg to report that he be permitted to attend the same, and if successful at examinations he be granted the certificate of the College, but not the diploma, unless he produces certificate showing that he was educationally qualified previous to beginning of his apprenticeship.

In re Roy Bates, of Lanark, who makes an application for registration without the necessary educational qualifications due to his failure to write at the examinations, owing to a broken arm, your committee regret its inability to comply with the request.

Report No. 2 of the Educational Committee was as follows :—

Re application of B. Blackhall, of Toronto, your committee recommend his request for re-examination in Theoretical Pharmacy be granted.

Re application of W. M. Jackson, of Woodstock, your committee recommend that his request be complied with, and in view of sickness preventing the completion of his senior term at the College he will be allowed to return on Feb. 15 without the payment of additional fees, and that he be given the best seat then available.

Henry Watters, Chairman.

The report of the Committee on Executive and Finance recommended the payment of the following accounts:— A. E. Long, $3.80; Thomas Robb, $32.00; Addison & Mainprice, $19.00; Globe Printing Company, $9.00; Mail Printing Company, $9.00; P. Burns & Co., $285.00; Bryant Press, $245.25 ; James R. Mills, $15.40; Bell Telephone Company, $23.50; George Ringham, $25.00; George Ringham, $30.00; R. F. Williams, $30.75; Gowans Kent & Co., $3.60; E. W. Case, Div. work, $4.50; J. F. Roberts, $19.48; W. B. Graham, $13.20; H. Watters, $16.00; R. A. Harrison, $21.55; John Hargreaves, $25.00; John Hargreaves, Infringement Committee, 75c.; John Hargreaves, Research Committee, $3.25; W. A. Karn, Div. work, $21.90; J. H. H. Jury, Div. work, $25.00; J. M. Hargreaves, Div. work, $25.00; Theo. Sweet, Div. work, $24.98; Geo. E. Gibbard, Div. work, $25.00. Total, $956.91.

The committee reported having considered the recommendations contained in Report No. 1 of the Educational Committee, and beg to recommend their payment.

Re Registrar Treasurer's Report the Auditors' Report, and the John Roberts' Scholarship Fund Report, your committee recommend that they be adopted and printed in the minutes of the Council.

W. A. Karn, Chairman.

Mr. Watters withdrew the first resolution moved by him regarding apprenticeship registration, not because it had been ill-advised, but because he had had new light on the subject. He therefore asked that he be allowed to withdraw the first resolution. He believed that it was desirable, although he was not in favor of it before, that the resolution should be extended so as to cover any two subjects. He believed they had never had a request except for the two subjects of Latin or Algebra, but to comply with all possible needs other subjects could well be included.

Mr. Gibbard pointed out that as the first resolution had been passed it might be difficult to withdraw it.

Mr. Case said that there could be no objection to this procedure except it came from the members of the Council, and the resolution was finally allowed to be withdrawn by the unanimous vote of the Council.

Mr. Watters then substituted the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Harrison, "That By-law No. 12 be amended as follows : that notwithstanding any provisions contained in this by-law, it shall be in the power of the Council to accept as sufficient for apprenticeship registration an educational standing which may at the time of application be deficient in any two of the subjects required, but it shall be compulsory to furnish a departmental certificate that these two subjects have been passed within two (2) years from date of apprenticeship. It is to be understood and intended that notwithstanding any change that may be made by the executive department in the Junior Leaving examination, it shall be necessary for applicants for apprenticeship to produce evidence of having passed in Latin.

Mr. Gibbard called the attention of the Council to the fact that the liquor books sent out by the Council contained mis-information with regard to the liquor law. A Toronto druggist had followed the book and had been convicted of selling liquor illegally. There was no excuse for ignorance, but the printed matter of the Council should certainly be corrected.

It was pointed out that changes had been made in the law since the books were printed. The matter was referred to the By-laws and Legislation Committee.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Hargreaves a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. J. H. H. Jury for some beautiful flowers furnished for the decoration of the Council room.

The final committee work was carried out on Friday and the Council met for a few minutes only during the morning. At this session several letters were read from applicants for positions on the examining board. There were also a number of applications for dating back of registration and these were referred to the committees. Shortly before noon the Council re-assembled and heard the final report of the By-laws and Registration Committee, which was as follows:

In re Clifford Johnston of Aurora, who desires to register as an apprentice, his educational qualifications being deficient in two subjects, viz., Algebra and Latin, your committee beg to recommend that he be permitted to register, subject to confirmation of by-law No. 12 as amended by this Council.

In re S. J. Mansfield of Ottawa, who makes application for registration without the requisite educational qualifications, we are unable to grant the request.

In re J. C. Belle-Isle of Campbellton, N.B., an applicant who desires to attend college, recommended that the request be granted and if he is successful at the examination a certificate be granted but no diploma issued.

In re W. R. Hilborn of Tara, who makes request for fresh diploma of issue of 1872, recommended that Registrar-Treasurer issue same on return of original copy.

In re Olga V. Ball of Welland, who produces affidavit with regard to length of apprenticeship served under Thomas Cummings, recommended that she be permitted to attend our college.

In re John A. Ross of Lindsay, who desires to register without the necessary educational qualifications, recommended that he be permitted to

register subject to confirmation by By-law No. 12 as amended.

Re Henry J. Wade Isle of Man who asks for information recommended that information be given.

Re case of J. H. McCallum of Hamilton, formerly of Milton, who applied for a renewal registration, sending $2 for same while in arrears, recommended that request be refused.

Re case of W. S. Pelly Bradford who asks that registration be dated Aug. 1, the date on which he began his apprenticeship, recommended that request be granted.

Re case of Harold E. Martin of Tamworth, your committee refers case back for further information.

Re case of Chas. W. Jones of Stayner, recommended that application for registration be granted.

Re case of Ray A. Bond of Toronto who applied for dating back of apprenticeship registration, recommended that request be granted on production of proper evidence.

Re case of Michael Neville, Fort William, who applied for registration dated Aug. 31, 1899, recommended that application be granted, proper evidence having been produced.

Re case of J. H. Walford, jr., Renfrew, who applies for registration dated May, 1898, recommended that request be granted on production of evidence showing that he possessed necessary qualifications when he entered upon his apprenticeship term.

Re the case of D. M. Barr, Douglas, asking for apprenticeship registration and promising educational qualifications, recommended that request cannot be granted owing to lack of proper educational qualifications.

Re case of Kenton Monbiru of Vancouver, who applied for privileges of attending the school, recommended that it is not in the power of the Council to grant the request; also that Registrar-Treasurer inform him that he may attend full course and secure the college certificate by passing our final examination, and also instruct him that our diplomas have legal recognition in that province.

In the case of Howard A. Riggins of Detroit who applies to have his apprenticeship dated in 1894, recommended that on production of necessary certificate and affidavit request be granted.

In the case of W. L. Abernethy, who applied for apprenticeship registration, recommended that request cannot be granted.

Re the matter of the liquor registration books now in the possession of the college, recommended that a slip containing clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Chapter 30, 61 Victoria, being an amendment to the Liquor Act, be printed and pasted in each book before selling.

Your committee would further recommend that in view of the work done by the special committee of last session regarding amendments to the Pharmacy Act and in view of the report presented by that committee and now before the council—that action should be taken by the Council without delay to secure such needed amendments to the act along the lines such as are indicated in said report.

James M. Hargreaves.

There was some discussion on this report. The clause relating to the publishing of certain sections of the amended Liquor Act was thought to be unnecessary, but was finally passed by a unanimous vote of the Council.

With regard to the clause recommending amendments to the Pharmacy Act Mr. Harrison asked if it were not a little mistaken policy to allow the impression to go abroad that the Council was perpetually trying to tinker with the Act. Unless some good, real purpose was to be served he thought that it had better be left alone.

Mr. Gibbard said that there had been many protests from their constituents because they had not been more active in endeavoring to secure changes in the Act. He believed that the time had arrived for the Council to secure some decided changes. He instanced the registration of physicians,—the growing number of members of the medical profession who were registering and entering into competition with the druggist—as an example of the need for action.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves said that the subjects had been thoroughly discussed by the Council and he simply wished to be informed if it was decided that they should continue to prepare the way to secure these amendments.

Mr. Roberts said that of course nothing would be done without the authorization of the council. The report had been made to keep the matter before the Council.

The report was then adopted.

Report No. 3 of the Educational Committee recommended that Mr. J. S. Armitage of Paris should be appointed examiner in Materia Medica. Mr. Watters, in presenting the report said that as the present examiner was about to leave to practise medicine as a specialist, the committee had believed it right to recognize merit among the graduates of the college. They had a number of young men who were coming to the front and the committee had shown its appreciation of the good work Mr. Armitage had done by appointing him to the vacancy.

The recommendation carried.

Mr. Watters also presented his report as presiding examiner as follows: I beg to report that I performed the duties of presiding examiner at the May examinations and have much pleasure in recording the very satisfactory manner in which same were conducted by your examiners and also would report that the conduct and deportment of candidates rendered the duties of monitors and examiners most pleasant."

This report was adopted.

The second report of the Executive and Finance Committee recommended that tenders be asked for shingling the McGill street property and also recommended certain improvements in the college building, such as painting and the installation of some new radiators and furniture. The report continued:

"As the John Roberts Scholarship Fund now invested with the Canadian Savings and Loan Company of London, Ont., will mature in November next, we recommend that the chairman and registrar be authorized and instructed to secure a safe and profitable investment in accordance with the terms of the bequest.

Re poison books your committee recommend that the Registrar be authorized to secure such number as may be necessary at prices already quoted.

Your committee desires to express its appreciation of the neat, clean and otherwise satisfactory condition of the different laboratories and apparatus, the result of the work of the janitor, and recommended that the sum of fifty dollars per annum be added to his salary."

Mr. Karn said in presenting the report that while it might have been the duty of the committee to take some account of depreciation in the value of the building, they had remembered the strict investigation made some four years ago. The college was not like a dividend paying institution where these things had to be estimated from year to year. He moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Mr. Watters described his duties in connection with the opening of the session and said that he felt the presence of the chairman of the educational committee at such a time was an encouragement to the staff and pupils alike. On motion of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Watters was requested to continue these duties.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on Feb. 3.

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Proprietors and manufacturers of **Lacto-Globulin** (Globulon). A pure albumen from fresh milk, identical with the Globulin of the blood. The most nourishing, stimulating and easily assimilated proteid food known. Is retained by the weakest stomach when all other food is rejected.

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This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

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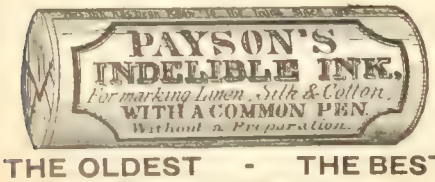

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TANGLEFOOT

Sealed Sticky Fly-Paper

FLIES spread contagion, and Tanglefoot catches the fly and also the germ it carries. It is made on scientific principles. The paper is impervious. It is long lasting. Used nearly the world over . . .

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Pure Spirits

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BRANDY

Is the only Brandy distilled in Canada under the supervision of the Excise Department of Canada.

It is recognized by the Medical Faculty as genuine and equal to the highest class French Brandies for medicinal purposes.

For sale in cases of 12 q'ts. and 24 p'ts., and in packages of 5 gallons and upwards.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

Brantford and Pelee Island, Canada.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WINNIPEG (P.O. Drawer 1464), MANITOBA

We carry one of the largest and best assorted wholesale Drug stocks in Canada.

Correspondence solicited with anyone wishing to purchase a new drug stock.

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ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

The finest preparation for the teeth ever made. The wholesale trade of Montreal and Toronto have been handling **Areca Nut Tooth Soap** for years and the demand in Ontario and Quebec is increasing.

Put up in nice metal case, one-dozen in box. Retails at 25 cents.

Write for quotations.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

TRADE WITH ENGLAND

Every Canadian who wishes to trade successfully with the old country should read

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The address is

166 Fleet Street, London, England

The cost is only 8 cents per week, including postage. (Annual subscription, 4 dollars.)

Moreover, regular subscribers are allowed to advertise without charge in the paper. See the rules.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

Cocoa, coco or cacao is prepared from the seeds of trees of the Genus Theobroma. The trees are of medium size and grow in the tropical parts of South America and the West Indies. Its cultivation has been introduced into some parts of Asia and Africa. The trees attain their full vigor and productiveness in from 7 to 8 years and yield two crops in a year.

The seeds, the cacao beans of commerce, are contained in a pod like the cucumber and more like many cocoanuts in shape. These seeds or beans are oily, aromatic and bitter. The beans are removed from the pod where they are dried before they are shipped. They are then roasted, hulled, crushed and ground until reduced to a paste. This paste when dried and cooled forms a hard cake and is called cocoa, or bitter chocolate.

It forms a most valuable food for soldiers, travellers or for any hard-working people. The large proportion of fatty matter makes it especially suitable for men exposed to cold and fatigue. It is a flesh forming nutriment and exceedingly palatable.

It has been clearly shown from the armies of England and the United States in the late wars, especially in hot climates, that those who ate freely of cocoa or chocolate could endure more than those who did not.

By pressing the oil out of the cocoa mass you produce a powdered cocoa, or as it is generally called, breakfast cocoa. This process renders the beverage more digestible.

It forms a substitute for coffee and for those who have weak nerves, or rather invalids, the cocoa nourishes without the after effects of drinking coffee.

When sugar or flavor, such as vanilla, is added to the cacao mass it forms the chocolate, or sweet chocolate of commerce, so well known and liked by old and young, all over Europe and the United States.

Formerly a very large portion of chocolate was imported from Europe, but now its production is so perfect in the United States that it may be had here at less cost and fresher, of course.

In a recapitulation as to the names cocoa and chocolate as used commercially, cocoa is really cacao mass, or the ground product of roasted and shelled cacao beans. Breakfast cocoa is the cacao powder from the product obtained after pressing out the cocoa butter from the roasted and shelled cacao beans. Chocolate is the cacao mass or the ground product of roasted, shelled and ground cacao beans mixed with sugar. It may also contain small amounts of harmless aromatic substances, such as vanilla or cinnamon.

Good chocolate should consist of 40 to 50 per cent. of cocoa mass and 60 to 50 per cent. of sugar.—F. A. Loud, in Meyer Bros.' Druggist.

CO-OPERATION AS A WATCHWORD

By W. Lester MacFadden.

Conduct your business dealings with physicians with the constant thought of co-operation. Let them see, through your persistent efforts, that you are working in their interest. To this end I may suggest that you make them feel at home when they come into your store. It would be a good business asset if you maintained a small but pertinent reference library and placed it at their freedom—not a complete medical library, for that they have, but a few selected medico-pharmaceutical works, such as a progressive pharmacist would have for his own use. Pharmaceutical and medical journals would complete the feature. Whether you set apart a curtained table with writing material, etc., for this department, or make physicians welcome in your own office, is a matter of choice and store room, although the first arrangement creates a better impression.

Unconsciously offense may be given by sending an inquiring patient to some certain doctor. It is a delicate point, and is best obviated by keeping a physicians' directory to which to refer them. I would like to think it unnecessary to dwell on the repulsive practice of paying a percentage, or the equally ill-chosen habit of allowing certain favored physicians the freedom of your files, or like liberties, and shall dismiss it granted the vilest practice you can follow.

Another way to show your interest in the physician's success (and bear in mind his success means business for you) is to keep him informed on pharmaceutical matters that bear on his work. Advise physicians of improved ways of administering medicines, keep them apprised of new remedies, and do not "hem and haw" when they ask you to stock an ounce of some new 90-cent synthetic for them to try. Get it, and let them all know you have it; it will not stay dust-covered on your shelf very long. What if you do lose on one occasionally! What if you were to lose on half of them! It would even then be well to watch for promising new remedies and bring them to their notice. Physicians all have their favorite remedies and combinations of remedies' in fact you can often recognize the doctor by his prescription. May not the discerning take a cue from this? Show physicians a brilliant and finished pharmaceutical preparation with formula of a product made up after their prescriptions, offer to supply it whenever they direct, and you will compliment them to your own gain.

Whether it be an elixir, a syrup, an ointment, some tablet, or what not, get their business! Ascertain what tablets they use in their office practice and supply them yourself; offer to make up for them special formulae, show them some formulæ of your own. This is what I mean by working in their interests. Of course, you do not expect retail prices for these goods, neither does any jobber or manufacturer; if you did you would get rich too fast. Your chief profit comes from the good-will you create, and this will send business your way.

There is a phase of the business that is taking on a just importance—the matter of urine analysis. Physicians do this work themselves or not, as their practice allows and their inclination directs. For those who do, well and good; it is proper they should. But there are many who do not; there are many others who would not if they had some one at hand to do it for them; and here is the chance for the pharmacist. He must be competent, which rests with himself now-a-days; but let him be known as one who can do this work faithfully and accurately, and he has a good avenue of profit open to him. He makes his charges and his profit on them, but his profit does not stop there.

There are a host of smaller considerations that bear upon this important subject; they are recognized truths and hence not discussed. You must be sincere and scrupulous in maintaining the quality of your work.

You must stock the finest brand of chemicals, etc., or else satisfy yourself by proper examination that what you buy is suitable for use on a human life. Do not be afraid to reject goods. One of our largest manufacturing houses has an annual outlay of thousands of dollars directed solely towards satisfying itself of the integrity of its products and the fitness of materials for the manufacture of those products.

I could multiply these comments indefinitely, but the general advice of co-operation and good-will is what I desire to drive home. Each pharmist has his own conditions and smaller opportunities that need but this spirit to put them into vigorous action. The field is there.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

FAVORITE DRUGS AND FORMULAE

An article in the Brooklyn Medical Journal deals with homely but useful points, as follows. He reminds us that castor oil needs no recommendation as to its value in pediatric work. Most children take it well; where they do not the following formula is acceptable:

℞

Ol. ricini, 1 oz.
Glycerine, 1 oz.
Ol. gaultheriæ; 10 min.

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful according to age. Shake well.

The addition of the oil of wintergreen and the glycerin makes the mixture very palatable and the latter assists the oil in its action.

If called upon to exhibit the sulphate of magnesia, which is usually objectionable to a child, not to mention an adult, he thinks that the very unpleasant taste may be fairly concealed by syrup of raspberry, as

℞

Magnesiæ sulphat.....2 fl. oz.
Syr. rubi idæ.....q.s. ad. 2 fl oz.

Dose—A tablespoonful, which represents one drachm of magnesia.

When there is cough due to bronchitis and not to an irritated stomach, the following, while an old formula, is efficacious, when an expectorant is indicated:

℞

Ammonii chloridi.....½ dr.
Mist. glycyrrhizæ co.,.....2 fl oz.

M. Sig.: Half teaspoonful to a teaspoonful every two or three hours, according to age. Shake well.

The above seems preferable to most of the syrupy mixtures, and like calomel it has proven itself in high favor with mothers—the "children even cry for it." Should a syrupy mixture be called for, especially one in which codeine is to be used and its taste concealed, the vehicle may well be composed of syrup of tolu 1 part, syrup of raspberry 1 part, and water 2 parts.

The results in the administration of cod liver oil, with all of us a great favorite, are largely dependent upon the ability of the child to assimilate it. The author has believed it wise to use a pancreatized emulsion—the action of the ferment so subdividing the globules of oil that there is smaller tax upon the digestive organs.

Cod-liver oil in combination with one of the malt solutions has a good nourishing value, and through its sweet taste may be used in older children where the gustatory nerves rule the patient.

Besides having value as a mild laxative and tonic for babies, olive oil may be found of service in dysentery, in severe diarrhoea, and in chronic catarrhal gastritis. In the first two indications the author is accustomed to employ it when the acute symptoms are checked, but there remains an irritated condition of the bowels. It is given in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day, and apparently has a very soothing effect as well as tonic properties.

In any of the diseases of children where there is much loss of flesh and strength, and where oils by the stomach are contraindicated, the routine practice of employing cod-liver or olive oil inunctions seems desirable.

In the average case of eczema in babies, where moderate stimulation of the skin is required, the following formula recommended by Starr seems to act well:

℞

Zinci oxidi .....2 dr.
Ungt. aquæ rosae .....½ oz.
Ungt. picis liquidæ .....½ oz.
Lanolin ....1 oz.

—Therapeutic Gazette.

Upwards of $5000 will be given in prizes at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, Aug. 27th to Sept. 12th.

ALCOHOL FROM FECAL MATTERS

At a meeting of "Isis," a German society for study of natural science, a lecture was delivered by Dr. Von Meyer on January 22, 1903, on the production of alcohol by dry distillation of feces. The methods are covered by patents, and the results are it is said, unexpectedly favorable from a commercial point of view. The lecturer reported the results of an experiment that he had carefully carried out in the laboratory of the inventor of the method. The yield was 80 grammes of alcohol (presumably absolute, but this is not stated) from 1,000 grammes of solid feces. The degree of dryness of the mass is not given, but it does not appear that it was thoroughly dried; 225 liters of combustible gas and some extremely foul-smelling tar were produced. Some experimenters have obtained much smaller yields; but a commission of three chemists, appointed by the German patent office, obtained a yield of 70 grammes of alcohol from 1,000 grammes of solid feces. On this basis, 100 kilos of the material would yield 9 liters of alcohol, a better result than can be obtained by the fermentation of potatoes. Experiments on the large scale have not yet been made, nor are the causes of the somewhat discordant results of the laboratory experiments known, but the practicability of the method is probable. The lecturer suggested that the nature of the method would render the product unsuitable for internal use, and therefore enable it to be sold under less excise restrictions; but this is doubtful. When carefully purified, the product might be indistinguishable from alcohol from fermentation.

The successful introduction of the method on a large scale might have a most beneficial influence on public hygiene, since anything which will materially increase the commercial value of fecal matter will be a strong inducement to the substitution of other methods of disposal than the water-carriage systems.

Assuming a yield of 7 per cent. of alcohol, it is estimated that a community of 100,000 persons would furnish, annually, 4,500 hecto-litres of alcohol (over 100,000 gallons). The gaseous by-products also have value. It is stated that they can be utilized in connection with the incandescent

mantle, and as fuel for the distillation process itself. The tar may have value, while the coke-like residue will have some fertilizing properties. Nothing is said in the report (as given in Oesterr. Chem. Zeit., March 1, 1903) about the nitrogenous products, but these will surely have important uses.—Henry Leffmann, in American Journal of Pharmacy.

TRUSS FITTING

In a late issue of the Chemist and Druggist John W. Russell, M.P.S., has an interesting article on truss fitting. He says:

Rupture is one of the most common of the numerous ills that flesh is heir to. It is also one of those which from false modesty are too frequently neglected, until Nature, getting tired of warning, ultimately asserts her rights, and prostrates the patient on a bed of sickness, from which he cannot rise until the knife of the surgeon has undone the havoc that years of neglect have accomplished.

Few understand what rupture really is, and little information can be derived from treatises published by so-called "rupture specialists." There is a good account of it in The Practitioner's Guide and in Quain's Dictionary. It is essential that chemists and druggists in whose hands the truss-trade is largely concentrated, should know how a rupture is produced, what form it takes, and how the requisite support can be applied.

The wall of the abdomen is composed of several layers of muscles, which support the internal organs, chiefly the bowels. Where these layers join each other there must necessarily be a septum of other material than flesh, and at that particular place the abdominal wall is weakest, consequently any imperfection in the joining of the layers, or any undue strain or exertion, may produce an opening through which a part of the bowel will protrude. This is readily recognized in the case of infants, with whom the umbilicus is a place where the abdominal muscles are imperfectly joined, and if the child is allowed to cry excessively, the pressure of the diaphragm or midriff downwards on the bowels is very great, so that the abdominal contents are pushed outwards; consequently, a swelling, having the appearance of a small tumor, is formed. From the birth of the child it is the object of a careful mother to give what protection is necessary by means of a covered button placed in the centre of a bandage, thus making a rudimentary truss; nevertheless, permanent weak, or stretched umbilical muscle is frequently seen, and umbilical hernia is not uncommon. Another weak spot is in the groin, or inguinal region, and when that is ruptured we find a soft swelling protruding to which the name of "inguinal hernia" is given. This is by far the most common kind of rupture. We may also have the bowel coming down alongside the spermatic cord, into the scrotum, thereby forming "scrotal hernia." This, although being the largest hernia, is the least dangerous. Another kind is that known as "femoral hernia," so-called owing to its relation to the femoral or thigh muscles. This takes an oblong shape, and is near the crest of the hip-bone. We have, therefore, four kinds of hernia, viz.:

1. Umbilical hernia, which occurs at the umbilicus or navel.

2. Inguinal hernia, occurring in the inguinal or groin region,

3. Scrotum hernia, in which the bowel has descended into the scrotum.

4. Femoral hernia, in the femoral or thigh region.

Hernia may exist from birth, owing to the non-closure of any of those places in the abdominal wall. It is then called "congenital hernia." Hernia generally results, however, from undue strain or exertion, such as severe coughing, sneezing, straining at stool, and, chiefly, lifting heavy weights or excessive athletic exercise. Both sexes are liable to the infirmity, men especially, the proportion of cases being about eight males to one female.

UMBILICAL OR NAVEL HERNIA

This occurs in childhood and old age. The ordinary bandage or binder tends to prevent this form in children, but when it does present itself then a suitable umbilical belt must be applied. There are many kinds, but that with an india-rubber air-pad is the best (see Fig. 1,). This must be kept constantly in the proper position, and if this is done the rupture cures itself as the child grows, owing to the formation of new tissue. Umbilical hernia in the aged is due to the rupture of the thin tissue round the umbilicus, and is relieved by means of an abdominal bandage with umbilical pad, or truss, as in

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

INGUINAL HERNIA

When this shows itself advice ought to be immediately obtained, as there is a danger in neglecting the simplest rupture. If a patient with this form of rupture neglects his health and faecal matter becomes lodged in the little knuckle of bowel, accumulation produces irritation which excites the muscles through which the bowel protrudes, and as all muscles contract on being excited, these follow the same law, and in consequence constrict the bowel, and in a few hours death may take place owing to strangulation. It is a mistake to suppose that because the rupture is small there is no danger, as the opposite is frequently the case and the more necessary is it that a properly fitting truss should be worn constantly. Opinions vary as to the advisability of wearing a truss at night, but it stands to reason that if the truss is nightly removed the rupture is liable to descend and again enlarge the already weakened sides of the abdominal opening, thereby rendering cure unlikely.

The form of an inguinal truss is shown in Fig. 3. It is the common

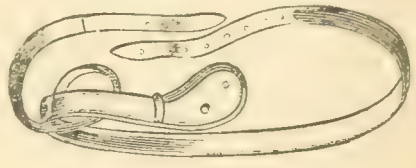

Fig. 3.

truss. In fitting such a truss one has to know the girth of the patient's body from the point of rupture round. The 36-inch truss is the usual size for the average man. In fitting one takes each end of the spring, pulls it out, and slips it round the body; release first the pad-end, placing it gently on the ruptured part of the abdominal wall. The strap should just fit about midway on the button of the pad; if not, a larger or smaller truss must be selected. The patient should feel the truss quite comfortable upon him; sometimes the spring is too strong or too weak; in either case the comfort

of the patient should be considered; but after a time a strongish spring does not feel uncomfortable.

SCROTAL HERNIA

This occurs only in males, the bowel descending into the bag as stated, and sometimes the swelling is enormous. Most men are themselves able to replace the rupture, and this must be done before any attempt is made to fit a truss. The form is shown in Fig. 4, and it will be observed that the

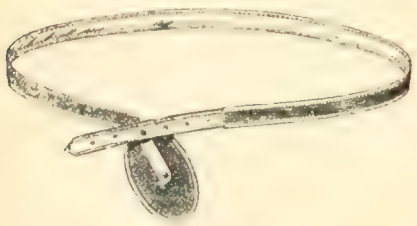

Fig. 4.

pad is almost triangular in shape, the point being continued to form a soft bandage terminating in a strap which goes under the scrotum, and is fixed to a buckle at the side of the truss. A scrotal truss is sometimes worn by men who have merely an inguinal rupture, and it does no harm—indeed, frequently prevents a scrotal rupture in those who have much exertion.

FEMORAL HERNIA

requires a truss of the form shown in Fig. 5. It is fitted in the same manner as an inguinal truss.

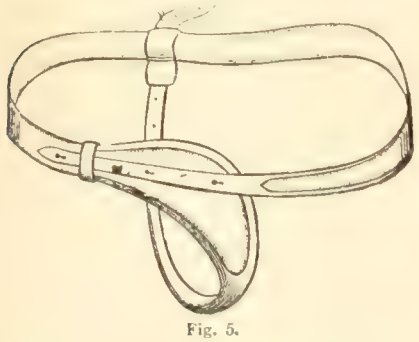

Fig. 5.

It will be seen that the most important part of a truss is the pad, the object of which is to press upon the hernial opening and prevent the bowel from protruding. There are numberless shapes of pads, some of them injurious. The worst in that respect is the "knobby" or cone-shaped pad so frequently met with in the chemist's stock. Such pads often do more harm than good, especially when fitted to a strong spring. Then the pressure slowly but surely forces the pad into the aperture, thereby enlarging it. The best pad is one about half as large again as those sent out by truss makers to the trade. It should have a flat bearing-surface, which completely covers the opening and gives support to the surrounding tissues.

A rupture should never be allowed to come down, as in many instances a cure may be effected (even in long standing cases) under the pressure and support of a properly fitting truss.

The measure required for a truss is the circumference around the hips, bringing the tape to meet and stating if the rupture is on the right, left or both sides. The fitting of a double truss is essentially the same in principle as a single one.

MANAGEMENT OF TRUSSES

If possible a truss should be worn night and day. A truss should never be put on when the patient is standing upright. The patient should lie down, the body being as flat as possible and the legs raised. In this position the rupture can be reduced and returned into the abdomen and the truss properly adjusted. A truss should never be taken off before the patient has retired to bed and should always be put on again before rising. A truss should only be opened sufficiently to go around the legs and be gently drawn up into position. This will prevent snapping or weakening of the spring. An extra truss should always be at hand in case of accident and to allow of recovering pads.

AN ARTIFICAL GUM

Hitherto attempts to combine starch with the mucilages prepared from moss or seaweed have been failures, but it is said that the difficulties have now been overcome in a satisfactory manner.

The alga Chondrus crispus (carrageen) is extracted with hot but not boiling water (80 to 90 deg. C.) in the proportion of about four gallons of water to every pound of the dry vegetable. The solution is filtered, and mixed with from 10 to 20 per cent. of its weight of starch or fecula. Or the fecula may be first added to the water used to extract the mucilage, which is on the whole the better method.

The finished product may be dried on shelves or with heated rollers, care being taken that the temperature is kept well below the boiling point of water. It then forms transparent colorless flakes, which, if soaked in water for a few hours, and then boiled up after they have fully swollen, form a most excellent thickening for textile purposes, or as a vehicle for pigments.—Revue Des Produits Chimriques.

"SALESMANSHIP"

The above is the title of a new monthly magazine, published by The Salesmanship Company at Meadowville, Pa., at one dollar a year, single copies 10 cents. Frank H. Dukesmith is the editor and the first number indicates that he can furnish much valuable and interesting matter, and teach the science of salesmanship and its relation to the art of selling. Good salesmen are in proportion a scarce article, and production is a simple proposition compared with the problem of distribution. "Salesmanship" will aim to make better salesmen and therein will be helpful to employers, sales managers and salesmen themselves, whether store or road, men or women.

THE BEST ADVERTISED OF SCOTT'S WORKS

They had just met, and conversation was somewhat fitful. Finally he decided to guide it into literary channels, where he was more at home, and turning to his companion asked:

"Are you fond of literature?"

"Passionately," she replied. "I love books dearly."

"Then you must admire Sir Walter Scott," he exclaimed, with sudden animation. "Is not his 'Lady of the Lake' exquisite in its flowing grace and poetic imagery? Is it not—"

"It is perfectly lovely," she assented, clasping her hands in ecstasy. "I suppose I have read it a dozen times."

"And Scott's 'Marmion,'" he continued, "with its rugged simplicity and marvellous descriptions. One can almost smell the heather on the heath while perusing its splendid pages."

"It is perfectly grand," she murmured.

"And Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' and his noble 'Bride of Lammermoor.' Where in the English language will you find anything more heroic than his grand auld Scottish characters and his graphic, forceful pictures of feudal times and customs? You like them, I am sure."

"I just dote upon them," she replied.

"And Scott's Fmulsion"— he continued hastily, for a faint suspicion was beginning to dawn upon him.

"I think," she interrupted rashly, "that its the best thing he ever wrote."

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"Blood Cleanser" equals any sold — pleasant taste—rapidly does its work.

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Why has the policy of our house always been to stick by, with and to the drug trade, regardless of the tempting offers which come our way? Because, we still have faith that steady persistence in honestly standing by our natural customers will in the end secure us deserved recognition from them. We are, as individuals, retail druggists at heart, and the influences which crowded us out of the retail business have never since been strong enough to cause us to betray our old associates. We are anxious for business but not that kind.

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The excellence of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Correspondence Course lies in its remarkable fullness, clearness and simplicity. All useless technicalities are avoided as much as possible, the instructions being given in a simple conversational language, explaining everything so thoroughly as to make a teacher superfluous. The constantly growing popularity of the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Course, and the ease with which its graduates pass all the Examining Boards is attested by numerous letters from our students. J. R. Gould, Bell Bend, Pa., writes: "I am highly pleased with your lectures. Have learned more already in chemical equations, etc., and metric system, than I learned in the Junior Course in the College of Pharmacy. You make everything so plain that it is *impossible* not to understand."

Another student writes: "Your course is absolutely perfect. I ought to know, because I had taken two other mail courses, and neither helped me to any extent in my attempts to pass an examination. Your Course not only helped me to pass the Board successfully, but it also helped me to pass the Regent's examination in chemistry with 96 per cent. The other courses may give more in bulk, perhaps, but their explanations are poor and unsatisfactory. One might as well take one of the text books on pharmacy. I recommend all my friends to use the PRACTICAL DRUGGIST Course, as there is nothing to be compared to it." No Extra Charges.

While passing the board of pharmacy examination should not be the final goal of the best and most successful pharmacist, this is nevertheless the first thing he must accomplish if he does not want to remain an underpaid, overworked drudge, or a junior clerk. Nothing will help you so much to gain independence, knowledge and a license, as a course in the Practical Druggist Institute. Sample lectures, references, etc., Free. No text-books required. PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE, 105 Fulton Street, New York. Handsome Diplomas.

THE OPTICIAN AND WHAT HE SHOULD BE

The time has gone by when a fellow with a lot of cheek and no knowledge whatever of optics, can go out and "gull" the people for any great length of time, possibly not because the people are less gullible than formerly, for the old saying that "a sucker is born every minute" is still true, and there are plenty of E. Z. Marks in the country to work on, but there has been such an advancement in the science of optics, and the numerous good optical schools competing with each other to see which can give the best course in refraction, is producing a class of opticians worthy of the name, who are displacing the fakers. These optical schools lay the foundation, and it then only depends on the individual as to whether he will complete the structure, and continue to grow along the line of his chosen profession, continually increasing his knowledge, and also his bank account, or whether he will buy a trial case of some wholesale house on the instalment plan, and then die (figuratively speaking).

My observation leads me to state that the successful opticians are those who do honest work. At this time I have in mind a man whose purchases for prescription glasses alone amount to two, and often run to over three hundred dollars per month, who obtains his patronage from the same communities that he has been working in for the past ten years. His success can be directly traced to the fact that he does no crooked work. He is a good optician, carefully tests his patrons' eyes, and when he tells them that a frame is gold they have learned that he means just what he says, and he always stands ready to make good. If he sells a gold-filled frame he tells his customers just what they are getting and charges accordingly. He charges good, fair prices for his services, and consequently always has money in the bank, and pays his bills promptly by the tenth of the month following his purchases, and often sooner than this. (His credit is good.)

I have in mind another man(?) who was just the opposite of the one described above, who went out to "do" everybody, and in the end, with our assistance, landed in the Missouri State Penitentiary. His special sin that landed him, however, was, he hired a horse and buggy of a livery man in a small town and started out to "do" the farmers. He concluded he did not care to drive back so far, and therefore sold the outfit and pocketed the money. We hope there is not another optician in the whole United States as bad as this fellow, but relate the facts to show where a man who sells Roman alloy spectacles for gold, as he did, may land.

To recapitulate, the optician should be, first of all, an honest man; second, a conscientious student and refractionist; and lastly, an energetic business man.—D. Chambers, in The Optical Journal.

THE HANGING OF WALL PAPERS

The following, taken from the Dry Goods Review, will be of interest to those in the trade who handle wall paper:

In the last few years the complaints made by wall paper dealers about ingrains and other better class papers have very much increased. In nearly all cases the paper shows spots after hanging, and the paper-maker is blamed for it—very often without reason. An incident I—a wall paper manufacturer—met with in Switzerland induces me to give the matter publicity. The rooms of a new hotel in the Engadine had been papered and afterwards, to the regret of the proprietor, a large portion of the better-class papers turned out spotty and shady. He showed me over the rooms, and I noticed that those papered with cheap papers were perfect, whereas those where better-class papers had been used showed very serious defects. In some instances the walls were covered with yellow and yellowish red spots, in others dark streaks appeared, and very often an entire length had turned yellow. The paperhanger, who was sent for, declared the fault to lie with the bad quality of the paper, and was much astonished when I simply told him that he did not understand how to hang better-class papers. He drew attention to the fifty perfect rooms and also to his own experience and reputation all over the country as a careful workman. One ingrain paper which was the most at fault was selected for trial. Fresh starch paste was made, and in my presence the paperhanger recommenced papering with the aid of another workman. A brush was used for the [illegible] when not in use was [illegible] on the paper on the table. The man used a large quantity of paste, and each length placed on the [illegible] and, after pasting four lengths in all, [illegible] This [illegible] pleted he closed the windows and doors carefully. The next morning the result was as before, all the lengths being spoiled, but more especially in the places where the brush had been allowed to lie, yellow spots being visible. The strips furthest from the door appeared the darkest.

The next day I commenced to paper my room myself in the presence of the paperhanger. I had one length only placed on the table at a time and coated very sparingly. The brush was not thrown carelessly on the paper when not in use, but put aside. Each length was finished without interruption and hung at once. After the room was finished I opened all the windows and doors, to the disgust of the decorator, who said that air bubbles would form under the paper. The result next morning, however, showed a faultless room, no spots, no creases, no defects whatever. The paperhanger now confessed with shame that he must admit that he had not understood how to do the work properly, and the remaining papers were hung without difficulty. The explanation is very simple. Formerly, in the manufacture of paper, rags and chemical pulp were used, whereas now nearly all paper is made from mechanical pulp. The fibre of the paper is loose, therefore, and it sucks up paste to a much greater extent. Formerly, again, in printing, hard mineral colors were used, aniline dyes at the present time taking their place, and being much more easily dissolved in water.

Instead of animal size, vegetable size is used. The result is that, whereas in earlier times wall paper had to be soaked, now this must be avoided. If the back of the paper becomes so much moistened that the liquid gets through the paper, it dissolves the ground color and destroys the aniline dye. This explains why it is necessary that, in the first instance, only one length should be pasted at a time, and why the doors and windows must be opened to facilitate the drying of the paste. On this occasion I made the test of placing a pasted length under the

other lengths on the table, the air being thus excluded and the paper compelled to dry itself. Next morning the color was destroyed; the paste, through having penetrated the paper, had dissolved the dye; the vegetable matter in the size was decomposed owing to lack of air, and the whole paper was covered with red and yellow spots.

Ingrain papers are more easily affected than any others, and it is, therefore, essential that ingrains must be hung as speedily as possible. Owing also to the fact that the aniline dye now in use for better-class papers is very easily destroyed, it is necessary that the paperhanger should work with carefully cleaned vessels and brushes.

If starch paste or flour paste stands a length of time, organic acids are formed, which, although not perceptible by smell, will yet affect the color of the paper. Aniline dyes are especially susceptible to organic acids, and even the presence of small traces destroys the dye and causes yellow spots to appear.

The paperhanger who observes the following rules will never fail: (1) The use of clean vessels and brushes; (2) fresh starch or flour paste; (3) coating very thinly and immediate hanging, and (4) opening the door and windows after papering. If a soft ingrain has to be used it is advisable to suspend operations during rain, as in damp air ingrains dry very slowly, and it is therefore almost impossible to prevent the colors from being destroyed. It is well known that in a thunderstorm the paste turns sour. If this happens, work had better be discontinued and fresh paste made before recommencing.

TRADE PAPERS vs. CIRCULARS

The tendency of manufacturers to use circular-letters in place of space in their trade paper is the result of a wrong idea of the value of a good name. The right kind of a trade paper is the adviser of its readers. It helps them over the hard places in business; it gives notice of new things, and makes a relentless fight on fakes and fakirs. This gives an implied good name to every advertiser. The business relations between persons introduced by a mutual friend are more cordial than those who meet because of the forwardness of the one who has something to sell. The trade paper will introduce any manufacturer or jobber to the class of business men he wants to reach. The introduction coming in the nature of an advertisement does not materially lessen the value of the introduction. The reader realizes that the firm is responsible, or it would not be allowed to advertise in this particular publication. If each advertisement is written in the nature of a direct bid for trade, the trade paper advertisement will bring larger results than a circular every time. The average manufacturer, however, puts a standing card in the trade paper space, and then supplements this advertisement with circular letters, and because returns come in he thinks the letters are alone responsible. The results come because his trade paper advertising has established his good name. A business man nowadays who gets a circular letter from a strange firm has to be mightily interested before he will give it any consideration. There are too many good and reliable firms to experiment with strangers. It is also a fact that the irresponsible manufacturer driven out of trade papers has to resort to circular letters. For the legitimate manufacturer or warehousemen to try and compete with this class is foolishness. It is foolish for two reasons—he simply injures himself every time he notices this class; second, it costs too much in proportion to what can be taken out of it. Advertising with circular letters is one of the most expensive kinds of advertising.

DOMINION EXHIBITION DAYS

The Dominion Exhibition days have been apportioned as follows: Thursday, Aug. 27th, and Friday, Aug. 28th, preparation days; Saturday, Aug. 29th, Official Opening Day; Monday, Aug. 31st, School Childrens' Day; Tuesday, Sept. 1st, Press Day; Wednesday, Sept. 2nd, Manufacturers' Day; Thursday, Sept. 3rd, Canadian Day; Friday, Sept. 4th, Empire and Pioneers' Day; Saturday, Sept. 5th, Commercial Travellers' Day; Monday, Sept. 7th, Labor Day; Tuesday, Sept. 8th, Farmers' Day; Wednesday, Sept. 9th, Stockbreeders and Fruit Growers' Day; Thursday, Sept. 10th, American Visitors' Day; Friday, Sept. 11th, Society Day; Saturday, Sept. 12th, Citizens' and Review Day. It will be noticed that the Exhibition will be in full swing from 9 a.m., Saturday, Aug. 29th, to 10 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 12th, Monday, Sept. 14th, being moving day.

LEMON SPIRITS

The official spirit of lemon contains too much alcohol to meet commercial demands. Alcohol is much more expensive than lemon oil, in the proportions demanded, and the main effort on the part of the manulacturer is to reduce the percentage of alcohol as much as possible. Since lemon oil requires strong alcohol for solution any addition of water throws the oil out of solution. Cheaper extracts have been made by diluting a strong extract with water, shaking with magnesium carbonate for a few hours, and then filtering after adding sufficient tincture of curcuma to color; but such extracts are neither satisfactory nor economical. Another objection to the official spirit is that it will not mix well with syrups, a serious objection to the bottler. A soluble essence of lemon which will yield a bright flavored syrup is demanded.

LEMON FORMULAS

The following formulas illustrate the use of these:

1.

Yellow peel of lemons, grated...	15
Concentrated oil lemon.....dr.	2½
Alcohol .....pints	4
Water .....pints	4

Macerate 24 hours and express. If necessary filter through magnesium carbonate.

2.

Yellow peel of lemons.....	15
Citral .....dr.	2
Oil lemon ....oz.	2
Alcohol .....pints	4
Water .....pints	4

Treat as above.

3.

Concentrated oil lemon.....m.	24
Citral .....m.	36
Oil lemon .....oz.	4
Tinct. curcuma .....oz.	4
Alcohol .....pints	3
Water .....pints	5
Magnesium carbonate... .....oz.	2

Shake together occasionally during 24 hours and filter, returning the first portions to the filter until the liquid comes through clear.

By varying the proportions of concentrated oil, natural oil and citral extracts can be made of almost any desired strength and delicacy of flavor. Citral undoubtedly enjoys some popular favor, in just the same way that cumarin and tonka do. It serves much the same purpose in supplying a "strong" flavor at a low price. It is plainly discernible either in cooked or uncooked articles.

DARKNESS and LIGHT

Old Style Wire Sponge Case	New All Glass Sponge Case

Stock Tales

Tangled up—Compressed	Well assorted—Bright
Soiled—Dusty	Clean—Attractive
Worse every day	Ornamental
Few sales—No profit	Saleable—Profit on each sale
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Handsome quarter-cut oak or cherry case, 20 in. by 20 in. by 5 ft., 8 compartments, 2 doors on castors

$19—Net price

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Sodium Sulphate Glauber	Sulphurous Acetic
Sodium Sulphite	
Sodium Hyposulphite	Carbonators
Sodium Sulphide	Filters
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make an ideal side-line for a druggist —especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

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GAGE'S SCHOOL BLANKS

judging by their sale, seem to be as popular this year as ever. A few of last year's choice designs, together with this year's new ones, make an assortment to choose from that is

HARD TO BEAT

During **SCHOOL OPENING WEEK** our warehouse will be open until 9 p.m. each evening, and all orders received by telegraph or telephone up to that hour will be shipped same night.

To all our friends who attend the Dominion Exhibition we extend a cordial invitation to visit us, make our offices headquarters, and have their mail addressed in our care.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THESE old-established and well-tried Remedies have stood the test of over 65 years, and their virtues are known throughout the British Empire. They are always saleable, and as they are being brought before the notice of the public in the Canadian Press, the attention of the trade is courteously invited to the following

REDUCED COPIES OF GENUINE LABELS

Pill: Black on Green.

Ointment: Brown and Green on White.

NEW BRUNSWICK PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

REPORT OF AMENDMENT COMMITTEE

Your committee entrusted with the work of amending the Pharmacy Act beg to report that they have attended to that duty.

After having had several meetings with the Hon. Mr. McKeown a draft of the proposed change was submitted to the Pharmaceutical Council and approved by them. A delegation consisting of the president and R. E. Coupe went to Fredericton and appeared before the Bills Committee. Finding that there was no chance of getting the amendments passed your delegation decided to withdraw the bill on getting our fees returned.

The Bills Committee considered the public fully protected as the act stood.

Robert E. Coupe,
for Com.

St. John, N. B., May 22nd, 1903.

(This report was unavoidably delayed and was not received in time for insertion in our last issue in conjunction with the report of the annual meeting.—Editor C. D.)

TO THE O. C. P. CLASS OF 1902

The second annual reunion of the "Old Boys of the O.C.P." class of 1902 will be held at Toronto on Wednesday, September 9th. Headquarters, Iroquois Hotel. Do your best to be on hand.

J. H. Horey, President. L. M. Waugh, Secretary.

Over forty students are at present taking the correspondence course in optics from Dr. Hamill.

Intending students should write the Canadian College of Optics and see what they think of the course. Optics by mail appears to have come to stay.

The flint house of the Sydenham Glass Co's Works at Wallaceburg, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on July 15th. Insurance covers a loss of about $15,000.

Giles—"I saw your fat friend Wider in a drug store yesterday. He asked the proprietor to give him something that would make him lean." Miles—"Did he get it?" Giles—"I guess so; I saw him an hour later leaning up against a lamp-post."

ACETANILID PREPARATIONS

ACETANILID COMPOUND

1. Dr. Pitcher's formula:—
   Acetanilid ....2 grains.
   Fl. Ext. Gelsemium...1 minim.
2. Dr. Gray's formula:—
   Acetanilid ... ...2 ½ grain
   Caffeine citrate... ... ...1 grain.
   Gelsemium ....1 10 grain.
3. Acetanilid .... 2 ½ grains.
   Tully's powder .... grains.
4. Acetanilid compound for Migraine:—
   Acetanilid ....2 grains.
   Camphor monobromat. ½ grain
   Caffeine citrate... ... ...½ grain.

ELIXIR OF ACETANILID

Acetanilid ... ...1 oz.
Alcohol ... ...,....1 fl. oz.
Glycerin ... .4 fl. oz.

Tinct. Orange Fl., to make 1 pint.

Acetanilid is reduced to a fine powder and dissolved in the alcohol; the glycerin added and then the tincture.

Each fl. dr. of this elixir contains about 4 grains of acetanilid, so that an ordinary teaspoonful represents an average adult dose.

Emulsion of Acetanilid:—

Dissolve acetanilid in olive oil which with the aid of a little chloroform can be emulsified in the usual way.—Phar. Review.

TOILET WATERS TO PREVENT INSECT BITES

	Parts.
1. Cloves	20
Patchouli leaves	12
Rosemary leaves	10
Valerian root	8
Marjoram leaves	6
Alcohol, 49 per cent. ...200	

Macerate, strain, press, and filter. Add a little of this tincture to the water when washing.

2. Tincture of valerian..100	parts.
Oil of cajuput	2 parts.
Oil of cloves	1 part.
3. Juniper-wood oil.....	60 grammes.
Clove oil	10 drops.
Rosemary oil	6 drops.
4. Tincture of Tonka beans (1:10)	50 parts.
Oil of bay berries ...	50 parts.
Thyme oil	4 parts.

—Pharm. Zeit.

CHEAP AND EXCELLENT DISINFECTANT

Oil of tar ....20 parts.
Sulphuric acid (90 deg.) 30 parts
Water, q. s.

Heat the tar oil with the acid and to the product of the reaction add enough water to make 100 parts. The product is a brown liquid with a phenol odor, which dissolves in, or mixes with water in almost all proportions, making clear, or nearly clear, solutions. It is strongly recommended as a disinfectant that can advantageously supplant the various costly compounds now in use.—Fendler.

A NEW SOURCE OF THYMOL

The Origanum floribundum, a native of the Algerian mountains, yields a large amount of volatile oil, which contains 25 per cent. of thymol, according to Battander. The moisture of the phenols isolated from the oil forms an almost solid mass on being touched with a crystal of thymol. The plant is not likely to prove a source of thymol of commercial value, as it does not occur in any great quantity.

INCOMPATIBILTY OF HYDRASTIS AND HAMAMELIS

Leguyer (Union Pharmaceutique) states that the incompatibility of the tinctures of fluid extracts of hydrastis and hamamelis can be overcome by using an equal amount of glycerine. One volume of glycerine is added to one volume of one of the tinctures, and the other tincture is then added.

SALTPETRE FROM THE AIR

Professor Muthmann, of the Polytechnical Academy at Munich, in a recent lecture before the Chemists' Association of that city, stated he had demonstrated that saltpetre can be produced from air by electricity at less than one-fourth its present cost. It has for some time been known to scientists, the professor continued, that nitric acid can be formed by passing high electric currents through moist air between two platinum poles, and suitable apparatus is all that is now needed for the manufacture of nitrates on a large scale.

WINTERGREEN EXTRACT

This can be made from either the synthetic or the natural oil. A formula comprising 50 Cc of the oil, 750 Cc of alcohol, and 200 Cc of water, with sufficient alkanet to color, makes a good extract. Both the natural and the artificial oils vary some; the natural oil, however, is slightly the more fragrant of the two when used without heat, while, as is the case with vanilla, it does not withstand heat as well as the synthetic oil.

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CUCUMBER SOAP

White wax ....

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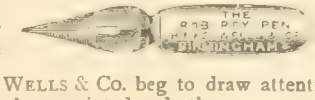

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HINKS, WELLS & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

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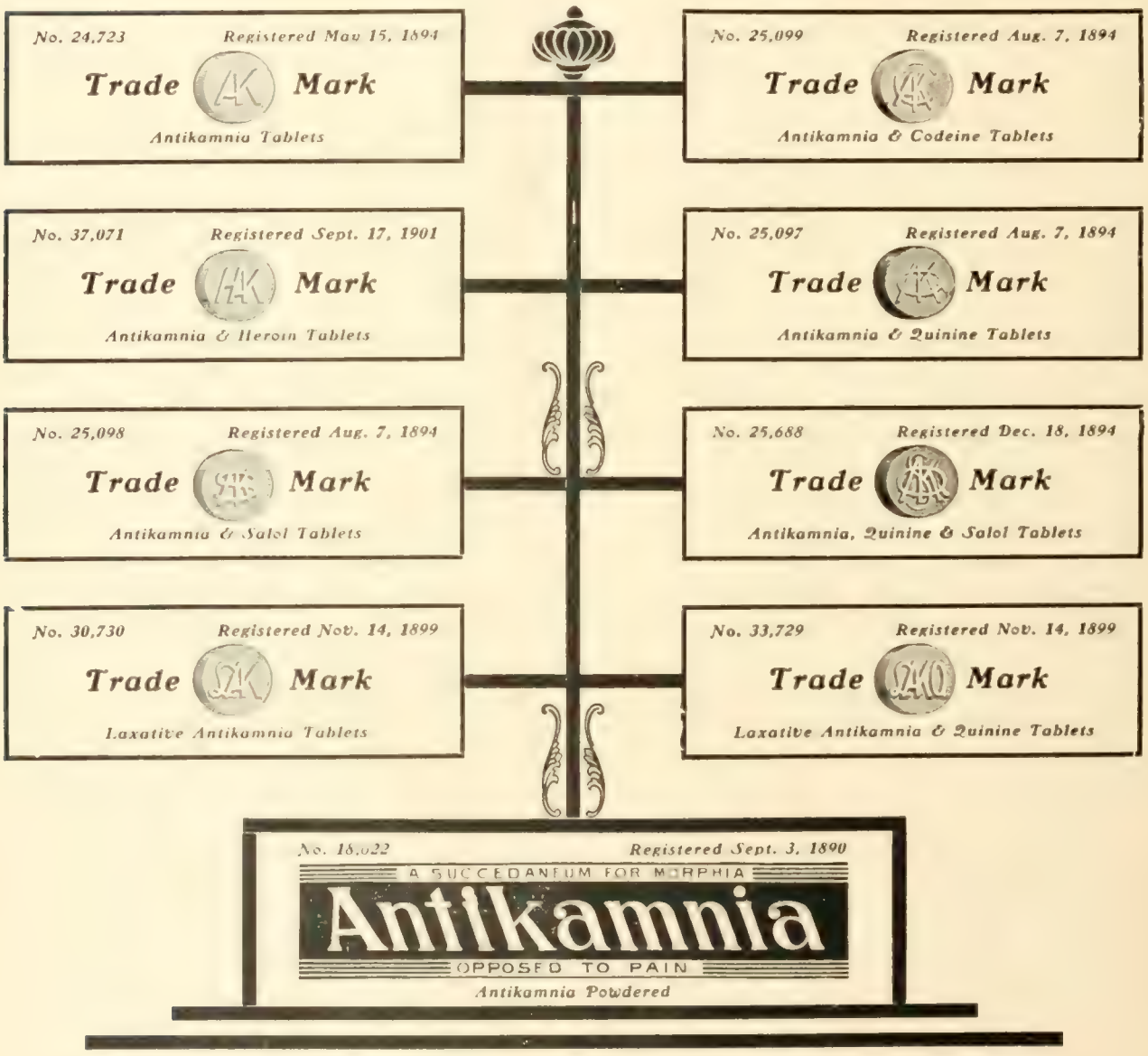

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THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY

Honest Druggists and Honest Drug Clerks will protect Honest Pharmacy by advising us promptly when fradulent Antikamnia Preparations are offered to them. All Antikamnia Preparations offered in bulk in any other than in our original, well-known cartoned packages, are fraudulent.

Photographic Notes

BACKINGS FOR PLATES

Plate backings should be easily applied and as readily removed. They may consist of collodions, varnishes, or caramels, and need not be removed prior to development. To make a caramel backing, pour 5 oz. of caramel into half a pint of methylated spirit, with constant stirring for about ten minutes, allow to settle for half an hour, then decant or syphon off the supernatant liquid as clearly as possible, collect the residue on a piece of fine linen, and allow to drain; when thoroughly drained, weigh and mix with an equal weight of burnt sienna in watery paste, and rub in half the weight of powdered gum arabic. This should be put up in small 2 oz. tins with tight fitting lids, and labelled:—

Caramel and Sienna Backing
A Preventive of Halation.

Directions for Use.—Apply to the back of the plate with a small pad, a roller squeegee or stiff brush, and rear the plate up in a light tight box to dry. This can be readily removed before development by a wet rag.

A STAIN REDUCER

Thio-carbimid or thiourea is very useful for removing the stains of pyro from the films of negatives, the fingers, clothes, etc. It should be made into a solution as follows:

Thio-carbamid ... ...30 grains
Citric Acid ... .40 grains
Chrome alum ... ...30 grains
Distilled Water—
to make ... ...10 ounces

Directions for use.—The negative may be soaked in this for ten minutes and then well washed. The hands or fingers should be well rubbed with a coarse rag dipped in the solution.

MOUNTING PASTE

Gelatin ....150 grains
Arrowroot ....308 grains
Water ....8 fl. ounces
Methylated Spirit ...2½ fl. drachms
Formalin (40 per cent.
sol.) ....20 minims

Soak the gelatin for a few hours in 2 oz. of the water; then make a paste with the arrowroot and remaining 6 oz. of boiling water, mix, heat gently till dissolved, and as it cools add the methylated spirit and the formalin solution.

RETOUCHING MEDIUM

Gum Sandarac ..... 1 ounce
Finest Castor Oil ..... 20 grains
Methylated Spirit ..... 10 grains

First dissolve the gum in the spirit and then add the castor oil.—Phot. Journal Eng.

Takakkaw Falls, Near Field, B.C., on the C.P.R.

TO RESTORE FOGGED PLATES

Bichromate of potash, ¼ ounce; water, 9 ounces. When dissolved add two or three drops of hydrochloric acid, and filter. Soak the plates in this for ten minutes, well wash, and dry in perfect darkness. The plates will be as sensitive as before the bath if all the bichromate is washed out; if not, it makes them less sensitive. After this treatment it is advised, before developing, to soak for ten minutes in

Tartaric Acid .... 1 part
Water ....1000 parts

and to develop with an old hydroquinone bath, or one well restrained with bromide of potassium.—Photography.

The Focus, or more correctly focal length of a lens is the distance between a certain point in the lens and the ground glass when a distant object is focussed. For all ordinary purposes it may be taken as the distance between the glass of a single lens or the diaphragm of a double lens, and the ground glass. On the focal length of the lens depends absolutely the size of objects in the photograph. The size is just proportional to the focal length of the lens. Thus, if a church steeple comes out 4 inches high with a lens of 8 inches focus, it will come out 8 inches high with a lens of 16 inches focus.

The following chemicals represent the proportionate strength and show how equal work is done by

112 parts of Potassium Hydrate,
80 parts of Sodium Hydrate,
165 parts of Potassium Carbonate,
106 parts of Sodium Carbonate dry,
286 parts of Sodium Carbonate crystals,
168 parts of Sodium Bicarbonate,
268 parts of Potassium Bicarbonate.

To utilize old plates clean the film off the glass with soda and water, or by any other well known method. Fix a disc of opaque paper about two and a half inches in diameter towards one corner of the glass, and arrange two or three small fern fronds across the bottom, and a spray of rye grass up one side. Expose a sheet of P. O. P. behind this until it is sufficiently dark for a border. Then print a head or bust into the white space left by the disc, masking the border in the meanwhile with a piece of paper from which the disc was cut out. These bordered prints may be mounted on cardboard in the usual way, or squeegeed on to glass with a strip of gilt paper round the edge. This will make a very handsome ornament for the drawing-room.—Photography.

A correspondent of The Camera claims to have obtained excellent results with the following modified platinum process:

Distilled Water ....1000 c.c.m.
Perchloride Iron ....125 grains

After filtration, add ammonia until precipitation ceases; collect this filtrate and wash it, then add it to a hot solution consisting of

Oxalic Acid .... grammes
Water ....150 c.c.m.

The solution when tested must be neutral. In order to insure this neutrality, allow a little of the precipitate to remain undissolved. When cold, filter, add two and one-half grammes sodium chloro-platinite, then add enough distilled water to bring solution up to 250 c.c.m.

The paper is coated with this solution and dried. The printing is the same as ordinary platinum paper and the developer consists of

Oxalic Acid .... grammes
Chloro-platinite Soda 2½ grammes
Water ....250 c.c.m.

TONING AND FIXING

Photographic Formulæ are almost innumerable in number, and are frequently compiled in a very unnecessarily complicated and confusing manner. The combined toning and fixing bath for P.O.P. prints is an example of this confusion and complexity, substances being introduced which there is no apparent necessity for, but which may produce results quite unexpected by the user. Before the introduction of ready-sensitised papers, when plain salted paper was in general use, this combined solution was generally composed only of "hypo" and gold chloride, and the permanency of such prints treated in this way does not appear to have been impaired. I am strongly of opinion that the simplest form of this bath is by far the most likely to produce fairly permanent results. I have found a solution consisting of 3 oz. of sodium hyposulphite to the pint, to which is added half-an-ounce of calcium chloride, 100 grains of ammonium sulphocyanide, and from 2 to 3 grains of gold chloride, to work admirably with any brand of gelatino-chloride paper with which I am acquainted. If used at a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees F., it tones slowly, allowing time for perfect fixing, and a print so treated has been exposed in a window to strong light for three months without any sign of discoloration or fading.—Chemist and Druggist.

POTASSIUM IODIDE AND HYPO AS A REDUCER

Photographic reducers are as plentiful as blackberries, but that suggested by Professor Lainer may have a special advantage in some instances. The formula he gives is potassium iodide one part, hypo solution (one in four) one hundred parts. The reduction proceeds very slowly, and, it is said, without loss of the more delicate detail—a peculiarity we should scarcely expect to be verified in practice. The action is not observable till after an hour or so, and in from eight to ten hours even dense fog will disappear without any tendency for the film to frill. It is a leisurely agent, and one that does not appear to have any marked advantages over our old friend iodine dissolved in potassium iodide added to hypo solution. Wilson's Photographic Magazine, in commenting upon this formula, reminds its readers that iron, copper, and mercury chlorides, if added to the fixing bath, will also have a solvent action on the film, but are less applicable, because they re-act with and decompose the hypo. We believe that if an acid fixing bath is used these metallic salts may be used without ill effects.

MENDING BROKEN NEGATIVES

Broken negatives are sometimes a source of great trouble, since they may be of subjects that are absolutely irreplaceable. If the glass only is broken and the gelatine holds the pieces together, the film is usually stripped from the glass by processes which we have often enough described. But in some instances, architectural views for example, it is almost impossible to avoid very obvious distortion, and when the film itself is broken, stripping is no remedy. M. van Beek advises that the best thing in such cases is to break the negative right through if it is not already broken, and to clean the broken edges carefully. The largest piece is then fastened to a glass plate with strips of gum paper, and Canada balsam diluted with xylol is applied to the edges with a brush. The other pieces of the negative are also touched at the edges with the balsam, and are then joined to the larger pieces, so as to fit exactly. In this condition the Canada balsam can be worked without heating. It has about the same index of refraction as the glass, and if the negative is carefully joined up, the internal surfaces of the cracks will no longer reflect any light, and the break will almost have disappeared. If any of the balsam gets between the negative and glass it does no harm, and the parts will adhere so much the better when the xylol evaporates. The surface is afterwards cleaned by rubbing it gently with benzine; when in the print the injured part will hardly be perceptible.—Photography.

To carry a camera on a cycle I find the following a cheap and satisfactory method: I take a canvas schoolbag with a shoulder strap, and purchase four straps which I have fixed to the bag in the following manner: Sew two straps at the back to fasten to two buckles fixed on the front of the flap. Fix another in a similar manner at the bottom. The fourth strap should be rather longer to fasten horizontally from the bottom of the bag round the back bar of the bicycle frame. This is all the tackle required with the exception of a couple of straps. With these straps fasten the tripod to the handle-bars. Then put the camera, lens, slides, and tripod head into the bag packing them safely with the focussing cloth. Tuck the shoulder strap in the bag, and fasten it up. Fasten the two straps tight over the top bar of the frame, the bottom one under the bottom bar, and the last round the top bar of the frame. When the photographer gets to his destination, he can take out the shoulder strap and carry the camera on his back, and the tripod under his arm.—Photography.

Many prizes will be offered for photography, both amateur and professional, at the Dominion Exhibition in Toronto.

Iridescent stains on negatives. Take a small piece of clean old rag, moisten it with methylated spirit wrap the moist rag round the finger-end, and rub firmly and quickly, but gently. The stain will gradually rub away. Caution.—Avoid having the rag too wet; avoid a harsh piece of rag, or one with knots or seams; avoid needless force and use reasonable patience

ALL DRUGGISTS

who handle Photo Supplies should put in a stock of CRAMER PLATES for which the demand is constantly increasing.

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Photographic Department

BERLIN, S.O. 36

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RODINAL is a highly concentrated developing solution, which, for use, is diluted with 15 to 40 parts of tap or pump water, according to the exposure given and the make of plate.

RODINAL is of **most excellent keeping qualities.**

RODINAL produces extraordinarily clear negatives.

RODINAL is a **very powerful developer** and therefore eminently suitable **for snap shots.**

RODINAL enables the user **to get a soft or vigorous negative at will.**

in original bottles of

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$0.65	$1.10	$2.00

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Have you seen our 1903 Model Duplex Camera?

It sells on sight.

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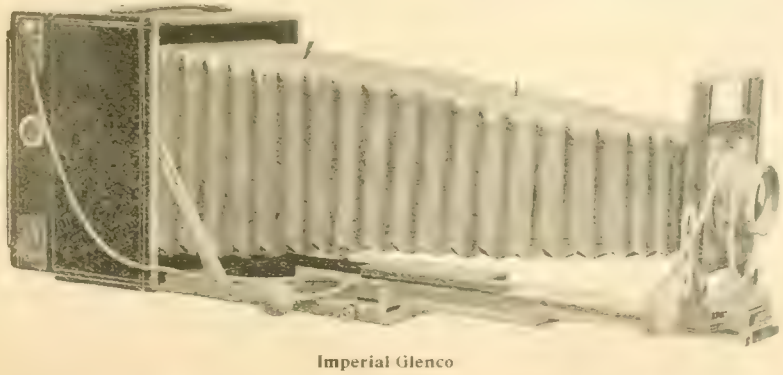

Imperial Glenco

Wellington Celluloid Films fit all cameras, keep longer, are better than any other, and are anti-trust.

Write for List at once.

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Muskoka Pine Syrup

which was put on the Canadian Market in the Fall of 1900. The sales have been most gratifying. It is a large-sized package, neat and attractive in appearance, and a ready seller.

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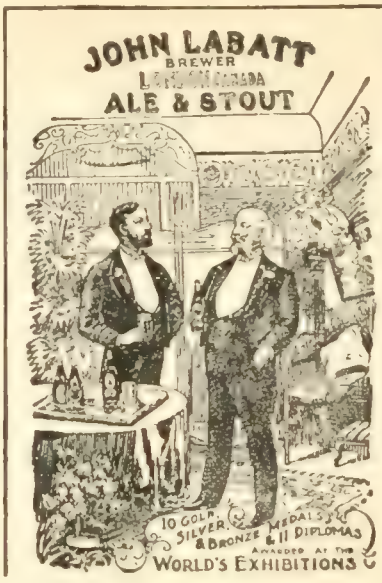

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From the purchasing of the Malt and Hops through every stage of the Brewing and Bottling, the one aim has been to produce a beverage of absolute purity and superior flavour. A case in your home will convince you that this purpose has been fully accomplished.

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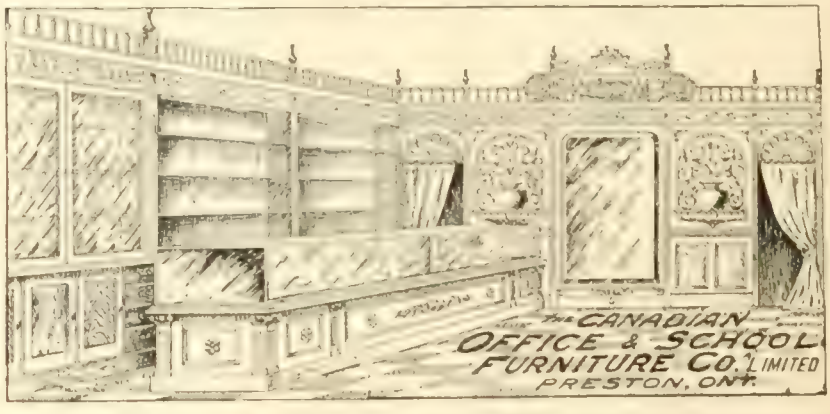

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Our productions are the finest that expert display case makers can possibly turn out, and are at the head of the list in the Canadian Market to day. Our patent "CORONATION" floor case is without a rival in ANY market, it being a marvellous piece of show case manufacture, as it is the most exquisite, attractive, artistic and durable case made, and is a wonderful money maker. ALL GLASS top, smooth and level, NO WOOD to catch dust easiest case top in the world to keep clean and free from dust. A first-class photograph cannot do this case justice; to see one means to go wild with delight over it.

We are also manufacturers of high-grade Bank, Office, Store and Interior Fittings GENERALLY. Show cases of every conceivable description. Mirrors and Frames. Bent and Bevelled Glass. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and particulars.

DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.

N. R. LINDSAY, Manager.
Office and Factory, 53 Richmond St. East.

TORONTO, CANADA

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

OPTICAL QUESTIONS

The editor submits 100 optical questions which every optician, especially every graduate optician, should be able to answer. One can hardly consider himself competent without being able to answer them off hand. The object of submitting them is to give opticians an opportunity for review and to offer to answer any of the questions for anyone who cannot do it for himself, i.e., cannot dig out the answer himself. It is hoped this series of questions will stimulate opticians to take stock of their mental optical knowledge besides being a little change from the regular series of optical articles usually given in this department:

1. How are rays of light refracted when passing from a rarer to a denser medium, and from a denser to a rarer medium?

2. What rays of light pass from air through different shaped glasses, how are these refracted towards, that is, to what part of the glasses?

3. What is a prism, and how does it refract rays of light?

4. How are prisms numbered?

5. Upon what does the strength of a prism depend?

6. In looking at an object through a prism, in what direction does the object appear to be deviated?

7. How may convex and concave spherical glasses be supposed to be formed?

8. How may convex and concave cylinders be supposed to be formed?

9. What is a spherical glass, and upon what does its strength depend?

10. In what meridians do spherical glasses refract rays of light?

11. What is the principal focus of a glass?

12. What change occurs in the focus of a convex glass when divergent, and still parallel rays pass through it?

13. How are spheres numbered in the Dioptric system?

14. What is a cylindrical glass?

15. What is the axis of a cylinder, and how do you find it?

16. How can you find out the strength of a spectacle glass?

17. How do you convert a number marked on a dioptre glass into the inch system?

18. How tell the difference between a convex and a concave glass?

19. By what other names are convex glasses sometimes called?

20. What is the Visual angle, and how large must it be for clear V?

21. Upon what does its size depend?

22. Upon what principle is Snellens Test Types constructed?

23. What do you mean by the refraction of the eye?

24. What do you mean by the Acuteness of Vision?

25. How do we find out the Acuteness of Vision?

26. How express it on paper, and what does this signify?

27. To what parts of the eye do we refer when we speak of the Dioptres and what when Acuteness of Vision?

28. In what points does the eye resemble a photographic camera?

29. What is the visual and what is the optic Axis?

30. What is the Binocular V. and what is essential to have it?

31. What is Diplopia and how is it, it occurs?

32. What refractive errors of the eyes can be corrected by glasses?

33. What does Asthenopia mean?

34. What causes Asthenopia in Hyperopia?

35. What do you mean by the Acc. of the eye?

36. Explain its philosophy, that is how it takes place.

37. What glass may be said to represent the Acc. of the eye?

38. What determines the amount of Acc. in any person?

39. What do you mean by the Punctum Remotum (far point) and Punctum Proximum (near point) of the eye?

40. How much of the Acc. of the eye can be used continuously for near work?

41. If I have three persons each 20 years of age, all with the same Acc., one an Emmetrope, another a Myope of 3 D, and the third a Hyperope of 2 D, at what distance from the eye is the P.P in each case?

42. How do you find the P.P. in any eye?

43. What do you mean by the convergence of the eyes and what muscles do it?

44. How are the Acc. and Conv. related to each other in the E. eye?

45. What is Hyperopia, and how is it divided?

46. What relation does the Latent bear to the Manifest at different ages?

47. When a patient can see 20-20 what does it indicate?

48. How can you tell the difference between Hypermetropia and Emmetropia?

49. What glasses would you order for a Hyperope?

50. What would be the condition of a Hyperope with no Acc.?

51. How can you make a Emmetropic eye artifically Hyperopic?

52. If the Acc. was at rest, would divergent rays focus nearer to or farther away from the Retina in H?

53. When are two pair of glasses necessary in H.?

54. What is Myopia?

55. What kind of rays only can focus on the Retina of a Myopic eye?

56. What is the object of giving glasses to a Myope for near work or reading?

57. What glasses would you order for a M. for distance?

58. Does a M. ever enjoy clear V. without glasses, if so, where?

59. Does age affect the near or far point in M. or both?

60. Do divergent rays focus nearer or further away from the Retina than parallel rays in M.?

61. When is a Myopic eye at rest?

62. What is Astigmatism, and to what is it due?

63. How does an AS. eye see a point or dot?

64. What is the basis of discovering AS.?

65. What do you mean by principal meridians in AS. and where are they?

66. What kind of glasses are needed to correct Simple AS. and what Compound AS.?

67. How are the axes of convex cylinders usually placed before the AS. eye, and why?

68. How are the axes of concave cylinders usually placed before the AS. eye and why?

69. What meridian of the clock face is reflected by the horizontal meridian of the eye?

70. What meridian of the clock face does one with Simple AS. see plainly?

71. If the vertical meridian of the eye requires a plus 2 D, and the horizontal meridian a plus 4 D, write a prescription for these.

72. If the vertical need—2 D, and the horizontal plus 3 D write a prescription for these.

73. If I find a person requires a plus 2 D sphere combined with a —.75 D cyl. axis 180, how can this be reduced to a simpler form to send to the manufacturing optician.

74. How does a spherical glass before the Stenopaic Slit act?

75. If two similar cylinder glasses are placed together, axes at right angles, what would they be equal to?

76. What formula is needed to neutralize plus 2 D sphere combined with plus 1 D cylinder axis 85?

77. What is Presbyopia?

78. How do you tell an Emmetropic Presbyope?

79. What glasses would you order a Presbyope for reading?

80. Supposing the P.P in Presbyopia ought to be at 8" what glasses would you give a Presbyope whose P.P. was at 20 ?

81. What kind of a glass would you order an E. Presbyope 50 years of age, who had to look alternately far and near?

82. How does H. and M. affect the appearance of Presbyopia?

83. What is the cause of Presbyopia and at what age does it usually occur in the E. eye?

84. What determines the amount of H. M. Ast. and Presbyopia in any given eye?

85. If I have a Presbyope who is 50 years old who is Emmetropic in the horizontal meridian and Myopic 2 D in the vertical meridian, what glasses will he likely need for reading?

86. If a person can see 20.20, but cannot read a book at any distance, what is the matter in the young, and in the old?

87. What do you mean by Ametropia and Amblyopia?

88. How tell one from the other?

89. What kind of frames should cylinders and compound glasses be put in, and why?

90. What are the necessary points in fitting a frame?

91. Why can some young children wear their grandparents' glasses with comfort?

92. Write a prescription for a simple spherical glass.

93. Write a prescription for a compound glass.

93. What is Anisometropia?

95. How do you fit glasses in such cases?

96. How much difference in such cases can usually be allowed between the two eyes?

97. What membrane in the eye is usually affected by cold in the head?

98. Does the Hyperope or Emmetrope see better at a distance?

99. Name the coats of the eye, their color and uses.

100. What do you mean by the Field of Vision?

Philately

The late pretty issue in two colors of Guatemala has been surcharged 25c. The values on which this surcharge appears are 1c, 2c, 6c, 10c, 75c, 150 and 200 centavos.

On the late St. Kitts, Nevis, issue of stamps Columbus is shown in the act of "sighting land through a telescope." Those who are responsible for the issue might have discovered, had they chosen, that the telescope was not invented until after Columbus' time. The error is as anachronistic as that of the artist who depicted Abraham as about to shoot Isaac with a pistol.

The new Canada King stamps are meeting with more approval from collectors—the design being utterly foreign to that of the other colonies.

Everyone knows about the Servian tragedy, and quite a demand has sprung up for the stamp issue of this little European kingdom. Already a new issue is announced for Peter I., who on assuming the role of ruler, ordered all stamps bearing the late King Alexander's profile, to be withdrawn from further use. The stamps will likely be supplied by Mr. Otto Bickel, who does for small European powers what the late Mr. Seebeck did for poor Central America countries for many years—supplied them with a new issue yearly, he keeping all unsold each year for his profit.

Mexico at present is issuing a new set of stamps on the instalment plan.

St. Helena is issuing a new set to replace the late King issue. It still has the King in a small oval, and in the lower half various scenes of the country. There are six values, ½p. to 2s.

The Straits Settlements have issued a new set this past month, running as follows: 2c, 3c, 6c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 30c, 45c, 75c, $1.50, $2.25. Those from 12c up are in two colors.

The Australian Commonwealth have prepared a die for an issue to be used by the colonies there, with a change only in the name of each.

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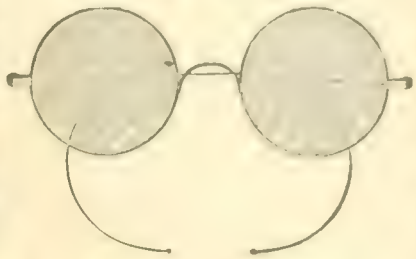

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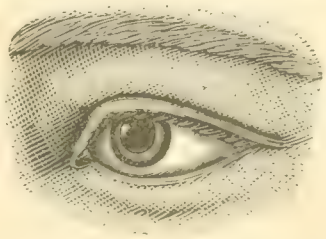

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E. MERCK'S MARKET REPORT

Darmstadt, July 1911.

Acid Molybdic & Molybdates.—Suitable raw material continues to be very scarce and extremely dear. Prices of molybdates could therefore so far not be reduced.

Acid Valerianic & Valerianates.—In position of the market is firm and sale very satisfactory.

Acid Valerianic & Valerianates.—In the manufacture of valerianates a prominent part is played by fuseloil which is now so extremely scarce and dear, that it is hardly possible to manufacture valerianates at reasonable prices in quantities meeting the demand. Fuseloil is so continually short, because its importation has entirely ceased owing to the prohibitive German duty of M. 20.—per cent Ko., which is levied since some years. The fuseloil brought upon the market by the German makers of alcohol, is not nearly sufficient for covering the requirements of the German chemical industry. Owing to this situation a further improvement of all preparations connected with fuseloil appears inevitable.

Chloralhydrate.—It is quite probable that value will further improve as soon as the quantities, at present in second hand, are cleared.

Cocaine.—In spite of reports of plague in Peru having been repeatedly set afloat, shipments of coca leaves and raw cocaine were not interrupted so far. Prices of both articles are, as hitherto, very high and consequently the position of cocaine hydrochlorate is very firm.

Hydroquinone was sold since years without profit worth mentioning, owing to competition. But quite recently welcome endeavors to improve prices are noticeable. It is to be expected that this tendency will continue.

Morphia & Opium.—The latest estimate places the new crop of opium in Turkey at 3,000 to 4,000 cases only, against 8,000 cases last year. For the Persian crop no estimates are yet available. But it is likely that Persian opium will be on the market in the future in still smaller quantities than hitherto, because the new Persian export duty on opium will materially curtail exportation. This is a factor which requires due consideration in forming an opinion of the general situation of opium. In all probability we will have to reckon with very high prices of opium during the next 12 months. The present is not likely to be much affected by the stock of 4,000 cases of old opium.

Morphia prices have so far not advanced further; but there is no doubt that morphia will follow as soon as the opium market shows further rising tendency again.

Beta Naphtol Benzoate is being sold since some time at so exceedingly cheap prices that an adequate profit was not left to the maker, and it is therefore unlikely that this situation will continue to exist for a long time yet.

Phosphorus.—Owing to an agreement between the German and foreign makers the very low prices, hitherto ruling, have materially improved.

Quinine & Cinchona Bark.—The results of the auctions during June were as follows:

9th June in London:

Offered 771 packages, sold 643 packages at 1 5-16d., against 1 6-16d. per unit in the previous auctions.

18th June in Amsterdam:

Offered 11,116 packages, sold 9,365 packages at 6.20 cent., against 7.25 cent. per unit in last auctions.

The cheaper prices of bark resulted in a reduction of quinine by 1d. per oz. on 22nd June.

The following table shows the fluctuations quinine suffered during the last few months.

Price up to 3rd April, 1s. 2½ per oz.; from 4th April to 21st May, 1s. 2 per oz.; from 22nd May to 21st June 1s. 1½ per oz.; since 22nd June, 1s. 0½ per oz. a reduction of 2d. per oz. since 3rd April.

Santonine.—Pretty large quantities have hitherto been in the hands of speculators. But many indications point to the probability that these stocks are now practically cleared. To judge from former experience it therefore appears quite probable that the strong demand, which is to be expected, will again drive prices up.

The Dominion Exhibition to be held in Toronto from Aug. 27th to Sept. 12th, will be under the direct recognition of the King, the Queen, the Governor-General, the Dominion Parliament, the various provincial governments, and the city and corporation of Toronto.

Drug Reports

Toronto, Aug. 2, 1911.

Cables have no reason to [illegible] at the [illegible] of business.

Norway Cod Liver Oil.—The cod fishing has closed in Norway with the total production the smallest on record. There is little demand for cod liver oil at present, but when the consuming season opens up again prices are likely to be very high. Price on the basis of present quotations from Norway would be $8 a gallon in a small way.

Opium has advanced during the past month and it is just possible a higher price may still prevail, as it is reported the crop in sight is the lightest in 15 years. It is quoted to-day at $4.50; 5 lbs. $4.25, and we think it should be a good purchase.

Morphia Sulph. is quoted to-day at $1.80; 5 oz. lots, $1.75.

Quinine.—Owing to the higher value realized on Cinchona Bark at the sale held at Amsterdam on Thursday the price has been advanced by the manufacturers.

Glycerine is very firm in price and should bring 18c or 19c by the tin, according to quality.

Camphor is selling still—the market is firm.

Gum Shellac.—The demand is fairly large, and the price stiffening up. Good average, so-called orange shellac today is worth 35c. Cheaper grades are unsatisfactory.

Absorbent cotton is higher on account of high price of cotton. The leading handlers have not advanced their price so far, but the probabilities are that they must very soon.

Allen & Hanbury's goods. The discount having been arranged satisfactorily between the jobber and proprietors, the jobbing houses throughout Canada are now handling A. & H. goods again.

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Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

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The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALISTICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	55	60
Ground, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	45	50
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	80	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSOICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CATECHU, No. 1, lb	35	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	$ 5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	75	80
Myrrh, lb	45	01
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	56	58
Bleached, lb	60	65
Spruce, true, lb	85	05
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	36	45
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Chiretta, lb	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Bay, lb	18	30
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	70
Short, lb	45	50
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb	70	55
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

Manna, lb	$ 1 85	$ 1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Iris	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Nutmegs, lb	1 90	1 00
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered,	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc. ll. ½ & ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	22	2
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	13	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	
Rochelle Salt, lb	27	29
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	15
Dandelion, lb	18	20
Elecampane, lb	15	16
Galangal, lb	15	16
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	85	90
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	29	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Saccharin, oz	40	45
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	$ 35	$ 55
Burdock, lb	30	40
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	12	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	42
Acetanilid, lb	40	45
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	85	1 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 45
Antipyrin, oz	50	50
Aristol, oz	1 80	1 90
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	3 50	3 75
[illegible], lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7	
[illegible], lb		9
[illegible], oz		13
[illegible], oz	20	25
[illegible], oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	50	55
[illegible], oz	30	35
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
[illegible], lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	16
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Crystal, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	30	35
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	30	35
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 40	1 50
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 00	4 50
Iodoform, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		50
Menthol, oz	60	65
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	28	32
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 75
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 01
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

(Glycerole of) per oz.	$ 1 60	$ 1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz.	38	40
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	13	15
PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	30	35
Bromide, lb	60	65
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And So. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz	45	47
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	6 50	7 00
SALOL	1 30	1 40
SANTONIN, oz	60	65
SACCHARINE	4 00	4 50
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	75	80
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	40
Salicylate, lb	70	75
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	$ 8	$ 10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	45	75
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	35	40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	45	50
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	65	70
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	11	12
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 58
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	$ 70	$ 75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 85
Lemongrass, lb	3 25	3 50
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	3 25	4 00
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	5 50	6 00
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 00
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	80	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	6 50	7 00
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Winergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 75	9 00
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	12	17
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	5 50	6 00
Norwegian, gal	6 50	7 00
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 05
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	70	67
Raw, gal	66	63
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 50	1 60
OLIVE, gal	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal	2 75	3 00
PALM, lb	14	15
SPERM, gal	1 60	1 65
TURPENTINE, gal	85	82

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XV. TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1903 No. 9

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DRUG REPORTS

PRESCRIPTION PRICES

The absurd position taken by a large proportion of the general public and unfortunately concurred in by some physicians, that the druggist's charges for prescription work are unreasonable and out of all proportion for the service rendered is one that demands more attention than is given to it. To say that a druggist is merely a merchant and as such is entitled only to a profit similar to that which exists in the grocery or dry goods store is to display gross ignorance, not only of the matter of profit but notably of the responsibility entailed in every sale made in the drug store, whether it be that of a dispensed prescription or of the simplest article in the establishment.

That the compensation received for prescription work is in many cases inadequate for the time, responsibility and expense incurred is only too forcibly realized by druggists, but the fault is without doubt with themselves, not perhaps individually, but as a body. The fear of "losing trade," the jealousy that exists between druggists in the matter of "securing customers," the lack of business principle and decision of character, together with the want of organization as members of a branch of trade which requires self-protection, possibly more than in any other line, all conduce to bring the druggist down to the level of a mere vendor, instead of the position which he should occupy as a member of a profession, closely allied to and sharing the responsibility with that of the medical profession.

Much has been done and is still being done to secure what is recognized as a reasonable profit on patent medicines, but the matter of proper compensation for dispensing prescriptions and the sale of drugs, simple as well as powerful, has been neglected, and adequate remuneration is not being received in many places for this portion of the drug store work.

No better subject can be selected for consideration at the meetings of local organizations or district association gatherings than the regulation of prescription charges and the adoption of uniform rates. It is a matter which means much to druggists, who, like others, feel the additional expense of doing business as well as increased cost of living, and who, we claim, are justly entitled to a remuneration in keeping with the necessary qualifications which are obligatory on them. Our columns are open to any of our readers for discussion of this subject and for any suggestions arising out of it.

HARMONIOUS CO-OPERATION

The reflections cast upon druggists generally by the Medical Council of Ontario were very properly met by the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy—and we trust that it is the last time that there will be any need for such a resolution.

There may be and we will grant that there are some amongst the ranks of pharmacists who are not altogether as correct in their business methods as they should be and with whom the greed for money seems to overshadow the sense of right, just as in the ranks of the medical profession there are those who are not above practices which are decidedly unprofessional and for whom "the strong arm of the law" is sometimes brought into action.

To cast aspersions, however, on the whole body of pharmacists and to make them responsible for the actions of the few is neither just nor reasonable, and from the fact that such allegations have a tendency to influence the public mind erroneously it is to be deplored that a body of professional men should lend themselves to such statements.

Our own position in reference to the matters complained of by the Medical Council is well known to our readers.

We are strongly opposed to substitution in any form and to counter prescribing, believing that the first is wrong in every sense of the word and that the latter does not pertain to the calling of the pharmacist but is distinctly a matter for physicians, and as such should be avoided not only as being outside of our duties to the public, but also as a safeguard for the pharmacist from any charge of wrongful prescribing or infringement of law.

The safe course and the only proper one for the self-respecting and conscientious druggist in the matter of the dispensing of prescriptions is to act conformity with the physician's instructions. No preparations "just as good as" or "exactly similar to" or "precisely the same ingredients and strength" should be dispensed; it should be the article ordered and no other. We will take, for instance, the well known and valuable preparation (valuable, or it would not be so largely used and so frequently imitated) Elixir Lactopeptine. This article has an established reputation with physicians, and is known by the name which has been coined by the manufacturers and is always applied to that preparation. Now, if Elixir Lactopeptine is ordered it is manifestly the duty of the dispenser to furnish this preparation and no other, even though his personal conviction might be that the one which he preferred was quite equal in every way, or, in fact, superior to that prescribed.

The same applies to every article ordered in the prescription, whether an official preparation of the pharmacopœia or a proprietary article, and each individual manufacturer's product, when distinctly specified, should be as certainly used as any preparation of the B. P., whether it be an imitation of some other or not, it is sufficient for the dispenser that he adhere strictly to the physician's instructions and the article named.

We trust that the professions of medicine and pharmacy will always work together harmoniously for the public welfare, both recognizing the great responsibility which rests upon each individual member, and seeking to establish confidence in the minds of the public, not only by their personal, but also by their combined efforts to bring their professions to the highest plane and to show that their aim is not merely the accumulation of wealth but that higher motives, viz., the alleviation of human pain and suffering and the feeling of being permitted to practice the noblest amongst the professions is a portion of their life's purpose.

ENERGY IN BUSINESS

Nothing in the world can be done without an effort, and that, too, of a determined, persistent kind. The man who does not bestir himself to seek business, and to keep it when once obtained, need not expect to be in the race when the goal is reached, because his more strenuous competitors will have left him too far in the rear to be of any importance as an opponent. Such a man can never rise beyond the position of a clerk or assistant, and a not very satisfactory one at that, because, if careless and negligent when his own master, he will not likely be any more energetic as an assistant, unless absolute want forces him to become so. Trade, like the fair sex, must be wooed before being won, and the more persistent the wooing, the more likely are the chances of success. Those who do not realize this had better not make an attempt to start out in business on their own account, for the result will inevitably be failure and loss of capital invested. Better far for such persons to invest their savings in some reliable company or investment and remain clerks all their lives, than to fritter their nest-egg away by starting in a business, when they have not sufficient energy to make it a success and maintain it as such. The world's history is full of failures from this cause, and yet, apparently, these examples do not serve to deter many others from foolishly embarking on an enterprise for which they have neither the business capacity nor the energy.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce which recently concluded its sessions in Montreal, Que., was a signal success not only in point of attendance of delegates from the various portions of the British Empire, but also from the keen interest displayed and the excellent speeches delivered on topics submitted for discussion. Protectionists and Free Traders expressed themselves freely and earnestly, and yet the dominant feeling was the welfare of the Empire and the maintenance of its commercial superiority amongst nations. As a result of a rather protracted debate on a subject which is now uppermost in political circles in Great Britain and is of great moment to Canada as a producing portion of the Empire, viz., the policy enunciated by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"It is resolved that in the opinion of this Congress, the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened and a union of the various parts of His Majesty's dominions, greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the Empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as a result of its national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal needs of the component parts of the Empire.

"That this Congress urges upon His Majesty's Government the appointment by them of a special commission, composed of representatives of Great Britain and her colonies, and India, to consider the possibilities of thus increasing and strengthening the trade relations between the different parts of the Empire and the trading facilities within the Empire and with foreign countries."

Amongst other resolutions passed by the Congress was one looking to the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion, and it was also unanimously adopted.

The following resolution on the adoption of the Metric System was carried:

"That this Congress, having had under its consideration the following resolution, adopted at the conference held in London during the months of June, July and August, 1902, between His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire, namely: 'That it is advisable to adopt the metric system of weights and measures for use within the Empire, and the Prime Ministers urge the Governments represented at this Congress to give consideration to the question of its early adoption, hereby expresses its hearty concurrence therewith, and urges upon the Government of the United Kingdom the necessity for legislative measures being taken in the interests of British trade and commerce to make the use of metric weights and measures compulsory."

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—Cymbeline, iii 2.

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—2 Henry VI., iv.

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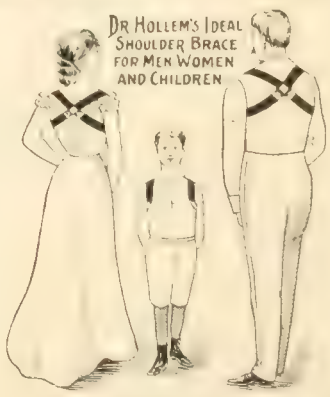

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UNIFORMITY

In a recent issue we spoke of the desirability for uniform prescription prices. This matter is also being taken up by the pharmaceutical press in the United States.

The Bulletin of Pharmacy says:—

"If there were some system or some omniscience by means of which different druggists in a town could charge the same price for a given prescription, a considerable amount of harm would be prevented that otherwise often results. It is the difference in prices charged by different druggists, particularly for prescriptions, which lends color to the ancient superstition that pharmacists make extortionate profits and exploit a long suffering public to the limit. It is a bad thing when a customer is charged appreciably more for a prescription in one store than in another."

Drug Topics thinks that "A simple way out of the difficulty would be for the trade to adopt a uniform price mark. The first druggist filling the prescription would then mark his charge for it on the prescription or copy furnished to the patient. The rest would be easy. In England, where the prescription is always returned to the patient, this system is adopted in some parts with excellent results."

At a meeting of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, the chairman of the committee on trade interests suggested "that in order to exterminate such practices this association prepare a schedule of prices on prescriptions and prescription work, one which is consistent, fair, and not exorbitant. Sizes and quantities, as well as cost and time required in preparing any given prescription, should be the basis for the rating. The N. A. R. D. has a price list and guide on drugs and sundries, but prescription work is not touched upon. You may declare that the local organizations should act upon this, but permit me to suggest that if action comes from the State association all local and county organizations will promptly bring themselves into conformance; while otherwise the action of local societies will never be concerted and must necessarily result in confusion and failure."

Saccharine is so sweet that 1 part in 10,000 of water is easily tasted.

TO REGULATE THE SALE OF COCAINE, ETC.

At the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held last month, the following bill to regulate the sale of cocaine, morphine and other narcotics was presented by the special committee to which it had been referred, and the bill was provisionally adopted, the committee being instructed to invite criticism from the pharmaceutical press and from pharmacists generally. The text of the proposed law is as follows:—

A bill to provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in certain narcotic drugs and to regulate the sale thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of ....

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, furnish or give away any cocaine, salts of cocaine or preparations containing any cocaine or salts of cocaine, or any morphine, salts of morphine or preparations containing any morphine or salts of morphine, or any opium or preparations containing opium, or any chloral hydrate or preparations containing any chloral hydrate, except upon the original written order, or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, which order or prescription shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, or, if ordered by a practitioner of veterinary medicine, shall state the kind of animal for which ordered, and shall be signed by the person giving the prescription or order. Such written order or prescription shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm or corporation who shall compound or dispense the articles ordered or prescribed, and it shall not be recompounded or dispensed a second time, except upon the written order of the original prescriber.

Provided, however, that the above provisions shall not apply to preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-eighth grain of morphine, or not more than two grains of chloral hydrate, or not more than one-sixteenth grain of cocaine in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation one avoirdupois ounce. Provided also that the above provisions shall not apply to preparations recommended in good faith for diarrhoea and cholera, each bottle or package of which [illegible] upon [illegible] directions for the [illegible] them against habitual use [illegible] ments or ointments [illegible] labled "for external use only." And provided further, that the above provision shall not apply to sales at wholesale by [illegible] wholesale [illegible] manufacturers to retail druggists, nor to sales at retail by retail druggists to regular practitioners of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, nor to sales made to manufacturers of proprietary or pharmaceutical preparations for use in the manufacture of such preparations, or to sales to hospitals, colleges, scientific and public institutions.

Section 2.—It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine to furnish to or to prescribe for the use of any habitual user of the same any cocaine or morphine, or any salt or compound of cocaine or morphine, or any preparation containing cocaine or morphine or their salts, or any opium or chloral hydrate, or any preparation containing opium or chloral hydrate, and it shall also be unlawful for any practitioner of dentistry to prescribe any of the foregoing substances for any person not under his treatment in the regular line of his profession, or for any practitioner of veterinary medicine to prescribe any foregoing substances for the use of any human being.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent any lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine from prescribing in good faith for the use of any habitual user of narcotic drugs such substances as [illegible] from time to time necessary for the treatment of such habit.

Section 3.—Any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for the first offence shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50, and upon conviction for the second offence shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100, and upon conviction for the third and all subsequent offences shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $200 and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than six months. It shall be the duty of the grand jury to make presentments for violations of this act.

Section 4.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the ..... day of ..... 19.....

ANTI-CUTTING IN AUSTRALIA

At a meeting of wholesale and retail distributors of patent and proprietary medicines held at Sydney, New South Wales, under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society for the purpose of forming an association and electing a committee of management and an organizing secretary to carry out an anti-cutting scheme. It was resolved that an association be formed to be called "The Anti-cutting Association of New South Wales." An organizing secretary was appointed as was also a managing committee, consisting of three retail and three wholesale druggists. The annual fee was placed at one guinea. It is proposed that the association shall be on lines similar to that of the P. A. T. A. of Great Britain.

CANADA LEADS

The Department of Trade and Commerce has issued an interesting brochure of the latest figures in connection with Canada's great trade expansion. An interesting feature contained therein is a statement showing Canada's percentage of increase of total trade as compared with ten other principal countries. The basis of comparison is upon the latest published figures for the fiscal years. The Canadian and the United States fiscal years end on June 30, while all the others end on December 31st.

For the past five years the percentage of increase has been as follows :—

Canada	64.97
Italy	42.27
Argentine Republic	41.64
Japan	38.49
United States	32.39
Cape Colony	30.14
Germany	23.06
Great Britain	18.47
Belgium	18.11
Switzerland	16.14
France	14.54

NEARLY 3,000 MILES ASTRAY

Our esteemed contemporary The Chemist and Druggist (London, Eng.) in reproducing the pharmacist's toast which appeared in our report of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association's annual meeting, gives the place of meeting as Toronto, whereas it was just a few miles from here, in actual figures, 2,990 miles, not a great distance, it is true, in this land of immensity, but possibly it may appear so to those living in smaller lands

A COLLEGE HOUSE

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Prof. Cook read a paper strongly urging the desirability of a house where students attending the lectures of the college could have a home with board and lodging at a nominal rate, the house to be under the care and supervision of the college authorities and the Alumni.

The paper created considerable interest, and the purpose of the writer in making his propositjon was so laudable that a committee was formed for the purpose of taking action.

It was felt that it was for the best interests of the students that they should have a house in which, unlike the boarding houses to which they would otherwise be obliged to go, they would not be subject to the temptations which city life presents, and would be under such conditions as would conduce not only to their "moral and mental welfare," but would also have home comforts and not have to seek other channels of enjoyment.

Active measures were at once taken and the result is that as soon as the necessary funds are in hand, which it is expected will be very shortly, the house will be ready for occupation when the fall term of the college begins. The Alumni Report, from which we gather our facts, states that the Intercollegiate branch of the Y. M. C. A. has pledged itself to be responsible for the rent of the house and to help in the personal supervision. The movement is an excellent one and there is no reason why it could not be adopted in other collegiate centres.

SENEGA

The remarkable demand for the root of Polygate Senega, or as it is known by the common names of Seneka root, Senega snakeroot, or Seneca snakeroot, and the high prices obtained this season have directed more than usual attention to its harvesting and exportation.

Senega is an indigenous plant with a perennial, firm, hard, branching root and is grown largely on this continent, Northwestern Canada furnishing a large proportion of the supply.

Early in the season as high as 70 cents a pound was paid by dealers for the root, and recent prices show that it is still held much higher than in former years, 48 to 50 cents being paid for quantities, as compared with 25 to 27 cents last year and 20 cents in 1900.

Complaint has been made that sufficient care is not taken to clean and dry the root properly and that the shipments from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota command higher prices on account of being washed and dried properly.

This is a growing industry in our Northwest, and, fortunately, the time for gathering the root just precedes that of the grain harvest.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The fifty-first annual meeting of this association, held at Mackinac Island, Mich., last month, was well attended and full of interest. The reports presented showed a gratifying increase in membership and a good financial condition. In the scientific section over 40 papers were presented, but time only allowed a small number of them to be read, the balance will be published in the annual proceedings. The Legislation Committee reported that over 100,000 persons were now registered as pharmacists in the United States.

The committee appointed to report on the matter of an anti-narcotic law, submitted a bill which was unanimously adopted. We give the text of the bill elsewhere in this issue. It was decided to hold the 1904 meeting at Kansas City, Mo. The following officers were elected :—

President — Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland, Ohio;

First Vice-President—Wm. C. Alpers, New York ;

Second Vice-President—A. M. Roehrig, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Philadelphia;

Third Vice-President—Otto F. Claus, St. Louis ;

Treasurer—S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston ;

Secretary—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore ;

Reporter on Progress of Pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville ;

Members of the Council for Three Years—Geo. Eliel, South Bend, Ind. ; Geo. F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga., and E. G. Eberle, Dallas, Texas.

The entire ticket was unanimously elected as nominated.

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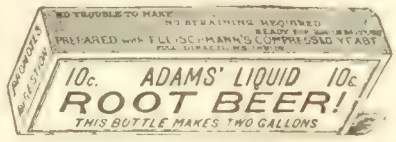
Adams' Root and Ginger Beer

10 cts Bottle makes 2 Imp Gall



25c s. Bottle makes 5 Imp. Gall.

FOR SODA FOUNTAIN USE:

FRENCH CAVE & CO'S ORIGINAL

CRUSHED VIOLET

1 lb Bottle makes 2-4 Gallons Syrup.

TANGERETTE has the full flavor of the delicious Tangerine Orange, combined with other ingredients. 1 lb. Bottle makes 8 Gallons Syrup.

TRY OUR—

CHOCOLATE (Our own)—Cream Drops. Cream Bar Burnt Almonds and Walnuts, Water Lozenges, Ginger, Boiled Goods.

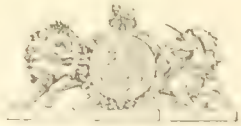
HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes.

RENTZ' Salted Peanuts, F. C. & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide, Chapireau's Cachets, etc., etc.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

58 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

Wells Wells



By Appointment Purveyors to H.E. Excellency The Governor-General.

CHOCOLATES

make an ideal side-line for a druggist—especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

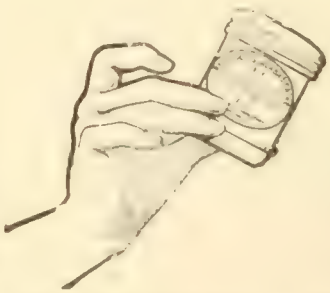
—You need them for the tourist trade.

The Harry Webb Co., Limited

TORONTO

Wells Wells

Beecham's Toilet Preparations



Alabastrine

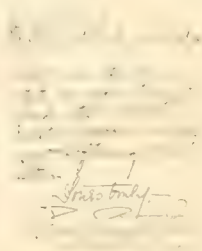
For softening the cuticle preventing hangnails and rough finger tips.

Price, $10.75 per doz.

Vere de Vere Cream

It is a skin food. Removes blackheads, unsightly blemishes and blotches

Price $10.75 per dozen



Hygienic Toilet Soap

Price $3.50 per dozen

Hygienic Lettuce Soap

Price $3.50 per dozen

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.

LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists : : : TORONTO

Trade Notes

George I. Reilley is opening a drug store at Peterboro, Ontario.

C. W. Hunt, druggist, Indian Head, Northwest Territories, has sold out.

J. W. Fleming has purchased the drug business of Fleming & Sons, Brandon, Manitoba.

The assets of the estate of J. A. Archambault, druggist, Ottawa, Ontario, have been sold.

The drug stock of W. I. Davison, Sydney, Nova Scotia, has been taken possession of under bill of sale.

J. A. S. Wilson has purchased the drug business of J. W. Leslie, Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia.

W. J. Barker has purchased the drug business of Dr. Cartmell, Glenboro', Manitoba.

Dr. Wellwood is about opening a new drug store at Neepawa, Manitoba.

J. W. Crooks & Co. have purchased the drug business and building of W. H. Clarke, Port Arthur, Ontario.

W. Anderson has purchased the drug business of S. R. Scobell, Newcastle, Ontario.

W. Cochrane has opened a branch drug store on Sussex street, Ottawa, Ontario.

F. E. Curry has purchased the drug business of Thos. Gaddes, Didsbury, Alberta, N.W.T.

B. M. Canniff is disposing of his drug business at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

W. A. Vrooman has purchased the drug business of Joseph Taylor, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

W. R. Wilson, druggist, Morrisey, British Columbia, has removed to Morrisey Mines.

Ledingham & Co. druggists, Russell, Manitoba, have dissolved. Dr. T. A. Wright continues the business.

Roderick, Mitchell & Co. have purchased the drug business of J. H. Higginbotham & Sons, Bowmanville, Ontario.

Chas. E. Shaw, of Boissevain, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Hunt, Indian Head, Assiniboia, N. W. T.

The drug firm of Ledingham & Co., Russell, Manitoba, has been dissolved, Dr. T. A. Wright continuing the business.

J. A. Gourlie, druggist, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain in his store on Sunday, September 6th last. Mr. Gourlie was well known in Montreal and much respected.

COMPANIES

The Prophylaia Medical Co., Montreal, Quebec, has been registered.

The Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co., Ltd., Napanee, Ontario, has been incorporated. Capital, $25,000.

The International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario, has been incorporated.

The Russell Lithia Water Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ontario, has been incorporated.

La Compagnie d'entreprises Chimiques, Montreal, Quebec, has been registered.

The Scalp-Food Co., of Hamilton, Limited, has been incorporated as manufacturers of hair preparations and toilet goods, Hamilton, Ontario.

PERSONALS

Mr. C. W. Tinling, President of the Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton, Ont., is with a party of Hamiltonians spending his vacation on a canoe trip in the Temiscamingue District.

Mr. J. C. Agnew, Western representative of the Toronto Pharmacal Co., will have the management of the Winnipeg branch of that company.

Mr. A. H. Waldron, Class '98-9, O.C.P., has secured a position with the Henry K. Wampole Co. His headquarters will be at Buffalo, N.Y.

Duncan A. McAlpine, formerly in the drug business in Thessalon, Ontario, was killed in a railway accident at Grand Forks, N.D., last week.

DEATH OF AN OLD EMPLOYEE

Mr. Chas. McCurry died at his residence, 270 Ontario street, Toronto, on August 17th, at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. McCurry entered the employ of the wholesale drug firm, which is now the Lyman Bros. Co., when he was but eighteen years old, and has been with them continuously for sixty years, and was, we believe, [illegible] the most trusted hands of the firm, [illegible] number of years. He leaves a family of three sons and several daughters. The funeral took place on the 19th ult., from his late residence to St. Michael's Cemetery.

An exchange states that the Ava Chemical Co., which has been organized in New York City for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in proprietary medicines will shortly open factories in Canada and the United States. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller is said to be one of the largest shareholders in the company.

N. A. R. D. CONVENTION

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists announces that the 1903 annual convention of this association will be held at Washington, D.C., October 5, 6, 7, 8, and is pleased to extend to all retail druggists a cordial invitation to be present. The convention will be, without doubt, the most important gathering of retail druggists ever held in the United States, and the attendance is expected to include accredited delegates and alternate delegates representing more than 800 local, county, district and state associations, besides several hundred visitors.

JAPANESE TOOTH BRUSHES

The export of tooth brushes from Japan last year amounted to 800,000 dozen, valued at about $225,000, being an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year. About 80 per cent. of the shipment were for the United States, the remainder being for Canada, Great Britain, and China.

If your advertising alone makes your business successful you are to be congratulated—it seldom does. An honest publisher will tell you this and advise you to hustle while you are waiting for the advertising to do its work.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

The Dominion Industrial Exhibition held in Toronto, August 27th to September 12th, was the most successful of anything of the kind ever held in Canada, both in the quantity and quality of exhibits and in point of attendance.

Although the exhibits were of a general character and appealed to all classes of people, farmer, merchant, and the public generally, there were several which were of special interest to the drug trade.

Messrs. Elliot & Co., Toronto, had a very fine display of perfumery in the manufacturers' building. The exhibit was very much admired, and consisted of many lines of bottled goods in choice designs and of superior excellence.

The only other exhibit in this line was that of the Sovereign Manufacturing Co., of Adelaide street west, Toronto. The goods were well displayed and showed to excellent advantage. The Ideal perfumes have made a decided "hit" and appear to be general favorites. The new "June Clover" appeared to be one of the most taking perfumes, and orders were taken for it and other leading lines from numbers of druggists, not only in Canada, but also from the United States. Amongst their other specialties exhibited were Adoni's Massage Cream, Violetta Cream, Amorita (complexion lotion), Perfume Amulets, etc.

The St. Charles Condensing Company, St. Charles, Ill., and Ingersoll, Ont., had exhibits of their Condensed Milk and Evaporated Unsweetened Cream.

Chandler & Massey, Limited, Toronto, exhibited surgical appliances and physicians' supplies.

The Canadian Crown Cork and Seal Co., Toronto, had their machines in operation in the Process Building. This firm made over 1,000 varieties of cork goods, and have a capacity of 1,000,000 per diem.

The Milwaukee Dustless Brush Co had an article that is especially desirable in the drug store, being a brush that will sweep perfectly, raises no dust, and is a perfect disinfectant as well.

The Canada Paint Co., Limited, Montreal and Toronto, had a very fine exhibit, composed of liquid paints, varnishes, etc.

The Ontario Grape Growing and Wine Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines, had a nice display of medicinal wines, clarets, etc., embracing Invalid's Port, 7-year-old Port, Special Old Sherry, Golden Diana, and St. Julien, Catawba, and other clarets.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS

The seventh annual convention of this association was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, on September 9th and 10th. There were 60 delegates present. President W. G. Maybee, St. Catharines, was in the chair.

An interesting paper on the work being done by the sister association in the United States was read by E. Culverhouse, Toronto. In connection with the American Society a chair of optics was being established at the Chicago University, the degrees of which in this branch would be recognized by the Canadian Association. Mention was also made of the assistance that the profession of optics had been to the medical profession in treating diseases of a nervous nature.

Prof. Grant, of Montreal, read a paper on "Present-day Opticians"; Dr. R. Brown, of Chicago University, dealt with the physiology and retina of the eye; and Prof. Rogers, of Chicago, spoke on the problems of the optimetrical field. All these papers were fully illustrated with limelight views.

President Maybee traced the evolution of optics from its crude state of years ago to the present high state of development.

Prof. Rogers gave an instructive description of the tonic lenses and the invisible bifocal, the two new lenses which are at present but little used, but which are destined to become the lense of the future, because of their superiority of refraction, combined with comfort to the wearer.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, Prof. S. Grant, Montreal; First Vice-President, A. E. Lewis, Toronto; Second Vice-President, W. H. Kearney, Renfrew; Third Vice-President, A. C. Skinner, Sherbrooke, Que.; Fourth Vice-President, W. C. Forbes, St. Thomas; Sec.-Treas., Alex. Moffat, Brantford. Executive Committee—W. G. Maybee, St. Catharines; Alex. Ray, Belleville; E. Culverhouse, Toronto; T. Brown, Toronto; H. Batting, Toronto; F. Luke, Toronto. Membership Committee—E. Culverhouse, Toronto; H. Geiger, Toronto; F. Luke, Toronto; H. Batting, Toronto.

APPOINTMENT

Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., F.I.C., has been selected for the management of that branch of the business of Howards & Sons, of Stratford, London, E., England, dealing with the manufacture of fine chemicals, and carried on under the style of Messrs. Hopkins & Williams, at Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C., which until recently was under the management of the late Mr. H. C. Evenson, F.I.C. Messrs. Hopkin & Williams have a newly built and equipped factory at Ilford, where the laboratories afford ample scope for research work in chemical technology and extension of business under Mr. White's direction. Mr. White, who is a Bachelor of Science of London University and a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, was formerly Bell Scholar in the Pharmaceutical Society's School, acting afterwards as Demonstrator in the Chemical Laboratories at Bloomsbury Square. For the last fourteen years he has been in charge of the Pharmaceutical Department at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he has carried out original work dealing with pharmaceutical chemistry, one of the latest contributions from his laboratory being the solution of the time-honored kino gelatinisation problem. Mr. White is also well known as joint author of "Pharmacopedia" and as the compiler of the latest edition of the St. Thomas Hospital Pharmacopoeia. At the recent Bristol meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference he was appointed one of the Honorary General Secretaries, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. F. Ransom.

Cold Process for Suppositories.—For dispensing extracts or substances which are decomposed by heat in the form of suppositories, Meisterman (in Repertoire) advises a mixture of powdered acacia, grated cacao butter and water. The active ingredients are triturated with the acacia, three times as much grated cacao butter as acacia is added, water in small amounts is added, and the mixture is beaten as in making a pill mass. When the proper consistency has been attained the mass is rolled out, cut, and shaped by hand.

IF SCARLET FEVER BREAKS OUT

in your town you should have a stock of

Stearns Streptolytic Serum

The Antistreptococcic Serum of Proven Worth

If you do not know its good points write us at once for Literature.

DON'T WAIT FOR DIPHTHERIA

ORDER AT ONCE A STOCK OF

Stearns Antitoxin

Gives prompt reaction Always up to strength

ALL STEARNS SERUM IS MARKETED IN

The Improved Syro-Bulb

The pioneer and most rational method of injecting serum

GOOD PROFIT AND NO LOSS OF STOCK

WE PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

BIOLOGIC LABORATORIES

WINDSOR, ONT. DETROIT, MICH.

The Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on Every Wrapper of

CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than 3 dozen at $3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at $2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Almanacs, Cards, Cartons, and Counter Wrappers.

Genuine CASTORIA Always
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher. President

PHYSICIANS ARE ENTERTAINED

The opportunity afforded to inspect a mammoth pharmaceutical establishment, in active operation, is a privilege of more than passing moment, especially when the plant is one conducted by a firm of world-wide reputation. Such was the occasion given the physicians in attendance at the late meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, held in London, Ont., during the latter part of August. As the guests of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Company, the physicians were taken on a special train Thursday morning, August 27th, to Walkerville and Detroit, where the courtesies of this firm were highly appreciated and enjoyed.

An inspection of the Canadian laboratories and offices, located at Walkerville, where the producing of pills, tablets, elixirs, fluid extracts, specialties, etc., was studied, proved of special interest to the visitors, many of whom for the first time had been given the opportunity of seeing pharmaceutical agents manufactured on such an extensive scale. The Canadian home of this firm is an ideal manufacturing pharmaceutical establishment, where system, cleanliness and accuracy everywhere prevail. This laboratory, in part and entirety, is a credit to this firm as well as to Canada.

During the time allotted to mid-day lunch, the entire party were entertained on board the steamer "Gwana," chartered for the occasion, and the ride on Detroit's charming river and Lake St. Clair for several hours, will long be pleasantly remembered by the participants.

The Detroit laboratories were reached in the early afternoon, and a long desired opportunity was given the guests of visiting this plant, which is undoubtedly the largest of its nature on the continent. As drug manufacturers, Messrs. Parke, Davis & Company stand unrivalled. Their products are everywhere recognized as of the highest class. Something like 1,800 persons are employed in connection with the laboratory, and 260 travelling salesmen represent the firm in every portion of the civilized globe. This is, indeed, a "world house" in every sense of the term. Its operations are international in scope.

Standing on the bank of the Detroit River, and adjoining the main plant, is the new science laboratory recently erected at a cost of about $[illegible], which represents this firm's latest contribution to science. We have grown accustomed to the announcements that this college or that university, aided, perhaps, by the munificence of some wealthy benefactor, is about to add to its equipment, by the erection of a laboratory for scientific purposes. It is most unusual, however, for a commercial house to set aside a large portion of its capital for the construction of a complete modern scientific laboratory, and yet this is exactly what has been done by Parke, Davis & Company. This building, which was inspected with such wonder and thorough enjoyment, is dedicated principally to scientific study and work in the fields of chemistry, and biology, especially in their relation to medicine and pharmacy. From the basement to the roof, the entire arrangement could not be improved upon. Every consideration has been given to the matter of convenience, aseptic precautions, light, heat and ventilation. The entire structure is composed of brick, stone and steel, and the delicate and costly apparatus found in every room on the four floors is not only perfect, but shows at a glance the great advancement made in scientific research work.

The immense twin stables were also visited, which, by the way, have been entirely refitted recently, at a cost of about $25,000, and house about 7,000 creatures, ranging in size from horses—of which there are 200 — to guinea pigs and mice, of which there are several thousand. The stables are constructed in such a way as to afford the best sanitary effects possible. The heating, drainage, ventilating and lighting receive quite as much attention as one would give these matters in the erection of a dwelling, or rather a large public institution. The floors are all laid in cement or asphalt; the walls are coated with a hard enamelled finish; the woodwork is replaced with iron fittings, and the corners are rounded, to prevent the lodgment of dust.

With a better understanding of the thoroughly scientific work in which this firm is engaged in connection with their manufacturing operations, and a deeper appreciation of its importance and far-reaching effect, the party repaired to the Russell House, where, as a fitting finale to the day's programme, an elegant banquet was held, from 7 to 9, at which the following menu was served:

DINNER

Canapé, Caviar
Radishes

Salted Peanuts

Chicken, à la Créole
Celery

Fried Fillet of Trout, Tomato Sauce
Potatoes, Julienne

Larded Tenderloin of Beef, à la Financiere
P. D. & Co. Punch

Frozen Eggnog
Wafers Cigarettes

Roast Turkey with Dressing, Giblet Sauce
Potato Croquettes

Salade, à la Russell

Peach Ice Cream Assorted Cake
Coffee Cigars

MUSIC

1. (a) "The Land of the Maple," H. H. Godfrey, (b) "God Save the King."
2. Song, "Because," Guy A. Hardelot.
3. Waltz, "Plaiser d'Amour," Ivan Caryll.
4. "Japanese Love Song," C. Thomas.
5. March, "Society Swells," J. Ritchie.
6. Melodies from "The Prince of Pilsen," G. Luders.
7. Aria, Act 1, from "Tosca," Puccini.
8. "Trouble of the Reuben and the Maid," Maurice Levi.
9. "A Social Whirl," B. Foote.
10. Waltz, "Fair Harvard," Maurice

The Russell House Orchestra, H. Jacobson, Leader.

PUTREFACTIVE PROCESSES

As an antiferment, to correct disorders of digestion, and to counteract the intestinal putrefactive processes in the summer diarrhoeas of children, Listerine possesses great advantage over other antiseptics in that it may be administered freely, being non-toxic, non-irritant and non-escharotic; furthermore, its genial compatibility with syrups, elixirs and other standard remedies of the materia medica, renders it an acceptable and efficient agent in the treatment of diseases produced by the fermentation of food, the decomposition of organic matter, the endo-development of fetid gases, and the presence of attack of low forms of microzoic life.

An interesting pamphlet relating to the treatment of diseases of this character may be had upon application to the manufacturers of Listerine, Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis.

STREPTOLYTIC SERUM IN MIXED TUBERCULAR INFECTION

Sufficient evidence has accumulated to prove that the streptococcal infection of pulmonary tuberculosis is worthy the most serious consideration at the hands of physicians. Careful attention to this phase of the disease, from a therapeutic standpoint, gives great promise of remarkable results.

In view of these significant facts, the sputum of every case should be subjected to bacteriologic examination, not alone for ascertaining the absence or presence of tubercle bacilli, but, more particularly, of the streptococcus and other secondary organisms, and where the streptococcus is found in considerable numbers the treatment should be directed at first specifically against this organism. In such cases streptolytic serum is rationally indicated and its use has already been productive of promising results.

Dr. Foss (of Phoenix, Ariz.), reported the results of his experience with streptolytic serum, extending over a year's time, in an interesting paper read before the recent New Orleans meeting of the American Medical Association. In this paper he reported thirty cases of mixed infection of pulmonary tuberculosis treated with the serum with remarkable success. A little later he read a second paper in which he corroborated the statement made in his first.

In the former paper the author makes the following statements regarding the effects obtained from the use of the serum:

"During the progress of the treatment night sweats usually disappear after the administration of from 20 to 40 Cc. Exceptions are few, in one case the sweats persisted for a month, but the patient was not taking the serum regularly. In this particular case they disappeared after the administration of 160 Cc.

Temperature usually begins to fall after 20 to 40 Cc. is taken.

Chills usually disappear after the initial dose of 20 Cc.

Pulse and respiration usually begin to improve after 20 to 40 Cc.

Cough improves as the fever subsides.

Expectoration decreases in amount and improves in character after 40 to 100 Cc.

Appetite and strength usually begin to improve after 60 to 80 Cc.

The weight does not, as a rule, increase in any marked degree until after the elimination of the streptococci.

The streptococci begin to diminish after 40 to 100 Cc., being entirely eliminated from the sputum in from 12 to 21 days, requiring usually 140 to 160 Cc. of serum.

The staphylococci decrease in almost the same ratio as the streptococci.

The tubercle bacilli do not, as a rule, diminish during the course of treatment, but gradually do so to a remarkable degree after the elimination of streptococci.

After the elimination of streptococci very decided improvement, as a rule, in all the patient's conditions is noted within the first month. The rate of improvement, judging from his experience, is governed entirely by the amount of recuperative power remaining in the individual case.

The dosage used by the doctor was 20 Cc. for first dose and then 10 Cc. each day thereafter.

The author states that he exercises great care in making his diagnosis. If streptococci are not found at first examination of the sputum subsequent examinations are made of fresh specimens of sputum at intervals of a day or two, until he feels sure of his diagnosis.

Dr. D. A. Campbell, of Detroit, has recently treated a case of mixed infection of pulmonary tuberculosis with streptolytic serum with excellent results. His patient was practically bedridden at the commencement of the treatment, and the latter's sputum was found to contain large numbers of tubercle bacilli, streptococci, staphylococci and other germs. Patient's temperature was 103 degrees; pulse, 130; little or no appetite, and frequent night sweats. After three weeks of serum treatment patient had gained nine pounds and all symptoms greatly improved. In four weeks he had gained thirteen pounds. At the end of the treatment (about five weeks) he was practically well and still seemed to be gradually gaining. His rapid and most decided improvement has been a source of gratification to the patient and his friends as well as the doctor.

Always try to do things systematically—they will not turn out any worse if things do go wrong and may save many an annoyance if they do not.

TONGUE IN THERAPEUTICS

The tongue is a power for good or evil. Some doctors do more for their patients with their tongues than with their prescriptions. A bright, cheery word in a sick room will do more to dissipate disease than all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia. A wholesome tongue is a blessing wherever it comes. As the wise man says: "The tongue of the wise is health." It brings strength to the weak, courage to the faint-hearted, hope to the despondent, and brightness to the dejected. Even amongst those in perfect physical and mental poise the tongue of the wise is as "ointment poured forth." Cultivate a cheery, health-giving tongue. Words of wisdom need not be clothed in the sackcloth and ashes of a sour disposition, and, on the other hand, brightness does not necessarily involve flippancy or falsehood. Cultivate a wholesome, helpful, inspiring and uplifting tongue. It will make you friends, and will strengthen the foundations of your business. Give a glad word as well as a glad hand to all.

CANADIAN WINE USED

A high honor was bestowed on Messrs. J. S. Hamilton & Co., of Brantford, Ont., when at the launching of the mammoth battleship "Dominion," at Barrow-on-Furness, their champagne "L'Empereur," was used at the christening of the vessel. The christening was performed by H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, better known in Canada as the Marchioness of Lorne. It was a happy thought of the Admiralty to name the vessel the "Dominion," and the using of this now well-known Canadian champagne "L'Empereur," shows that Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, and her distinguished husband still keep in view the advancement of Canada, and its products.

IMPROVED TINCTURE OF IODINE

According to M. Claret (Report. Pharm.), an improved tincture of iodine may be made by dissolving 1 Gm. of iodine and 2 Gm. of borax in 12 Gm. of 90 per cent. alcohol. According to the author the addition of the borax prevents the formation of hydriodic acid, which otherwise forms in the solution, and which is the cause of considerable irritation and pain, when the tincture, as ordinarily made, is applied to the skin.

MERCK'S CHEMICAL WORKS

Darmstadt, Germany

The above illustrates Merck's present factory, which will be replaced by entirely new works, now in course of erection.

Merck's Cocaine Satisfies the most rigorous tests, is an absolutely pure preparation, and ranks first in the cocaine market.

Chloralhydrate, Alcohol, Ether, Collodion, Cacodylates, Mercurials, Bismuth and Lithium Preparations.

To be obtained through the regular trade channels, or wholesale from **E Merck, Darmstadt**

If You Want **The Best Granulated Effervescent Salts**

ALWAYS SPECIFY ON YOUR ORDERS

Wm. R. Warner & Co.

YOUR JOBBER WILL SUPPLY THEM AND YOU WILL AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.

There are a number of notable preparations in our line of Salts that are largely patronized by physicians and every druggist should stock them:

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Phosphate Sodium
Has an Enormous Sale

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Bromo Soda
The Ethical Bromo

Granulated Effervescent KISSINGEN and VICHY SALTS
Largely Used in Alternation for the Treatment and Reduction of Obesity.

And Many Other Popular Products. **You Should See Our Catalogue; sent for the Asking.**

Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia.

BRANCHES AT NEW YORK, CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

UNLOSABLE STOPPERS

FOR

HOT WATER BOTTLES

THE "Holdfast" Attachment

IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

Delights Everybody Who Sees It

We are prepared to furnish any of our HOT WATER BOTTLES with Unlosable Stoppers, at an extra charge of seventy-five cents per dozen.

When Ordering Specify with "Holdfast" Stoppers

Canadian Rubber Co. (of Montreal)

MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

FOR

Infants, Invalids, the Aged and Travellers

SAMPLES, SIGNS AND ADVERTISING MATTER, FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION, WILL BE SHIPPED, PREPAID, TO DRUGGISTS UPON REQUEST.

Horlick's Food Company, Racine, Wis., U.S.A

Pioneer Manufacturers of Pure Malted Foods.

Gilmour Bros. & Co., Canadian Agents

25 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL

Warrick Freres Grasse France

OLIVE OIL

½ Pint, 1 Pint and Quart Bottles.
One, Two and Five Imp. Gallon Tins
Twenty Fifty and 100 Gallon Barrels.

Write for quotations to

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Ltd, TORONTO

Sole Agents for Canada

QUINA EXCELSIOR

Massardier & Granjon, St. Etienne, France.

This Quina, the composition of which is a mixture of Kola-Cocoa, is based on Kalisaya Quina and old generous wines. (The electrified oxygen or ozone is to revivify the weakened organs and to cicatrize the mucous membranes.)

An Ideal Beverage in summer time when mixed with cool water. It is refreshing, healthy and curative for all affections of the stomach

B. O. BELAND

— IMPORTER OF —

Chocolate de L'Univers, Fancy Soaps, Olive Oils, Perfumes and French Alimentary Products.

Phone Main 181. 26 LEMOINE ST., Near McGill St.) MONTREAL

RETURNED EMPTIES

To save our customers the expense of sending back worthless empties, we respectfully submit the following:

Our Own Containers Only

will be credited in contra account when delivered at our Warehouse, as follows:

Liq Ammon Cases, with original 12 bottles —
Acid Carboys, when in original box —
Alcohol Barrels—
—When in condition, at full price.

Packing Cases, Barrels and Kegs, when covers and heads are unbroken, and not spoiled through exposure to weather—
Demijohns and Bottles, when clean and in good condition—
Tins, when clean and not rusted—
—At 75% of original cost.

Packing Cases or Tins that have been unduly exposed to the weather, and Bottles having any firm's name (other than our own) blown in the glass are worthless to us.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

LONDON, ONT.

THE NECESSITY OF MORE AND BETTER ADVERTISING

Druggists, as a whole, do not advertise enough. They do not seem to be alive to the opportunities which advertising offers as a means of increasing business and meeting the present-day competition. How many there are who do not advertise at all. How many more who advertise a little, but in so half-hearted a fashion that returns are not possible. How few who advertise sufficiently, and how small a percentage of even these few who devote to this part of their business, the time, care, and attention which is so necessary to ensure the best returns.

More advertising and better advertising by the druggists generally, would do very much towards overcoming the various difficulties, which we have had to contend with the past few years.

There never was a time when advertising would not have paid the druggist, but it is not so very many years since it was not so necessary as it is to-day. And why? Trade conditions have changed. Competition has grown keener. The palmy days of our fathers have gone—the days when people went as a matter of course to the druggist for everything from prescriptions to coal oil, and paid the price asked, also as a matter of course. But the day came when the wide-awake merchant, the department store and the cutter saw the opportunity of making capital out of the druggist. There was a grounded belief in the public mind that druggists' profits were long. The advertiser for the department store knew this. He seized upon it and turned it to his advantage. First he played upon the patent medicine string—to what good purpose most of us know. He touched a popular chord, and kept on playing; he added line after line of goods that we thought belonged to us, until to-day there is nothing left to us alone, not even prescriptions. This is why conditions have changed, and this is why advertising is more necessary to-day than in years gone by. To meet these changed conditions it is absolutely necessary that the druggist should wake up. Take a look around you. The man who changed our business conditions was and is an advertiser. The wide-awake merchant and successful business man, anywhere, everywhere, is an advertiser. He seizes every opportunity to obtain publicity. He keeps his name before the public. He can more he keeps his goods in the public eye. He picks out their good points and them in his ads. He sells his goods at a profit as long as possible, but rather than keep them on his shelves from season to season, he clears them out at cost or less. He makes a noise about it—gets his money out of his merchandise, and turns this money into profitable channels. He keeps his stock clean, and at the same time he secures big advertising value. He also uses "Leaders" to draw people to his store. A well displayed stock greets these customers on their arrival; good salesmen are there to speak its merits. What is the result? The customers buy the "Leader" most likely, but they buy other goods, too. If the "Leader" has been a genuine bargain, they talk about it, and this advertises the store where they got it. There is no reason why the druggist can't push for business in the same way. He has just as large opportunities for advertising as the average merchant. To start with, he has a standing in the community above the business man in most lines. His education and training give the public a confidence in his ability. Let him not abuse it; on the contrary, utilize it. Cultivate this confidence. Let the public know that you thoroughly understand your business, and that you can be depended upon absolutely in all your dealings. Advertise your prescription department; it is worth while. Think up all the good points of your system of dispensing; tell the people attractively of them in your newspaper ads., your booklets, etc.

If you can use your newspapers to advantage, do so. Advertise your drugs, your own preparations, your rubber goods, perfumes, toilet goods; everything. Pick out your article—one at a time—advertise it. Don't jumble a dozen things into one ad. Wherever possible give a price. People want to know what an advertised article will cost. Let them know it.

Give special sales. You can do it as well as anybody. Shove your window full of rubber goods, and offer them at reduced prices for a week. Reduce them enough to make it interesting. Let the people know both by your windows and every other possible way that there is "something doing" in rubber goods. Call their attention to [illegible] make a specially low price on. Cry it [illegible], get the [illegible] right when you get them there. Soon they will be calling you "the live druggist." You will find it a good ad., too. If you say you can't afford to advertise, I retort that you can't afford not to advertise. You don't have to spend a lot of money on it. Much can be spent on it [illegible] and much can be wasted on it, too. Very much is injudiciously spent because the advertiser has not given the subject the necessary study. Unfortunately, the training of the majority of druggists has not tended to make them expert, or even good advertisers. This, however, should not prevent you from attempting to make yourself competent. In fact, if you are going to live and compete successfully not only with outside encroachers, but also with your own live competitors, you simply have to give this side of the business more attention. If you don't know anything about advertising, begin to learn. If you haven't any natural taste for it, you will not find it easy, but perseverance will do much. Or, in these days, it is not necessary for you to do your own advertising. You may not have time for it, or you may be so little acquainted with the work as to make it unprofitable for you to do it yourself. The special ad. writer fills a useful field to-day, and many druggists would find it pay to put themselves in touch with one of these. If the larger advertisers throughout the country can afford to pay these men large sums to conduct their advertising, the druggist may well take another leaf out of the book of the successful merchant by also employing a competent man to do his advertising.

The writer of this article is a druggist actively engaged in the drug business for over fifteen years in different parts of Canada. He has been a close student of advertising, and a very successful drug advertiser, and when he says that advertising pays, he knows what he is talking about. When he advises you to do more and better advertising, he is only advising you to do what your successful competi-

tors are already doing. When he suggests that if you are not a good advertiser, you should secure the services of some one who is, he is only advising what your own common sense tells you that you should do.

The services of a good man can now be had for a small outlay—so small that any druggist can easily afford it. For a few dollars a year you can get the advice and service of any one of a number of men. The writer, though actively engaged in the drug business, has decided to give a portion of his time to the writing and directing of advertising for druggists only. He feels that his knowledge of the subject—his actual experience and his acquaintance with the wants and conditions of the Canadian trade fit him to be of very special service to Canadian druggists. He will, therefore, be pleased to give any advice possible on the subject, or any information concerning his plan of advertising for druggists, to anyone who will write him.

Aside from this, however, he would, in conclusion strongly urge every druggist to seriously and earnestly take this subject up with the resolve that one way or another he will do more advertising, and do it better.

Allen,
The Advertiser for Druggists.
165 Bank St., Ottawa.

VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE

This book tells all about horses, oxen, sheep, dogs and poultry; their diseases, and how to diagnose and treat them. The advice is sound, and the treatment safe. Country druggists who have stock breeders as customers should get a copy. The book shows druggists how they may cultivate the veterinary trade and make it profitable. There are numerous illustrations, which are of great value in diagnosis. New formulas and up-to-date treatment are included, together with a table of veterinary doses. Price, postpaid, $1.50 from the Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

The general advertiser who sits down and waits for results will wait a whole lot longer than the one who goes out after them.

SOME PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEW NATIONAL FORMULARY*

By Frances Hemm, St. Louis

Among the new preparations of the National Formulary to be issued shortly I desire to invite your attention for a few moments to the following :

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS

After a prolonged investigation and experimentation with a series of formulas for this syrup, the committee on correction of formulas has finally voted to adopt a formula proposed by Professor Caspari.

I exhibit here for your inspection a sample of the preparation made by that formula.

Its keeping qualities have been vouched for by Professor Caspari, after having had a lot on hand for eight months.

In the new formula citrate of sodium in reduced amount will be used in lieu of potassium citrate and hypophosphorus acid instead of citric acid. Quinine and strychnine alkaloids will be employed in place of quinine hydrochlorate and tincture of nux vomica.

Otherwise the formula will run similarly to the old. Filtering the finished syrup through paper will be directed instead of straining.

CLOUDY SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND

Many pharmacists are asking for a cloudy syrup of hypophosphites compound. The committee's opinion is divided in the matter.

Personally, I consider the clear syrup a superior product (at least a more skillful and elegant one) to the cloudy proprietary article. My criticism on the cloudy article so largely used and prescribed is, it is not skillfully made, otherwise it should remain free from precipitation.

Our aim should always be to attain the highest degree of perfection and not offer any encouragement to inferiority.

However, not my opinion alone is wanted, but yours this morning. I ask the association to vote on this question and indicate to me whether or not you deem a formula for a cloudy syrup of sufficient importance to merit a place in the National Formulary.

I will show you here how readily the cloudy syrup can be made from the clear one by adding sodium pyrophosphate dissolved in hot water to the syrup.

(Demonstration was here made and sample shown.)

This syrup must, of course, be dispensed with a shake label.

ELIXIR GENTIANAE GLYCERINATUM—GENTIAN TONIC

I submit for your inspection a sample of the above preparation. You will notice that it is an elegant preparation.

Keeping in mind the desirability on the part of the retail pharmacists to work expeditiously and conveniently I prepared this sample by using the ready-made fluid extracts of gentian and dandelion instead of first percolating the drugs. This preparation was completed in one hour.

EMULSION PETROLEI

The following formula is proposed for petroleum emulsion :

Petrolatum U. S. P. ... ...gm.	50
Expressed Oil of Almond....gm.	250
Powdered Acacia ... ...gm.	50
Powdered Tragacanth ... ...gm.	15
Water, a sufficient quantity to make ... ... cc.	1,000

Melt the petrolatum and mix thoroughly with the almond oil. Mix the gums in a capacious mortar with 150 cc. of water and add the oil mixture gradually, triturating rapidly until a smooth emulsion is formed. Lastly, add enough water to make 1,000 cc.

Here I show you a sample of the emulsion—after standing but a day it separated.

I exhibit with this sample another, made with twice the amount of acacia and tragacanth. This preparation stands well.

I also sweetened it with solution of saccharin and flavored it with fresh oil of sweet orange.

The following is the formula :

Petrolatum U. S. P. ... .gm.	50
Expressed Oil of Almond...gm.	250
Powdered Acacia ... ...gm.	100
Powdered Tragacanth ... ...gm.	30
Oil Orange, fresh ... ... cc.	2
Solution of Saccharin—N.F.cc.	10
Water, a sufficient quantity to make ... ... cc.	1,000

Proceed as in the above formula—or rub the mixed liquids (oily) with the gums and add all at once 215 cc. of water and rub till perfectly emulsified, then dilute with rest of water and add solution of saccharin.

The orange oil should be dissolved

*Read at the meeting of the Missouri Phar. Assn.

Canadian Cattle Spice

This article is worthy of your attention. It is a first-class medicine for live stock of all kinds, and affords large profits to dealers.

Price $4.00 per bag (100 lbs.)
Circulars Supplied.

To facilitate introduction, we also offer the goods in cartons of about one quart each. For these we charge 75c. per dozen.

Handsome Gift Perfumes

We have a line of holiday gift perfumes that is full of excellent values and that are absolutely true to label which reads "Parfum Francais," indicating the French origin of the extracts

The essences used are best French Triple Extracts.

Our dressing and packing are neat and showy, making the finished products very "taking," saleable lines

Orders for specified values will be filled with our best sellers.

Kindly investigate concerning the above lines. We solicit your correspondence.

The ELLIOT & CO., Limited
TORONTO

Sponges
In small bales—In small boxes—In all lines—A good assortment.

Wood Tooth Picks

Bouquet Tooth Picks
5 and 10c. packages.

Household Ammonia
10 and 25c. sizes—This is good value and a good package.

Sea Salt
Large and small size in wood and cardboard boxes—A genuine Sea Salt by solar evaporation.

Castile Soap, Shell Brand
Small, medium and large bars.

Chloride Lime
High Test, full weight, in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages, guaranteed to keep.

Hand Sapolio

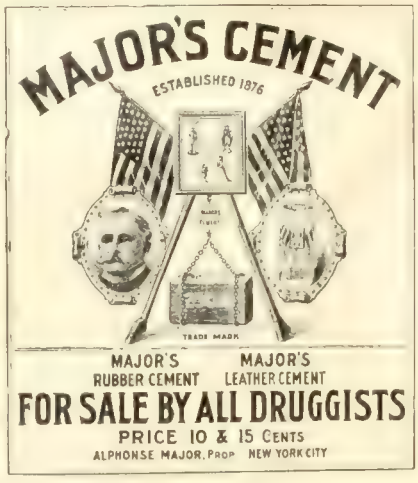
Gibson's Candies
A full line, including Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne just to hand.

Petrolatum
LIGHT AMBER,
CREAM WHITE,
LILY WHITE.

Ask for Samples

QUOTATIONS CHEERFULLY SUPPLIED BY RETURN MAIL IN EVERY INSTANCE . .

J. WINER & CO.
HAMILTON



These Cements are the best in the market, and you need not fear to recommend them to your customers, as they give entire satisfaction. 5 cents less per doz. in 3 doz. lots.

D. WATSON & CO.

Agents for Canada, Montreal

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

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TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

in the almond oil and petrolatum before adding to the gum.

The question I would like for our association to answer me this morning is, which of the two preparations do you prefer?

If desired, combinations with hypophosphites can be made by merely dissolving the salts in water and mixing just as in the cod liver oil preparations.

ELIXIR CINCHONA

A new formula is adopted for this preparation—making it from the chief chinchona alkaloids.

It is intended to answer all purposes of the present elixir of cinchona, elixir of cinchona detannated, and elixir of quinine compound. It will be the only elixir of cinchona or calisaya, the others being dropped.

PRESCRIPTION PRICES AND PAY

By C. S. N. Hallberg, Ph.G.

To the observer there is no doubt that pharmacy shares the strenuous life for some time characteristic of all our occupations.

In the good old "days after the war" great fortunes were comparatively rare, but the risk of engaging in any legitimate trade or calling was, as a rule, much less than in these days, when stupendous fortunes are made sometimes in a few years, or weeks, by all kinds of promoters, organizers and speculators. The advent of the magnate saw the rise and fall of the man of small means. A few in every line have risen by adapting the methods of the successful magnate to their own peculiar environment; others—the great majority—placed at a disadvantage either because they would not, or could not, resort to the new schemes of exploitation, find it more and more difficult to maintain their position, while some are constantly being sacrificed to the Moloch of trade and enterprise. Every large city can show, even in pharmacy, some business conducted on a scale undreamed of "before the fire," or even "before the World's Fair." Let a druggist from the interior view the corner of Eighth and Arch streets in Philadelphia, with its twelve ten-foot show windows, each with an exclusive article for exhibition, or similar drug emporia on Broadway and Sixth Avenue, New York, and in a score of smaller cities, and the fact must dawn upon him that there are, after all, "tricks in all trades," even in the retail drug trade.

THE DRUG EMPORIA

The growth of such establishments is, however, not due to any "tricks," but an unusual development [illegible] small beginning through patient industry, perseverance and an unwavering faith of the principal in himself and the public he serves. While some great organizations, such as that in Pittsburg, have been built up through the extraneous aid of unlimited capital, most of them have attained eminence chiefly by realizing that success can be secured only by maintaining a most active and energetic "megaphone department." Like other things, this has its imitators, and judging from the interesting reading matter in the journals there will soon be no excuse for every retail druggist not becoming a past-master in the art of publicity and promotion. The art of advertising has one great advantage in that it requires but little, if any, capital. Given an active brain, a fertile mind, a vivid imagination and an artistic temperament, a little printer's ink will do the rest—with a good location. Yes, the location, there is the rub. Don't remain in a location where there are no people and no chance to get any customers. There are drug stores having less than 300 persons tributary and no prospects of an increase for years to come. In selecting a location, a survey should be made of the tributary population and an estimate made of the transients. The first may be estimated from the polling lists, which every druggist should procure. It is self-evident that no great drug-emporia are run at a loss, although, of course, the chief function of their "megaphone departments" is to persuade the public that it is getting goods for nothing, or next to nothing. The "baiting" method of conducting business is not professional! Of course not; when was business "professional?" The ethics of business are, however, not open for discussion in these strenuous times, when even the magnates have to refer their principal transactions to the United States Supreme Court for correction or disapproval. Unfortunately, the only principle observed in business nowadays is that concerned in the pace of the man who gets ahead and not in the fate of the one who falls behind in the race.

[illegible] part, the most important if not the largest part of the pharmacist's calling. The [illegible] compounding and dispensing of drugs, chemicals and medicines require knowledge, experience and skill, and is not subject, except within certain limitations, to the competition of ordinary business and trade. And herein is the pharmacist weak. Look at the magnate! Does he give his services for nothing? Morgan gets a couple of millions for racking his brain a couple of days for organizing some trans-Atlantic trust. The lawyer, the physician and surgeon, the real estate man and the architect charge fees, the larger, the bigger the man is considered by the public.

In the timely and excellent article reproduced in the Western Druggist last month, entitled "Pricing Goods," Professor Buchanan in fixing the prices on prescription mixtures estimates the skilled labor in compounding at 50 cents an hour. This amount is neither commensurate with compensation for work in other skilled trades, nor adequate in paying the expenses of maintaining a pharmaceutical establishment.

BASIS OF COMPENSATION

Accepting as a basis for compensation, with slight modification, that the gross profit on the receipts be one-third, or 33 per cent., and not 50 per cent. as often incorrectly stated, this one-third on a business of $30 a day will be consumed in the expenses of properly conducting a retail drug business, leaving practically no net profit except the salary of the principal, which we have put in at $25 a week. On receipts of $210 a week, of the $70 gross profit the wages would be: Principal, $25; registered pharmacist, or assistant, $15; apprentice, $4; total, $44 a week, or about 22 per cent. of the entire receipts; 65 per cent., or nearly two-thirds of the whole expense; or counting 105 business hours a week, the wage amounts to nearly 42 cents each hour. The establishment is open for business, say, from 7.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. each day. In order to determine practically the amount of labor involved in compounding, the following six prescriptions were prepared by a class of seniors in the dispensing laboratory of the Chicago College of Pharmacy:

I. Tincturæ benzoini ... ...Cc. 5
Mellis despumati ... ...Cc. 5
Aquae rosae, q. s. ... ...Cc. 100
M. S. A.

The benzoin tincture was required to be added to the honey, a few drops at the time, vigorously shaking after each addition; the rose water was then added gradually, with frequent agitation. Time, 15 minutes; price, 40 cents.

II. Liq. potassii arseritis... . Cc. 5
Syrup ferri iodidi ... ...Cc. 10
Aquam adde ....Cc. 15
M. et Sig.

In order to prevent the precipitation of ferrous hydrate by the alkaline arsenical solution, the official solution of arsenous acid was substituted; price, 30 cents.

III. Pilulæ Metallorum, N.F. No. 50.
G. c. or in capsules.

By direction of the prescriber these pills were prepared according to the National Formulary and this had to be prepared. Time, 15 minutes; and put in small capsules. Time, 30 minutes; price, 65 cents.

IV. Olei ligni santali flavæ; olei palmæ; christi ana gtt. ... X.
Dentur tales doses no ... ... X.
Put in gelatin capsules and seal.
Time, 15 minutes; price, 35 cents.

V. Tablet triturate strychnin sulph., ea. ... ...gr. 1-100
No. 50.

No 1-100 grain on hand, so had to prepare them. Time, 30 minutes; price, 60 cents.

VI. Ung. potassii iodidi 25
Must be freshly prepared. Time, 15 minutes; price, 30 cents.

PRESCRIPTION WORK AND PROFITS

It required an average of two hours to compound these six prescriptions. The total amount received for them, $2.55, left, after deducting 55 cents for cost of ingredients and packing, $2, or about one dollar for one hour's hard labor, exacting and skilful work.

Of course, these prescriptions present an unusual run, that is, in two hour's average work there would be prescriptions for ready-made mixtures which would not require much time to dispense. But with these the cost is much greater and the profit often is enigmatic. It is a question if one dollar an hour is sufficient wage for a skilful pharmacist, when it is remembered that one-third of it at least has to go to the maintenance of the establishment. If such work would be steady, or continuous, if, say, ten hours of work at this wage could be had daily, then it would be fairly satisfactory, but few establishments are fortunate enough to have such good business. And yet skilled mechanics and artisans, if they do not get this wage now, are striving for it and will no doubt succeed. Without taking the professional fee into consideration, there is no doubt that the pharmacist must charge more for his pharmaceutical work. If it is good, it is worth more and the public will appreciate it.—Western Druggist.

TREATING OF CORKS FOR DISPENSING AND OTHER PURPOSES

M. Ed. Bonjean states that the principal obstacle to the preservation of bottled waters is the cork, which introduces spores, germs, etc., organic matter, among which may be mentioned a tannin, and chemical products resulting from the different treatments to which the corks are subjected. It is on account of the accidental introduction of these bodies, on the one hand, and the constitution of the water itself on the other, that the bottled water becomes the abode of slow bacteriological and chemical reactions. It has been found that by appropriate treatment of the corks it is possible to a great extent to avert the majority of these changes, especially sulphuration. Instead of adopting a reducing method, as is usually done (by sulphurous acid, bisulphites, formic aldehyde, etc.), it has been found preferable to oxidize the fixed organic matters in the cork, at the same time sterilizing the corks themselves. The difficulty, however, was to find an oxidizing agent sufficiently energetic to destroy the reducing principles, but insufficient to produce more accentuated oxidation, such as the formation of suberic acid. After much experimenting a successful method of oxidation was realized, consisting in treatment, under certain conditions, by a mixture of chlorates and persulphates. In spite of all efforts, nothing has yet been found to supplant cork for bottling purposes on an industrial scale; therefore, more attention should be paid to the methodical treatment of cork, and the present-day methods abolished. It is a matter which affects not only mineral waters, but all bottled liquors, medicines, and hygenic drinks alike.—Western Druggist.

SODIUM LACTATE SOLUTION FOR DISPENSING

This salt, which is frequently prescribed in aqueous solution, either alone or combined with sodium arsenate, is not met with in commerce in a form suitable for medicinal use. As usually obtained, by the double decomposition of calcium lactate and sodium carbonate, it is either acid in reaction or contains notable quantities of lime. As thus prepared, too, in the form of a glassy mass, it is not convenient to handle, since it is almost impossible to remove it from the containing bottles without breaking them. To obviate these undesirable features Manseau proposes to employ for dispensing, a 50 per cent. solution, obtained by neutralizing a known weight of the syrupy acid with sodium bicarbonate, aiding the reaction and the accompanying evolution of CO_2 by the heat of the water bath and the addition of a little water. When reaction is complete and the liquid, after driving off the last traces of CO_2, is neutral to litmus, sufficient water is added to produce a 50 per cent. solution of the salt. The solution thus obtained keeps well without alteration, and is very convenient for use.—Bull. de la Soc. de Bordeaux, Phar., 11.

SOLUBILITY OF PHOSPHORUS IN VARIOUS SOLVENTS

C. Stich (Chem. Ztg., Repert.) gives the following particulars as to the solubility of phosphorus in 100 Gm. of various solvents at 15 deg. C.:

	Gm.
Expressed Oil Almonds	1.25
Oleic Acid	1.06
Paraffin	1.45
Water	0.0003
Acetic Acid (96 per cent.) ...	0.105

Jecorin.—A substitute for cod-liver oil has been introduced under this name. It contains, says Oesterr Zeits, chlorhydro-phosphoric acid and calcium lactophosphate, of each 0.5; lactic acid, 0.25; phosphoric acid, 3.0; iodine, 0.5; ferrous iodide, 0.375; compound extract of wormwood, 5, with sufficient fruit juice or vegetable extractive to make 100 parts, and give a pleasant flavor to the mixture.

Efficiency depends chiefly on experience or education—or both—but seldom without the former.

The Lacto-Globulin Co., Limited

795 Craig Street
MONTREAL

Proprietors and manufacturers of **Lacto-Globulin** (Globulon). A pure albumen from fresh milk, identical with the Globulin of the blood. The most nourishing, stimulating and easily assimilated proteid food known. Is retained by the weakest stomach when all other food is rejected.

Sold through the Drug Trade Only.

Price $9.00 and $4.50 per dozen. Retailing at $1.00 and 50c.

Your Jobber will supply you.

FERROL

(The Iron=Oil=Food)

NOTWITHSTANDING that Cod Liver Oil is at famine prices and hard to get, the price of **FERROL** has not yet been advanced, and the retail dealer still reaps the handsome profit which it has always been our policy to secure to him.

But when our present supply of oil is exhausted, probably about the middle of October, we shall be compelled to increase the price; however, in order that the dealer may still have his profit, we have decided to place the retail price at $1 per bottle.

Ferrol is put up in one size only, and although up to the present, the price has been 75 cents, the bottle is identical in size with that of other emulsion selling at $1.00, so that the retailer should not experience any difficulty in obtaining the increased price.

Orders received from the 15th October, 1903, will have prompt attention and will be filled at the old price.

THE FERROL COMPANY, Limited

Office and Laboratory, 124 King Street West, Toronto

The MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
and
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WINNIPEG (P.O. Drawer 1464), MANITOBA

We carry one of the largest and best assorted wholesale Drug stocks in Canada.
Correspondence solicited with anyone wishing to purchase a new drug stock.

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ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

The finest preparation for the teeth ever made. The wholesale trade of Montreal and Toronto have been handling **Areca Nut Tooth Soap** for years and the demand in Ontario and Quebec is increasing.

Put up in nice metal case, one-dozen in box. Retails at 25 cents.

Write for quotations.

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Sold to the trade from

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Is the only Brandy distilled in Canada under the supervision of the Excise Department of Canada.

It is recognized by the Medical Faculty as genuine and equal to the highest class French Brandies for medicinal purposes.

For sale in cases of 12 qts. and 24 p'ts., and in packages of 5 gallons and upwards.

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Brantford and Pelee Island, Canada.

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For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

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prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.

Best for toilet and nursery use. 035

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL

This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

Essential=Oils

Almond Oil Olive Oil

Lautier Fils = = Grasse, France
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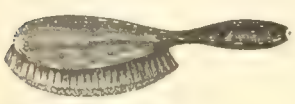

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Tooth Brushes in 70 Different Patterns

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BIDWELL'S Tooth Brushes always reliable, extra quality, every Brush guaranteed.

BIDWELL'S Nail Brushes in Bone, Ivory, or Wood Many Novelties, Patent Self Drying, etc

BIDWELL'S Hair Brushes in Bone, Ebony, Ivory, and Wood, extra value.

ESTABLISHED 1839

TOOLS FOR MAKING MONEY *

By Wilbur L. Scoville

MAGNESIA MAGMA

Milk of Magnesia

Magnesium sulphate, two hundred and fifty grammes	250 Gm.
Sodium hydroxide, eighty one grammes	81 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	
To make one thousand grammes 1,000	Gm.

Dissolve the magnesium sulphate in 4,000 cubic centimeters of water, and the sodium hydroxide in another portion of 4,000 cubic centimeters of water, and filter the solutions. Pour the soda solution slowly, in a thin stream, into the magnesium sulphate solution, with constant stirring. Allow the precipitate to subside, and decant the clear fluid, wash the magma several times with water by decantation,, until the washings are free from saline taste. Transfer the magma to a muslin strainer and allow to drain without pressing. Then retransfer it to suitable vessels and add sufficient water to make one thousand cubic centimeters of fluid, and mix thoroughly by stirring.

One teaspoonful of this preparation contains about three grains of magnesium hydroxide.

Note.—The water used in preparing this must be free from organic matter, or the magma will become discolored. Ordinary tap water contains an excess of organic matter, as a rule, but may be rendered suitable for the above by treatment with alum. To a large jug or tank full of the water add alum in the proportion of about two grains per gallon, mix thoroughly and allow to stand over night. Then decant the clear water. If the water is decidedly yellowish from organic matter, more alum may be needed, but an excess of alum should be avoided as not clearing the water so well. Long standing with a trace of alum is most effective.

The quantity of soda directed is slightly less than is required for complete precipitation of the magnesium sulphate, because caustic alkali is difficult to wash out, and its presence in the finished preparation would be decidedly objectionable.

*Contributed from the Pharmaceutical Laboratory of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.—(N. E. Druggist.)

ALKALINE ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION

Potassium bicarbonate, forty grammes	40 Gm.
Borax, forty grammes	40 Gm.
Salicylic acid, six grammes.	6 Gm.
Benzoic acid, six grammes	6 Gm.
Thymol, one-tenth gramme.	0.1 Gm.
Eucalyptol, one-tenth cubic centimeter	0.1 Cc.
Menthol, two-tenths grammes	0.2 Gm.
Oil of Wintergreen, four-tenths cubic centimeter...	0.4 Cc.
Solution of Carmine, one cubic centimeter	1 Cc.
Tincture of Cudbear, fifteen cubic centimeters	15 Cc.
Glycerine, two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters ...	250 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters 1,000	Cc.

Dissolve the potassium bicarbonate and borax in 650 cubic centimeters of water. Dissolve the acids, menthol, thymol, eucalyptol and oil of wintergreen in the alcohol and mix with the glycerine. Then mix the two solutions, add the carmine solution and tincture, and finally enough water to make one thousand cubic centimeters. Allow to stand a few days and filter.

SOLUBLE ANTISEPTIC POWDER

Salicylic acid, five grammes	5 Gm.
Carbolic acid, one gramme.	1 Gm.
Menthol, one gramme	1 Gm.
Thymol, one gramme	1 Gm.
Eucalyptol, one cubic centimeter	1 Cc.
Zinc sulphate, one hundred and twenty-five grammes.	125 Gm.
Boric acid, eight hundred and sixty-six grammes.	866 Gm.
To make 1,000	Gm.
Mix them.	

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PHOSPHATE WITH QUININE AND STRYCHNINE

Potassium bicarbonate, twenty grammes	20 Gm.
Magnesium carbonate, twenty grammes	20 Gm.
Calcium carbonate, twenty grammes	20 Gm.
Soluble ferric phosphate, seventeen and a half grammes	17. 5 Gm.
Quinine hydrochlorate, four and four-tenths grammes	4. 4 Gm.
Strychnine sulphate, fourteen hundredths grammes	0.14 Gm.
Phosphoric acid, seventy cubic centimeters	70 Cc.
Citric acid, seventy-five grammes	75 Gm.
Orange flower water, one hundred and twenty-five Cc. 125	Cc.
Glycerin, two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters...250	Cc.
Sugar, five hundred and twenty-five grammes ...525	Gm.
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity	
To make 1,000	Cc.

Dissolve the acids in seventy (70) cubic centimeters of distilled water, in a capacious vessel, and gradually add the magnesium and calcium carbonates and the potassium bicarbonate. When effervescence has ceased and all is dissolved, make a solution of the ferric phosphate and the quinine and strychnine in the orange flower water by aid of a little heat, and add to the first solution. Then add the glycerin and sugar and agitate until the latter is dissolved, avoiding heat. Finally add enough distilled water to make one thousand grammes, and filter.

(Each teaspoonful of this syrup contains one grain each of potassium, calcium, magnesium and iron phosphates, one-fourth grain of quinine muriate and one-hundred and twentieth grain of strychnine sulphate.)

The following formulas will produce preparations which will appear familiar to all of you.

First is a line of antiseptics and disinfectants always in demand. The first formula for a disinfectant solution, is a correction of that given a year ago, in which there crept an error in proportions. This is lighter in color and mixes with water in all proportions, producing a clear or nearly clear solution.

The Alkaline Antiseptic Solution has a bright and attractive appearance as well as a pleasant taste. The taste is improved by the addition of 2 Cc. of solution of saccharin (N.F.), but some will prefer it as given.

The Soluble Antiseptic Powder is not composed of the incompatible "alum and borax," but it makes a clear solution in water and answers the purpose.

The "Germicide" contains the oils in the proportion of one ounce to a pint, and would be improved by the addition of a little nice tincture of benzoin. (Two drachms per pint, or 15 Cc. per 1,000.)

The Soothing Ointment will have a familiar appearance if not made too nicely. It may be that a lumpy quality adds to the marvellous virtues of this ointment, but it is difficult to see how. It enjoys that special privilege, however.

The Magnesia Magma calls for care to keep it white, and is better displayed in a blue glass bottle, which neutralizes the slight yellow tint and makes it appear more of a milky white.

In the hope that the formulas offered will prove good and effective tools, they are herewith submitted:

DISINFECTANT SOLUTION

Crésylic acid, five hundred grammes	500 Gm.
Colophony, three hundred grammes	300 Gm.
Potassa, forty-five grammes	45 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand grammes	1,000 Gm.

Heat the cresylic acid and colophony together in a suitable dish until the resin is dissolved. Dissolve the potassa in ninety (90) grammes of water, add to the resin solution and boil until the latter is completely saponified and the liquid has become clear. Cool and add enough water to make one thousand grammes.

SAPONATED CRESLYIC ACID

Purified cresylic acid, five hundred grammes	500 Gm.
Linseed oil, three hundred and fifty grammes	350 Gm.
Potassa, eighty grammes.	80 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand grammes	1,000 Gm.

Dissolve the potassa in fifty grammes of water, and add the linseed oil. Shake well together, then add the purified cresylic acid and shake or stir until the liquid becomes clear. Then add enough water to make one thousand grammes, and strain if necessary.

Note.—The purified cresylic acid used for this preparation should be white or nearly colorless, and must be free from tarry matters. It may be easily prepared from the crude acid by distillation, using only that portion which comes over at temperatures between 188 and 198 degrees centrigrade. This comprises the greater portion of the volatile parts of the crude acid. It is not necessary to use a thermometer in distilling,—the colorless distillate being the portion desired.

"GERMICIDE"

Thymol, eight grammes	8 Gm.
Oil of Eucalyptus, sixty cubic centimeters	60 Cc.
Oil of Lavender, sixty cubic centimeters	60 Cc.
Alcohol, eight hundred cubic centimeters	800 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1,000 Cc.

Dissolve the thymol and oils in the alcohol and add the water.

SOOTHING OINTMENT

Resorcin, sixty grammes.	60 Gm.
Zinc oxide, sixty grammes.	60 Gm.
Bismuth subnitrate, sixty grammes	60 Gm.
Oil of Cade, one hundred and twenty grammes	120 Gm.
Petrolatum, three hundred and fifty grammes	350 Gm.
Hydrous wool fat, three hundred and fifty gms.	350 Gm.
To make one thousand grammes	1,000 Gm.

Powder the resorcin and mix with the other ingredients.

(Note.—This ointment will darken on exposure to air and light, and it should be kept in well closed containers.)

AN IMPROVED SERUM BULB

The Stearns Biologic Laboratories, of Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., have materially improved their "Syro-Bulb" container for serum. The ends of the elongated bulb are now closed by sterile caps which are easily removed. There are no glass stems to break.

This improvement will be appreciated by all physicians.

Frederick Stearns & Co. have always endeavored to retain this class of trade for the retail druggist—a fact worth remembering.

Rarely does one read a narrative of more thrilling interest than that in Longman's Magazine, in which Major Reginald Rankin describes his ascent of Aconcagua. It is entitled "A Night in the Open at Twenty-Two Thousand Feet," and is reproduced in The Living Age for August 1 and 8.

A NEW PROFESSION

"Katie McCoy, have you had any experience as a cook?"

"No, sir."

"What did you do at the last place?"

"O'i was oculist av the kitchen."

"Oculist of the kitchen! What in the world did you do?"

"O'i removed th' eyes from the potatoes, sir."—Exchange.

SICCOLS

Welman's (Pharm. Ztg.) describes a class of solid preparations, formed by mixing oils with magnesia and glycerin, and named collectively siccols. In preparing a siccol of castor oil, 100 grams of the oil are added gradually to 30 grams of light magnesia; into the mixture are stirred 30 grams of glycerin, and finally 30 grams of water, the oily mixture thickens and forms a solid mass which may be pulverized. The hardening is most rapid at 60 or 70 degrees C. In the reaction a glycerate of magnesium is supposed to be formed, which possesses the power of fixing large quantities of oils. The oil is, however, only loosely held, for it may be readily extracted with ether.

PEROXOLES

Prof. Beh (Deutsche Aertz Ztg.) has studied a group of preparations known as peroxoles, liquid antiseptics, containing a solution of hydrogen peroxid in combination with other disinfectants. These preparations are composed of from 33 to 38 per cent. alcohol, about 3 per cent. of hydrogen peroxid and 1 per cent. of thymol, menthol or camphor, the name being according to the choice of the last ingredient—thymosol, menthosol or camphorosol. The author finds that association with these disinfectants greatly increases the antiseptic power of hydrogen peroxid. Aqueous solutions containing 10 per cent. of the peroxoles are usually employed. They correspond to a 1 per cent. solution of mercuric chlorid, and possess a more energetic action than 5 per cent. carbolic acid.

SILVER-COATING PILLS

Pills may be silver-coated (Pharm. Ztg.) by the aid of a solution of gelatin in concentrated acetic acid, as follows: Dissolve 10 parts of gelatin, previously softened in water, in 45 parts of hot acetic acid; evaporate to a specific gravity of 1.15, add 1 to 2 per cent. of alcohol, and allow to cool. To every kilo of the pills 1 or 2 Gm. of this mass is added; or so much that the pills on prolonged rotation exhibit a tendency to stick together. Now add about 4 to 6 Gm. of silver leaf to the kilo of pills in the silvering chamber, and finish the coating as usual.

A GREAT FACTOR

in the up-building of a Stationery business is the line carried. There is none so reliable, so stylish and up to date as

CRANE'S EXTRA FINE STATIONERY

for which we are special agents for Canada. In their papers we carry

LINEN LAWN, KID FINISH, HAND-MADE, UNDERGLAZE, SUPERFINE.

In all the new popular tints and shapes,

We carry these lines elegantly put up—Paper in ½ ream boxes, Envelopes in ¼M boxes, and also in handsome papeteries.

As soon as customers know that you make a point of handling these fine goods it will be a distinct help in increasing your sales. The demand for fine stationery is increasing every day. SEE THAT YOU GET YOUR SHARE.

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The Literary Machine

For holding book lamp, meals, etc., in any position over an easy chair, bed or sofa. Deliciously luxurious. A most useful gift.

Prices from 17 6.

Adjustable Couches and Beds, from £1 17s. 6d.

Invalid Furniture

Bed Lift	£4 4	Bed Rests	7 6
Reclining Boards	25s.	Leg Rests	10/-
Walking Machines		Crutches	10 6
Portable W.C.'s		Bed Baths	12 6
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Carrying Chairs from £1 1s.

Self-Propelling Chairs, from £2 2s.

Spinal Carriages

Ambulances

Hand or Horse—Best in the World!—Adopted by the Hospitals Association for the Street Accident Service of London. Used by H. M. Government.

COMPLETE HOSPITAL FURNISHERS

Bath Chairs from £1 10

Trade and Shippers Supplied.

Illustrated Catalogues Post Free.

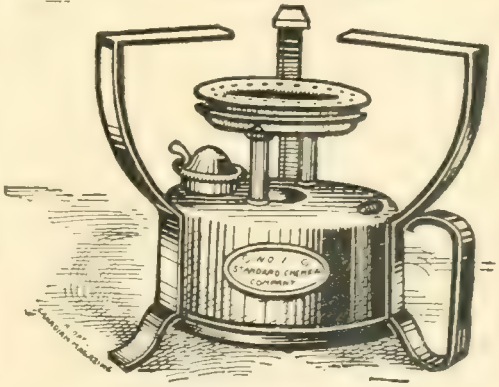
Breakfast-in-Bed Tables from 24s.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL ALCOHOL STOVE

(Made in two sizes)

No. 1—$4.00 per dozen
No. 2—$6.00 per dozen

No. 1 RETAILS 50 CENTS



No. 2 RETAILS 75 CENTS

THE BEST STOVE ON THE MARKET

Converts the alcohol into gas and burns with a strong blue flame.

Consumes Wood Alcohol

Over 10,000 sold last year

Economical — Handy — Odorless — Powerful

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED

Gooderham Building, Toronto

Eastern Branch, 290 St. James St., Montreal

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

To the Retail Drug Trade of Canada:

SEVERAL retail druggists have directed our attention to the fact of statements being circulated to the effect that prior to the adoption by us of the "Price Restrictive" plan, we "loaded" certain dealers, who are prominent cutters, and who refuse to sign the agreements, with sufficient of our Cod Liver Oil Preparation to meet their demands for one year or more.

We take this opportunity of branding such statements in their entirety as malicious falsehoods, and might add that if the party or parties will have sufficient manhood about them to allow their names to be used, we will very quickly give them an opportunity to prove their assertions.

We have adhered to the "Price Restrictive" agreements to the letter, and defy anyone to prove to the contrary.

It is not customary for us to take notice of the "gossip" of jealous representatives of competitors (who, by their talk, have helped a great deal to increase our business within the past few years), but in the case in point we could not refrain from a public denial as above outlined.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

Branch Office and Laboratory,
TORONTO, CANADA

Main Offices and Laboratories,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil

was originated by us twenty-four years ago, during which time it has received the unqualified endorsement of the Medical Profession through whom it has always been introduced and exploited.

The object of this advertisement is to direct attention to the fact that numerous imitations of this preparation are being offered for sale at ridiculously low prices.

We have made analyses of these imitations, and in every instance found them almost devoid of medicinal value.

When ordering through your druggist or dealer, ask for, and insist on receiving WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION, which is marketed only in one (1) pound bottles —not in bulk.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION contains all the virtue of Cod Liver Oil without the nauseous grease, and in addition the tonic Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, the nutritious Liquid Extract of Malt, and the pleasant tasting, yet efficient, Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark

Being palatable it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach. The results following its use are speedy and marvellous.

USE IT OR REFUSE IT ON ITS MERITS.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Canadian Branch Office and Laboratory:
TORONTO, CANADA

Main Offices and Laboratories:
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THESE old-established and well-tried Remedies have stood the test of over 65 years, and their virtues are known throughout the British Empire. They are always saleable, and as they are being brought before the notice of the public in the Canadian Press, the attention of the trade is courteously invited to the following

REDUCED COPIES OF GENUINE LABELS

Pill:—Black on Green.

Ointment:—Brown and Green on White.

FACTS WHICH SPEAK

5,731 English Chemists have purchased during the last twenty-five years over 35,000 of **Tom Brooks' Practical Recipes**, by the aid of which all have done well and some have made a fortune. What helped them will assist you.

The Secret of my great success lies in a nutshell—Every recipe is easily made and thoroughly practical. They are not copies from journals, but sound, sensible and workable—the result of thirty-five years' experience. Preparations made from them are elegant, excellent and reliable—pay well and command a ready and increasing sale.

It Will Pay You to send **a dollar** (P.O. Order preferred) for the five undermentioned recipes which are a fair sample of the whole of 480. A detailed printed list will be mailed, post free, together with particulars of special and extra special recipes.

"Tic Specific" acts like magic—never fails—a certain pain killer.

"White Oils" —best, cheapest and most curative, inseparable liniment ever offered.

"Blood Cleanser" equals any sold—pleasant taste—rapidly does its work.

"Occasional Pills" far women—quite safe and may always be relied on.

"Glycerine Cream" —An elegant cosmetic lotion, renders the skin soft and lovely.

A Sample Label will be sent with each of above—full directions for making and all particulars.

Correspondence Invited —I shall be glad to assist Canadian brethren from my 35 years' experience.

TOM BROOKS, Chemist

HORNSEY, LONDON N., - - ENGLAND

A SPECIAL LINE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Has the largest sale of any dentifrice. It ought to be worth your attention.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations

AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

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and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

By George W. Gadale, Pharmaceutical Chemist

Whilst holding a responsible position in a first-class west-end homoeopathetic pharmacy I was often struck by the "mystic air" which seemed to prevail amongst my many allopathic confreres concerning homoeopathic pharmacy. No doubt, like many other things, homoeopathy is open to much ridicule, especially that of the advanced type, or really of the old school. It should be borne in mind, however, that the medical practitioner or specialist of to-day who practises on the Hahnemann principle is just as fully qualified as his prototype, the allopath, and the same remark applies to the homoeopathic pharmacist. Consequently, in these days of keen competition, homoeopathy is by no means to be passed over lightly, anyhow from a pharmaceutical point of view, and it offers a very profitable extra to the educated and trained pharmacist.

The preparations in common demand in homoeopathic pharmacy require precisely the same manipulative skill as those of the sister side of the craft; the same art, tastes, etc., in their "putting-up" are demanded, and, as in allopathy, elegant and more convenient forms of medicaments are constantly coming forward, the suffix "oid" (if it may be so termed) taking a very prominent place amongst these latter preparations. Consequently, the cunning hand of the skilled craftsman is the only one by which any permanent success in homoeopathic pharmacy can be attained.

It is intended in this short article to convey some explanation of the principles, signs, etc., connected with homoeopathy, and such information as may prove of value to the ordinary pharmacist in his daily work at the dispensing and retail counter:

Common amongst these numerous preparations of the homoeopathic pharmacy are:—

Tinctures, Pilules, Globules, Triturations (powders and tinctures), Tablets (under various fanciful names), Liquors, Lotions, Liniments, Injections, Plasters, Ointments, Cerates, Glyceroles, Opodeldocs, Powders, Wines, Jellies, Dietetic preparations (chocolates, cocoa, etc.), Tooth powders and pastes, Mouth washes, Dusting powders, etc., etc., etc.

The weights and measures used in homoeopathy are precisely the same as in allopathy, but as will be subsequently observed, the apothecaries' in manufacture, work is made as near as possible on a decimal or centesimal scale, although it cannot be said that the system is carried out in its entirety.

The signs which occur in homoeopathic pharmacy admit here of some explanation, and I may at once explain that the Greek letter Φ or θ denotes the mother or strongest preparation.

The manner in which this sign denotes the preparation varies, and will be explained in its proper manner as the occasion arises. For the nonce, however, we understand that Φ or θ signifies the strongest or mother preparation, from which the attenuations giving rise to the other signs are made.

These attenuations are carried out on two scales (generally speaking), called respectively the Decimal and Centesimal scales.

The Decimal Scale is represented by the signs

1x, 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, &c.

1x signifies a preparation the resultant of a mixture (mechanical) of 1 part of the strongest preparation with 9 parts of a suitable diluent.

Hence 1x is really a 1 in 10 preparation of the Φ or θ.

2x is accordingly a 1 in 10 preparation of the 1x, or a 1 in 100 of the Φ or θ.

3x thus follows to be
- a 1 in 10 preparation of the 2x.
- a 1 in 100 preparation of the 1x.

or a 1 in 1,000 preparation of the Φ or θ.

Strictly, homoeopathically speaking, each attenuation should be made from the one immediately preceding it, but for all practical purposes each attenuation may be made direct from the mother preparation, and the attenuations are thus carried out up to 6x and even beyond.

The Centesimal Scale is represented by the signs or figures

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c.

Here 1 denotes preparation the resultant of a mixture (mechanical) of 1 part of the Φ or θ preparation, with 99 parts of a suitable diluent, and is, therefore, a 1 in 100 preparation of the Φ or θ.

2 represents an attenuation of one part of 1 with 99 of suitable diluent, hence a 1 in 10,000 of the Φ strength; 3 a 1 in 1,000,000 of the Φ or θ, and thus 1 in 1 of Φ is 1 in 100, 2 is 1 in 10,000, 3 is 1 in 1,000,000 of the Φ or θ preparations or attenuations respectively, and so on to 6 and I may add that I once dispensed the following prescription:

℞ Tr. argent nit. ..... ℥ss.

There are a few other signs in use, but they are usually of a private nature between physician and pharmacist.

DISPENSING

In the dispensing of homoeopathic prescriptions, it is customary to observe exactly the same methods of general procedure as in the allopathic dispensary. Medicines usually being prescribed in small quantities and in drop doses (in case of liquids), it is the custom to dispense them in phials (lipped, in case of liquids) ranging in capacity from ℥ ii. to ℥ ij., corked in the usual manner, never sealed with wax (but a neatly printed cork label looks well) labelled in the ordinary way and inserted in suitably shaped and tinted cardboard boxes or cases; and for dispensing purposes it is not usual to label in any manner the cardboard box or case.

Liniments, concentrated solutions for lotions, injections, etc., external tinctures, etc., are dispensed in conformity with the Pharmacy Act. Tablets, and other compressed forms of medicaments, pilules, triturations, etc., are dispensed in the duly recognized shaped bottles and despatched in the aforementioned manner.

There are one or two little anomalies pertaining to homoeopathetic dispensing which it would be as well to mention here. There is the custom of giving certain forms of medicaments in alternation, and it often occurs thuswise:

I. Tr. nuc. vom. 1 x..... ℥ss.
II. Tr. bryon. A. ♁..... ℥ss.

Five drops of No. 1 to be taken in alternation with the same quantity of No. 2 every two hours.

It was usual in such cases to label each bottle with its respective number and the directions, despatch in case containing the necessary partitions, and also to label the outside package in such instances with the directions as occurring on prescription. This applies to other forms of medicaments, such as pilules, tablets, triturations, when similarly prescribed, etc. It frequently happened that

the prescription was written without numbers or other distinguishing mark, but it was the rule in our pharmacy to arrange in the above manner.

Then, again, there occurred frequently in the case of powders as follows :

℞ Trit. hepar, sulph. 3x., grs. ij.

Fiat. pulv. j. mitte vj. et sig., 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

℞ Trit. merc. sol. 3, grs. ij.

Fiat. pulv. j. mitte vj. et. sig., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.

Take one powder in the order numbered three times a day. It is intended, in such cases, that the powders should be taken alternately, and, being dispensed in the usual way, the powders are placed in the box, No. 1 first, and so on consecutively.

A few prices obtained for dispensing would not be out of place; it must be remembered, however, that the figures given pertain to high-class west-end pharmacy, but no doubt they will give an idea to form a more modified scale of charges.

3ij tinctures, doses varying from 5 to 15 or 20 drops, 1s.; 3iij. tinctures, 1s. 3d.,; 3iv. tinctures 1s. 6d.; 3vj. tinctures, 2s.; ℥j. tinctures, 2s. 6d.; ℥ij. tinctures, 4s. 6d.; stoppered bottles extra.

*Triturations, pilules, globules at the same rates.

Tablets and other compressed forms of medicaments : 25 for 1s., 50 for 1s. 6d., 100 for 2s. 6d.

External tinctures, 1s. per oz.; ℥ viij. = 5s. 6d.

Liniments, 1s. per oz.; ℥ viij. = 5s 6d.

Ointments, cerates, &c., 1s, per oz.; ℥ viij. = 5s. 6d.

Stoppered bottles, &c., extra.

Powders, *i.e.*, trituration powders, 1s. 6d. per doz.

Glyceroles, ℥ iv., 2s. 6d.; ℥ viij., 4s. 6d.

Opodeldocs, ℥ ij., 1s. 6d.; ℥ iv., 2. 6d.

It will be observed that homoeopathic dispensing pays well, even if a considerable reduction were made on the aforementioned prices.

PACKED ARTICLES

In the "putting-up" of homoeopathic preparations for retail purposes an allowance is usually made, both as to quantity and price, as compared with dispensing charges.

Tinctures, pilules, globules and triturations are "put up" in ordinary phials, ranging in sizes from ℥ ii. to ℥ ii. These are labelled with the usual printed "slip label," bearing the name and potency of the preparation, the usual dose, together with name and address of seller. Corks are not usually sealed with wax, and the bottles are packed in suitable cardboard cases accompanied by some literature. The case is also labelled with a similar "slip label," and the upper end of the case with a circular slip bearing name, potency and form of the medicament. Tablets and other compressed forms of homoeopathic medicines are packed in the manner customary to such preparations. External tinctures, liniments, lotions, etc., up to 2 ounces are usually packed in the same manner as ordinary tinctures, etc., but bearing the necessary distinguishing characteristics. Above 2 ounces they are usually retailed in the ordinary way. Ointments, cerates, opodeldocs, etc., for retail purposes, are packed or put up to suit the tastes or demands of ones own clientele. The same remark applies to powders, jellies, cocoas, plasters, tooth powders, and all other proprietary homoeopathic preparations.

West End retail prices are generally something as follows :—

Tinctures—℥ ii.=6d., ℥ iii.=9d., ℥ss =1s.; ℥vi.=1s. 3d.; ℥ i.=1s. 6d.; ℥ ii.= 2s. 6d. Pilules, globules, triturations at the same ratio.

External tinctures, liniments, lotions, &c. ℥ i.=1s., ℥ ii.=1s. 6d., ℥ iv.=2s. 6d.

Ointments, opodeldocs, cerates—℥ ii. =1s.; ℥ iv.=1s. 9d.

Compressed tablets vary from 25 to 50 tablets per 1s. bottle.

Sugar tablets (not compressed), 1s. per bottle of 100.

In the retailing of poisonous homoeopathic preparations the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, should be strictly adhered to.

METHODS OF PREPARATION

Homoeopathic tinctures are made by the processes of percolation, maceration and percolation, maceration, solution, or by mere mixture. The strength of these tinctures with but few exceptions is 1 in 10. The solvent used in the preparation of tinctures is alcohol of a suitable degree, the various strengths of the 1898 Pharmacopoeia answering well for almost all homoeopathic purposes. Such preparations usually give rise to the mother tinctures from which all attenuations are made by dilution with suitable diluents, such as proof spirit or alcohol of varying degrees of strength. It should be mentioned, however, that in all instances where trituration or solution in distilled water or a mixture of distilled water and alcohol is had resource to the ϕ sign represents the pure drug or chemical or other substance; hence the 1x attenuation in such cases contains 10 per cent. of the pure medical substance. This applies to such as acid. nitric., acid. muriatic acid. phosphoric, kali bic., ammon. carb., codein, copaiba, glonoin, iodum, creasotum, terebene, ol. terebinth, petroleum, etc., etc.

Thus ℞ Tr. copaib. ix. .. ℥ss. would signify that a 1 in 10 preparation of copaiba in the necessary solvent was required, the oleo-resin itself of course being looked upon as the ϕ preparation.

Pilules and Globules consist of pure cane sugar. In medicating them it is customary to just moisten them, in order to soften them, by means of a small quantity of distilled water prior to the addition of the necessary medicament. The various attenuations are prepared by medicating with the corresponding attenuated tinctures not made with spirit weaker than 20 o.p.

The pilules, or globules, having been prepared as before mentioned, should be placed in suitable quantity in a bottle, and sufficient of the medicated tincture of required strength is poured over them so as to thoroughly moisten them; they are then shaken gently several times a day for a few days, any excess of tincture poured off, and then spread upon a tray to dry.

A tablet form of pure cane sugar, not compressed, of about 2 or 3 to 5 grains in weight, is now a popular form of homoeopathic medicament under many fanciful names. They are medicated in much the same manner as pilules, except that they are calculated to contain a definite amount of tincture per tablet (i.e., residue by spontaneous evaporation), representing in quantity from 2 to 5 minims of tincture.

Triturations are a very old form of homoeopathic pharmacy, and are attenuations of crude drugs and chemicals with sugar of milk or other suitable diluent. As the name implies, they are made by trituration, but it must be understood that the time employed in triturating by homoeopaths

*It was the custom in these cases to fill the sized phials required, not to weigh the quantity prescribed, *i.e.*, supposing the prescription was :

℞ Pil. Belladonnæ 3x.. .....℥ss.

A half ounce phial would be filled with the pilules

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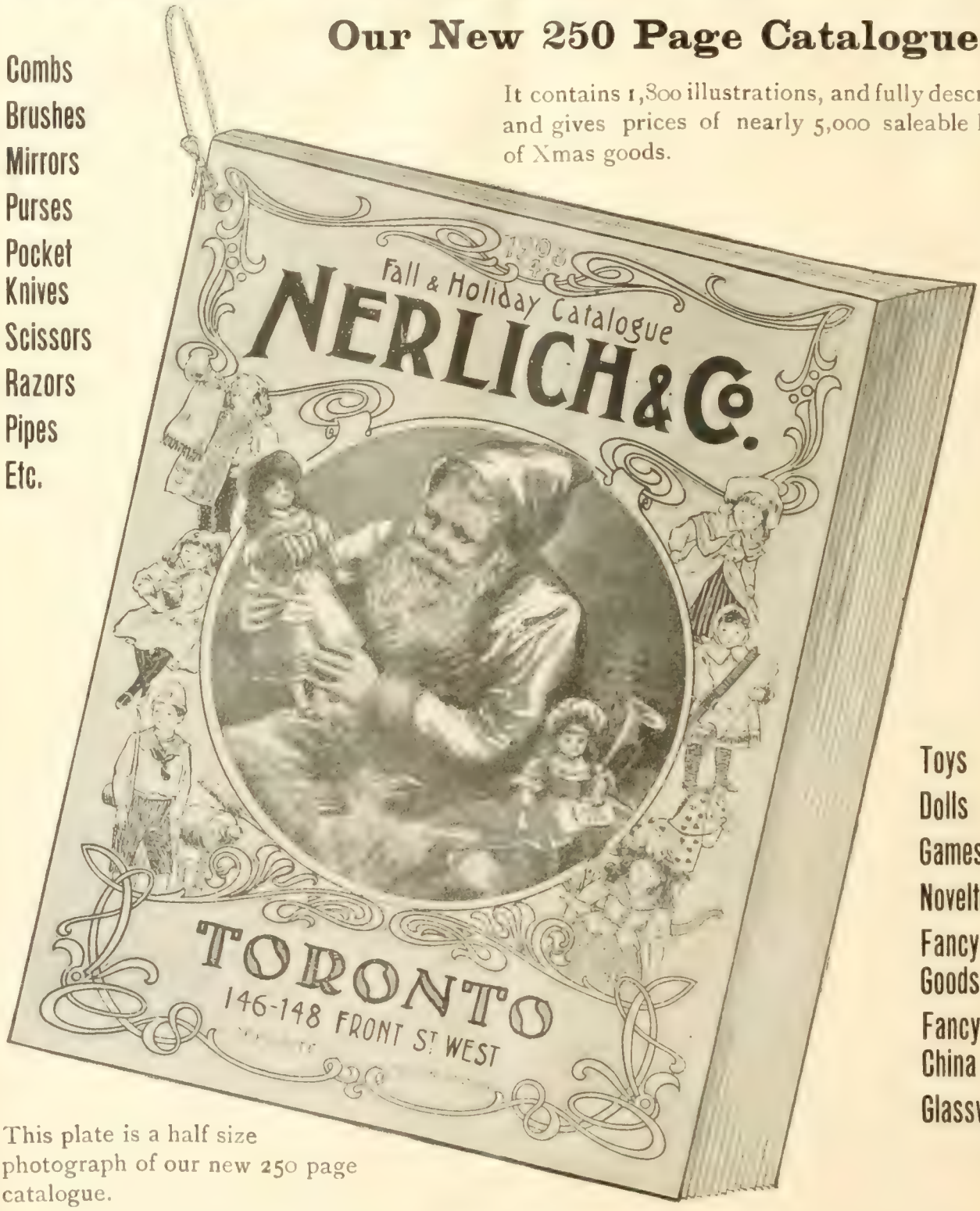

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is considerably longer than is usual in allopathic pharmacy, the time occupied in the preparation of any trituration being at least one hour. Whether this may be absolutely necessary is another question.

Tincture Triturations are in common demand, and are preparations of sugar of milk and tinctures of the various attenuations so made that 1 grain of the finished product represents 1 minim of the required strength tincture.

During the process of making, the granular form of powder obtained in these preparations lends itself much to the compressor's art, consequently tincture trituration tablets, compressed, are in great demand amongst homoeopathic physicians.

Liniments.—Homoeopathic liniments are preparations or rather mixtures of 1 part of the mother tincture with 7 parts of soap liniment.*

Opodeldocs are semi-solid forms of liniments, consisting of a mixture of curd soap, spirit, and distilled water, as a base, and medicated in the same proportion as liniments.

Cerates are of a consistency midway between an ointment and a plaster. A good formula for a base is official in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia. Any homoeopathic cerate is usually medicated by the addition of 1 fluid dram of mother tincture to 7 drams of simple cerate.

Lotions are usually dilutions of mother or external tinctures, with distilled water in varying proportions from 1 in 10 upwards, or by dilution of a glycerole with distilled water according to the directions of the physician.

Glyceroles.—These preparations can be made easily, usually being a simple mixture of equal parts of glycerine and mother tincture.

Plasters.—Medicated plasters, such as calendula, arnica, etc., are in constant demand. A good method of preparation is to buy the plain isinglass plaster of assorted tints, soak in lukewarm water until soft and pliable, and then digest for a short time in the mother tincture of the required preparation and allow to dry spontaneously.

Injections.—In homoeopathic pharmacy these are usually prepared from the glyceroles, one or two teaspoonfuls of any of the medicated glyceroles being diluted with the necessary quantity of tepid water for each injection. Solutions of salts, as in allopathic pharmacy, also find their place as injections in homoeopathy.

Liquors.—Solutions of the salts in suitable solvents form, as in allopathy the liquors of homoeopathy. The strengths of the liquors, however, are in more conformity with each other than in allopathy, usually 1 in 10 or multiple of 10 being the requisite potency.

Ointments.—Bases of homoeopathic ointments being usually of a simple nature, ung. cetacei, ung. simplex, are good examples of those used by the homoeopath. A lanoline base is also used in the preparation of ointments of a proprietary nature. When medicating ointments, 1 d am (fluid) of the Φ tincture to each 1 oz. ointment is the proportion.

Powders.—As for triturations.

Wines.—Any good detannated port forms the vehicle for preparations of medicated wines under fanciful or official names.

Jellies. — Homoeopathic jellies are easily made, any good formula for glycerine jelly answering for a base, and this medicated with the mother tincture of the required preparation in the proportion of 1 to 7.

Cocoas and Chocolates (Homoeopathic).—There are a variety of formulæ for these preparations; pure cocoa deprived of a great amount of its indigestible fat, being attenuated with such diluents as sugar, arrowroot, etc., etc.

Tooth Powder (Homoeopathic).—This is an unmedicated dentifrice and without perfume, precipitated chalk with a little milk sugar forming a suitable preparation.

Tooth Paste.—The above powder made into paste by means of glycerine, and the addition of a little powdered tragacanth answers all homoeopathic demands for a simple tooth paste.

Mouth Washes.—Attenuations of suitable glyceroles, delicately perfumed, form agreeable mouth washes.

Dusting Powders.—Boric acid, zinc oxide, starch powder (perfumed or otherwise), either alone or a mixture of any two or of all three, form suitable dusting powders.

It will be observed that simplicity is the keynote of homoeopathy, the true homoeopath, as a rule, abhorring anything of a complex nature. In

N.B.—Lin. Saponis, B.H.P.=British Homœopathic Pharmacopoeia.

[illegible] I hope the article will [illegible] to brother pharmacists that [illegible] I intended to do, and I may [illegible] I have no desire to advertise anyone, but merely lay before the readers of the B. & C. D. a few notes from memories [illegible] during a period of 18 months spent in the pharmacy and laboratory of one of the oldest established, and highest-class West End homoeopathic pharmacies. — British and Colonial Druggist.

LANOLIN DUSTING POWDER

A dusting powder containing lanolin is now made with the idea of securing a better absorption of the particles of medicament added to the powder. The dusting powder is mixed with a certain proportion of lanolin which has been previously impregnated with the medicated substance. In this manner powders containing ichthyol, 2 to 5 per cent.; tumenol, 2 per cent.; naphthol, 2 per cent.; formalin, 0.5 to 1 per cent.; menthol, 1 to 2 per cent.; thiol, 2 to 5 per cent.; resorcin, 1 to 5 per cent.; salicylic acid, 2 to 10 per cent.; tannin, 2 to 5 per cent.; and carbolic acid, 0.5 to 2 per cent. may now be obtained. The base of the powder is a mixture of talcum and magnesia. It is recommended for cosmetic purposes, as well as in the after treatment of some facial eczemas, in which the powder may be used with 1 to 2 per cent. of ichthyol. The slightly greenish color may be corrected by adding red bolus.

GAS MANTLES

The Erie Gas-Mantle Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa., whose advertisement appears in another column, manufacture all kinds of gas-mantles, from the cheapest to the highest grade, to suit all demands. Their Erie XXX, made of triple weave webbing, which is mounted on a patent double wire cap, that cannot pull out, makes a very strong durable mantle. Other makes are of single and double weave webbing. A specialty is a high-pressure mantle, made any length desired, either of triple, double, or single weave webbing. This company also manufacture a line of burners, including a six-light cluster, and a burner for 2 or 3 burners with any shape globe desired. In manufacturing mantles nothing but the very best material is used, and in consequence the mantles give a strong, pure, white light, while they are also very durable.

YOUR FRIEND THE DRUMMER

The man who drums for your trade is as much a part of mercantile life as the goods he sells. You may be irked and harassed by a few of the tribe, but the rank and file are nearer to being your friends than you many times think. We make a plea here for the drummer, and for your best treatment of him.

In the first place treat him well and try not to waste his time. His days are all busy and he has no hours to waste. You need him as much as he needs you, and his friendship is worth as much to you as yours is to him.

He frequently sleeps in bad beds, eats bad food, loses rest, but he comes up smiling and pleasant with it all. He wants to show you his line, and he not only hopes but expects to sell you something. He is three days behind schedule, and the house has been hurrying him up, but he doesn't tell you of it nor does he ask you to fall over yourself in getting ready to look through the samples. He is steeped in patience and battered by rebuffs; he is never certain and never feels safe; he hopes, but he never knows; yet, when he enters your presence there is not a sign of ruffle in his manner and no trace of impatience or fear. He puts confidence into your soul by the way he fairly breathes confidence concerning the goods he wants to show. He can inspire you and your clerks, even though you feel compelled to pass him along. You are glad to see him whether you want to admit it or not.

No obligations hold you toward buying from him, but the plain obligation of one man toward another should induce you to treat him with every consideration that can assist him. Out of plain gentlemanliness, do not hold him all day and send him away without looking through his trunks or buying a cent's worth, when you know in the morning that you cannot place an order. Tell him frankly the situation, if you cannot immediately accommodate him, and let him stay on his own responsibility if he waits for you.

Put yourself in the drummer's place and do the best you can by and with him. Apply the golden rule. He is sensible and reciprocative. If he happens to be otherwise, you may rest assured he will not trouble you many times, for his career will be short.—The Glovers' Review.

THE DRUMMER

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox *

First in the crowded car she is to offer
This travelling man, unhonored and unsung—
The seat he's paid for, to some woman young,
Or old or wrinkled. He is first to proffer
Sometimes a trifle from his sample, maybe,
To please the fancy of the crying baby.

He lifts the window and drops the curtain
For unaccustomed hands. He lends his case
To make a bolster for a child, not certain
But its mamma will frown him in the face.
So anxiously some women seek for danger
In every courteous act of every stranger.

Well versed he is in all those ways conducive
To comfort where least comfort can be found.
He turns the seat unasked, yet unobtrusive;
His little deeds of thoughtfulness abound.
Is glad to please you, or to have you please him
Yet takes it very calmly if you freeze him.

He smooths the Jove-like frown of the official,
By paying the fare of one who cannot pay.
True modesty he knows from artificial,
Will flirt, of course, if you're inclined that way.
And if you are, be sure that he detects you;
And if you're not be sure that he respects you.

The sorrows of the moving world distress him,
He never fails to lend what aid he can
A thousand hearts to-day have cause to bless him.
This much-abused, misused commercial man.
I do not strive to cast a halo around him,
But speak of him precisely as I've found him.

* This poem was read at the Convention of the Wholesale Saddlery Association and appeared in our contemporary The Harness Gazette.

THE WORK OF AN ARTIST

The New York Herald (August 6th) in announcing the death in London, of "Phil." May, the artist and illustrator of Punch and other London periodicals, terms him the prince of line draftsmen of the time, he having been regarded among the greatest Black and White artists since the days of John Leach, and that he could throw off at lightning speed a wonderful representation of the East End Coster girl.

It is a drawing, in colors, of this description by the lamented "Phil." May that the Apollinaris Co., Limited, London, are distributing through the United Agency Company, 503 Fifth Ave., New York, who are the Apollinaris Water Agents in the United States and Canada.

LIFE

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and to light—to pace round in the mill of habit, and turn thought into an implement of trade— this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened; and the sanctities still slumber, which anxiety that ends in trust; all these make it worth while to live. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart; the tears that freshen the dry wastes within; the music that brings childhood back; the prayer that calls the near future near; the doubt which makes us meditate; the death which startles us with mystery; the hardship which forces us to struggle; these are the true nourishment of our natural being.—James Martineau.

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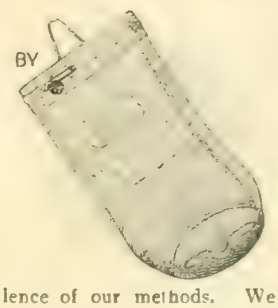

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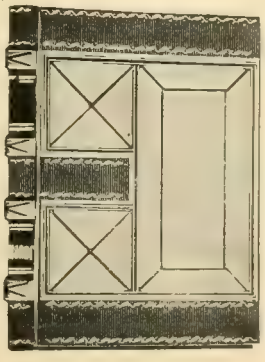

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For the past six or seven years we have been using exclusively a special brand of Cod Liver Oil which has in no small way helped to build up the enviable reputation we have for Emulsion, and it is our good fortune to have been able to secure a considerable quantity of this same brand of high grade Oil which we are now using, and although we have had to pay a good figure for it we have made only a comparatively small increase in the price of Emulsion which is not at all in keeping with the heavy advance in Oil. Orders may be placed now for delivery any time before the end of the year.

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Formulary

PANCREATIZED COD-LIVER OIL

The Chemist and Druggist (according to the Pharm. Zeit.), gives the following formula:

Cod-liver oil	150 c. c.
Water	50 c. c.
Extract of malt	200 c. c.
Pancreatin (soluble)	1 gm.
Sodium chloride	2 gm.
Sodium bicarbonate	2 gm.

Dissolve the pancreatin and the salts in the water and emulsify with the cod-liver oil and the extract of malt.

TASTELESS COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Morrhuol	64 grs.
Fluid extract of wild cherry	2 fl. oz.
Fluid extract of licorice	3 fl. oz.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Simple syrup	1 fl. oz.
Fluid extract of malt	6 fl. oz.
Compound syrup of hypophosphites, with iron and manganese	3 fl. oz.
Fullers' earth, powder	240 grs.
Caramel	sufficient.

Mix the morrhuol with the glycerin and triturate with the fullers' earth; add the fluid extracts, syrup, and malt, shake well, let stand for a day, agitating occasionally; filter, and to filtrate add the syrup of hypophosphites and sufficient caramel to color.

NEW INSTANTANEOUS EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

M. Tonneau, in the Bulletin Medical, recommends the following:

Lime water	430 parts.
Cod-liver oil	500 parts.

Mix and agitate together, then add

Glycerin	50 parts.
Tincture of canella	20 parts.

and shake well.

This emulsion can be prepared almost instantly without the use of a mortar, or any other apparatus or vessel except a sufficiently large container.—National Druggist.

AROMATIC SYRUP TEREBENE

Terebene	1 fl. dr.
Tincture Tolu	2 fl. dr.
Powd. Acacia	3 dr.
Water	5 fl. dr.
Syrup	3 fl. oz.
Comp. Elix. Taraxacum to make	6 fl. oz.

Make a mucilage of the acacia and water, and with 2 fl. dr. of it emulsify the tincture of tolu by shaking in a bottle. With the remainder of the mucilage emulsify the terebene, mix the two emulsions, then add the syrup, and lastly enough of the elixir to make up to the quantity indicated. Merck.

LINIMENT OF MENTHOL

Kuehl (Pharm. Ztz.), recommends a solution of menthol prepared as follows as a lotion or liniment:

Menthol	1.0
Chloroform	5.0
Spirit of camphor	10.0
Spirit of soap	35.0
Oil of wintergreen	30 drops

The oil disguises the odor of the spirit of soap and imparts to the preparation a refreshing odor.

SECCOTINE

Gelatine	12
Concentrated acetic acid	12
90 per cent. spirit	3

Add a little alum.

FRECKLE REMOVERS

1.—Distilled water 150 parts.
Borax 4 parts.
Glycerin 15 parts.
Sodium Sulphite 8 parts.
Rose Water, to make 300 parts.

2.—Citric Acid 2 dr.
Ferrous Sulphate 30 grn.
Camphor 2 grn.
Elder-flower Water 3 fl. oz.
Orange-flower Water 13 fl. oz.
Cologne Water 2 fl. dr.
Tincture Benzoin 1 fl. oz.

3.—Tolmer recommends (Drogisten Zeitung) the following:

Glycerin	50 parts.
Lactic Acid	50 parts.
Attar of Rose	1 part.

Mix. Label "Touch the spots twice daily with the liquid, using a camel's hair pencil to make the applications. Let dry, then wash off with water."

DUST-PROOF FLOOR OIL

The following formula has been recommended as yielding an excellent preparation for oiling hardwood floors:

Paraffin oil	8 parts.
Kerosene	1 part.
Lime Water	1 part.

This makes an emulsion which is to be rubbed on the floor with a rag.

PERFUME TABLETS

Lavender oil	2 drs.
Bergamot oil	2 drs.
Clove oil	1 dr.
Rose geranium oil	½ dr.
Vanillin	8 grs.
Sweet almond oil	1 dr.
Paraffin	4 oz.

Triturate the vanillin with the almond oil, melt the paraffin, and when nearly cold add the mixture and the other oils, stirring until ready to set.

SALVE FOR CRACKED HANDS

The Pharmaceutische Zeitung gives the following preparation for the healing of cracked and fissured hands so frequent in those who till the soil, and are engaged in similar labor:

Menthol	15 parts.
Salol	20 parts.
Olive oil	20 parts.
Lanolin	500 parts.

Mix. Rub on the affected parts morning and evening. The itching and pain subside at once, and healing is speedily set up.—National Druggist.

CATARRHAL JELLY

Menthol	48 grains.
Phenol (crystals)	24 grains.
Eucalyptus oil	120 minims.
Pine-needle oil	120 minims.
White vaseline	6 ounces.

Melt the vaseline with very gentle heat, dissolve the menthol and phenol in the oils and add to it, stir well, and strain through cheese cloth if there is any sediment to remove.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COLLODION

A correspondent of the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle gives the following as a succedaneum of collodion:

Thymol	15 parts.
Tolu balsam	50 parts.
Powdered gum lac	600 parts.
Alcohol 90 degrees	500 parts.
Ether	1000 parts.

Mix and dissolve.—National Druggist.

PREPARATION FOR LIQUID MEDICINAL SOAP

G. Gilbert (Pharmaceutische Post) gives the following formula for preparing fluid medicinal soap:

Cotton oil	200 parts.
Alcohol, 91 degrees	300 parts.
Water	325 parts.
Caustic soda	45 parts.
Sodium carbonate	10 parts.
Ether	15 parts.
Carbolic acid	25 parts.

Put the oil in a flask of sufficient size, and add 100 parts water, 200 parts of alcohol and the caustic soda thereto. After saponification has taken place add the remainder of the alcohol. Dissolve the sodium carbonate in the remainder of the water, add the solution to the foregoing, and finally add the carbolic acid and the ether. Agitate all together, and close the vessel tightly, and keep in a

moderately cool place. The preparation may be perfumed at pleasure, and other medicaments may be added to or used, instead of carbolic acid.

National Druggist.

CELERY SALT

1. Celery seed, fresh, powder ..... 2 av. ozs.
Fine table salt ..... 14 av. ozs.
Mix.

2. Celery seed, fresh, powder ..... 2 av. ozs.
Fine table salt ..... 14 av. ozs.
Mix.

3. Celery seed, fresh, powder ..... 8 av. ozs.
Mace, powder ..... ½ av. oz.
Pimento, powder ..... ½ av. oz.
Fine table salt ..... 12 av. ozs.
Mix.

Meyer Bros. Druggists

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

Citric acid ..... 6 ounces
Water ..... 2 pints.
Mix, boil, and add:
Calcined magnesia ..... 640 grains
When reaction has taken place, add:
Simple syrup ..... 12 ounces.
Water ..... 20 ounces.
Mix well and filter. Then take:
This filtrate ..... 8 ounces.
Water, enough to make 12 ounces.
Potassium bicarbonate ..... 385 grains

PISTACHIO

This extract is a mixture, and formulas differ as much as does the flavor. The two following formulas show how widely it may vary.

1. Extract almond ..... pints 2
Extract vanilla ..... pints 4
Oil neroli ..... mm 16
Mix.

2. Oil sweet orange ..... oz. 4
Oil cassia ..... oz. 1
Oil bitter almond ..... dr. 2
Oil sweet flag ..... dr. 2
Oil nutmeg ..... oz. 1½
Oil cloves ..... dr. 4
Alcohol ..... pints 6
Water ..... pints 2
Magnesium carbonate ..... oz. 2

Shake together, allow to stand 24 hours, and filter.

ENAMEL FOR THE NAILS

H. Antony, in the Augsburger Seifen. Zeit. gives the following for an enamel for the nails:

	Parts.
Levigated tin oxide	1000
Orris root in powder	100
Talcum	800
Wheat starch	100
Carmine	8-10
Attar rose	3
Oil rhodium	15
Oil geranium	20

Mix.

SKIN BLEACHES OR WHITENERS

J. Kuehl (in the Pharmaceutische Zeitung), after remarking on the multiplicity of "skin bleaches," "skin whiteners" advertised in the journals, says that the following excellent and thoroughly tested preparations, should be welcomed by pharmacists.

	Parts.
Lanolin	30
Oil of bitter almond	10
Borax	1
Glycerine	15
Hydrogen peroxide	15

Mix the lanolin and oil of almond; dissolve the borax in the glycerine and peroxide of hydrogen, and mix with the fats by agitation. This preparation does its work by aid of the bleaching property of hydrogen peroxide.

For a muddy complexion, or a skin with a blotched or dirty appearance, the following is commended:

	Parts.
White mercurial ointment	5
White zinc ointment	5
Lanolin	30
Oil of bitter almond	10

Mix thoroughly, then make the following solution:

	Parts.
Borax	2
Glycerine	80

and add ten parts of rose water and, for every 3 ounces of the preparation, 5 drops of concentrated nitric acid, and quickly stir it into first mixture.

Any perfume may be used with the preparation. Stir the essential oils in the lanolin mixture.—National Druggist.

BABY POWDER

Rice flour	50 parts
Talcum	8 parts.
Zinc oxide	1 part

Mix and perfume with otto and ionon dissolved in a little alcohol. This, says The National Druggist, is probably one of the best baby powders.

CORN PAINT

Salicylic acid	10 parts.
Extract cannabis indica	1 part.
Oil of turpentine	5 parts.
Glacial acetic acid	2 parts.
Cocaine	2 parts.
Collodion q.s.	100 parts.

The application of iodine to the green-stained surfaces of teeth, followed by the application of a weak ammonia solution, is said to have a good effect in removing the stains, the application being continued until all traces are removed.

TONIC PILLS FOR DOGS

Powdered calamus ..... 90 grs.
Dried sodium sulphate ..... 90 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate ..... 30 grs.
Powdered rhubarb ..... 30 grs.
Syrup ..... a sufficient quantity.

Make six pills and give one morning and evening when the dog shows loss of appetite.

ANTISEPTICS

1. Guaiacol ..... 2 drachms.
Eucalyptol ..... 2 drachms.
Menthol ..... 1 drachm.
Thymol ..... 30 minims.
Oil of gaultheria ..... 7 drachms.
Oil of peppermint to make ..... 2 ounces.
Use in an atomiser.

2. The Bulletin Générale de Therapie is authority for the following:

Formaldehyde (40 per cent. solution) ..... 25 parts.
Tincture of eucalyptus ..... 25 parts.
Alcohol, 80 per cent ..... 300 parts.

Mix. This makes a powerful disinfectant for the sick chamber, and may also be used as a topical antiseptic. As a spray, use 2 tablespoonfuls to the liter of water, and as a disinfectant for rooms 1 tablespoonful to the liter of boiling water may be used. This is put in shallow vessels and allowed to evaporate.

MIXED SPICES

Curcuma ..... ½ av. oz.
Cassia ..... 1 av. oz.
Cloves ..... 1 av. oz.
Mace ..... 2 av. ozs.
Caraway ..... 2 av. ozs.
Pimento ..... 2 av. ozs.
Coriander ..... 8 av. ozs.

Mix and reduce to a moderately fine powder.

FLORIDA WATER

is simply a spiced lavender water.

Oil of lavender	℥ij
Oil of bergamont	ʒi
Oil of orange	ʒs
Oil of neroli	℥ss
Oil of cossia	ʒi
Oil of caraway	Mxv
Oil of spearmint	Mxv
Tincture of benzoin	ʒi
Water	Oi
Alcohol	Ovij

HEADACHE COLOGNE

Menthol	℥iv
Camphor	℥i
Cologne (first formula)	Cong. 1

Some may prefer a larger proportion of menthol, but don't overlook the fact that too much will irritate the eyes unduly when it is applied to the face and head.

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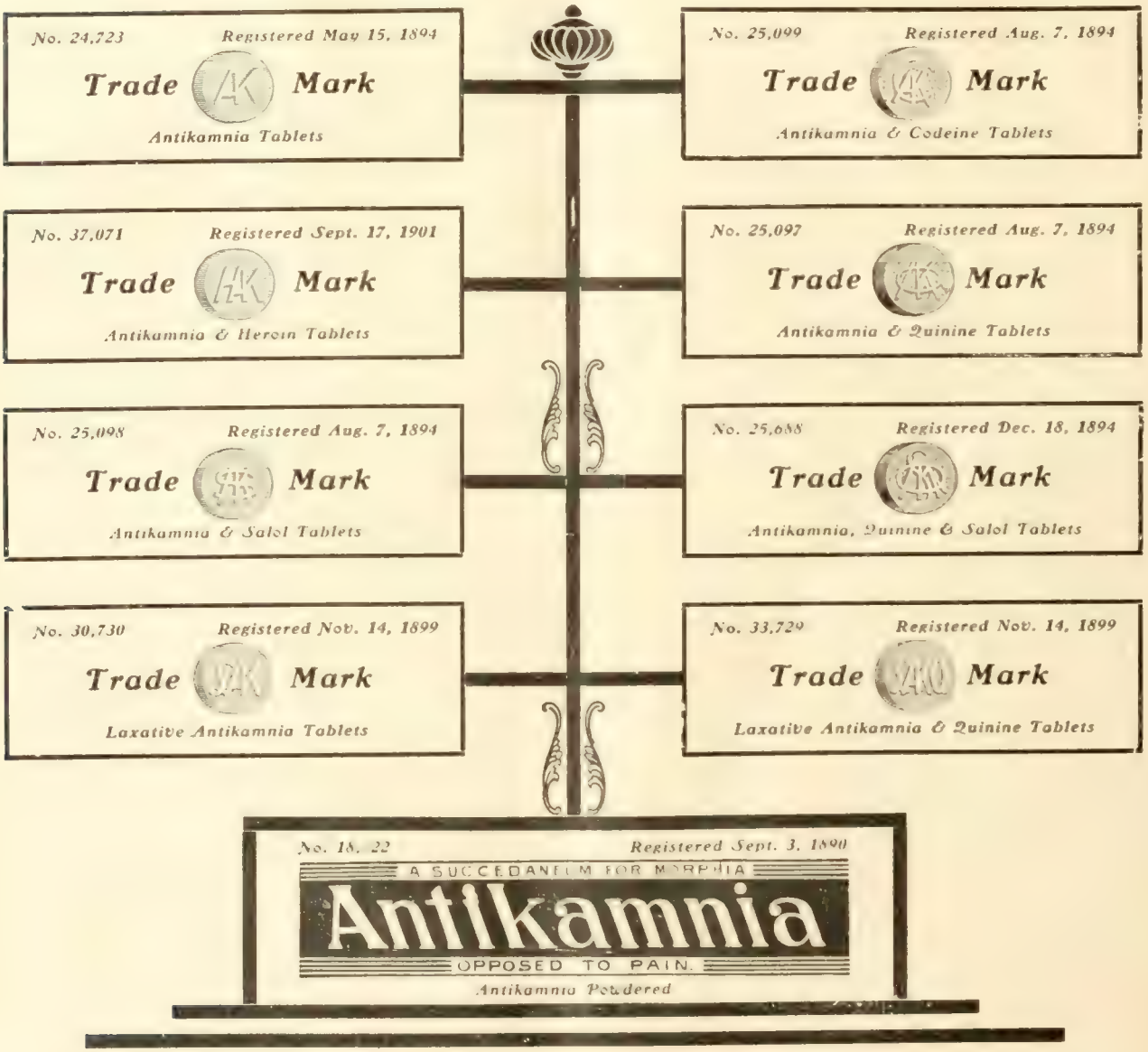

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Photographic Notes

POINTERS

By W. I. Scandlin, in Midland Druggist

Many amateurs of the present day are wholly unfamiliar with the beautiful photographic qualities to be obtained in the negative by use of the old pyro developer, and while it has some objectionable features, it is, nevertheless, one of the finest developing agents known in photography. To those who are not afraid of soiling their fingers and staining the nails on occasions, a thorough trial of the pyro potash developer will prove a revelation in negative making.

The following formula is recommended as an excellent one for all-around work, and, if put up in small, well-stopped bottles, keeps well and is available for use at any time:

Pyrogallic acid	80 grains.
Potassium bromide	40 grains.
Sodium carbonate.	160 grains.
Sodium sulphite ...	1 ounce.
Water	5 ounces.

Take one dram of the above and add enough water to make an ounce.

In cases where the plate has had full exposure or has been overtimed, development should be started with 1 dram of the solution and 1½ ounces of water, adding two or three drops of a 10 per cent. solution of bromide of potassium. Negatives developed with pyro present a very different appearance from those produced under the newer developing agents. The contrast appears to be stronger and the color of the pyro-developed negative is much more brown than one developed with eikonogen, for instance. A pyro-developed negative will also print more quickly than almost any other of the same apparent density, and many workers still cling to the old pyro formula to the exclusion of all others. It is not advisable to shift from one formula to another, but if the beginner is experiencing trouble and cannot get started right with the newer developers, he may to advantage try the formula above given.

An over-exposed negative which is full of detail, but so thin as not to give a satisfactory print may oftentimes be saved by intensification. An excellent method of intensifying such a negative is as follows:

First prepare two stock solutions made up of—

Ferricyanide of potassium (red prussiate of potash)	2 drams.
Water	15 ounces.
and—	
Perchloride of iron	2 drams.
Ammonium oxalate	½ dram.
Water	15 ounces.

MOUNT SIR DONALD, SELKIRK RANGE, B. C.
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Keep these solutions in separate bottles, mixing equal parts of each when ready to use, and flooding over the surface of the negative if it is to be intensified in all its parts. If, however, it is desired only to intensify local portions of the plate, the solution may be applied with a brush wherever it is needed. It is important in the use of this intensifier that the negative should be well washed before the intensifier is applied, and that it should be frequently rinsed if more than one application of the solution is made. The action of the intensifier will be quickly apparent and the negative will take on a blue color wherever it has been treated. This will materially increase the printing density and add to the contrast of an otherwise weak negative. After intensification has been accomplished the negative should be thoroughly washed in running water.

Plates or films sometimes refuse to fix out in the hypo bath. This is due not so much to the weakness of the bath as to the fact that it is too strong of hypo and where fixation does not rapidly take place the strength of the developer should be looked to. Two ounces of hypo to eight of water will make a bath which, under ordinary circumstances, fixes rapidly and effectively. If to this is added two drams of acid sulphite of soda its action will be quickened and its effect upon the plate improved. The acid sulphite tends to clear the fixing bath and adds considerably in preventing the filling of negatives. It is an admirable adjunct to have at hand in the dark room, particularly during the summer months.

MOUNTING PRINTS DRY

Bernard C. Roloff, writing to the American Amateur Photographer, suggests a method whereby photographic prints may be mounted dry. Briefly, it is as follows:—An ounce of white shellac is placed in a wide-mouthed bottle and "several ounces of alcohol" poured over it. The bottle is then put in a pan of water, which is slowly heated until the shellac is dissolved. Should the solution be too thick to flow easily off a brush, slightly more alcohol is added. To mount prints the backs are smeared thinly with the solution, applied with a one or two-inch bristle paste-brush, and allowed to dry. When dry each print is held firmly in position on its mount, and both are covered with a clean cloth. A warm, flat iron is then run over the print several times, caus-

ing the shellac to melt and the print to adhere to the mount without wrinkles, buckling, or any of the numerous defects of a print mounted in the old way; moreover, spotting, and the consequent fading of the print, is avoided.

HINTS ON HOME PORTRAITURE

When the sitter is placed at an oblique angle to the window, the deficiency of light on the shadow side of the face can be remedied by reflecting the light from the same window by means of screens covered with white muslin. A clothes-horse covered with a white tablecloth will do very well in case of emergency. In place of the muslin, either thick bleached sheeting or ordinary unbleached stuff painted with a preparation of whitening containing five per cent. of glue may be employed. It is hardly necessary to say that there will be less necessity for reflection in a room with a white wallpaper than in one with dark wallpaper.

Looking at the image of the sitter in the camera (which by the way should be pointed in the same direction as that in which the light falls), after the reflector has been placed in position, it may be noticed that under the altered conditions the light from the window is too strong. This may then have to be toned down by interposing a screen between the window and the sitter. An ordinary hoop, covered with white cheesecloth, and mounted on a home-made stand, is very useful for this purpose. Newspapers also may have to be placed on the floor in order to reflect the light from below, and reflectors arranged overhead in order to produce that roundness which is the test of good lighting. There must be a gradual blending of the light from the high lights to the shadows. Next there must be detail, which depends upon proper exposure and development; and finally, softness, which depends principally upon the nature of the lens employed and the avoidance of over-development.

The point to be kept constantly in view during development is the reduction of contrast. The amateur should aim at producing soft, harmonious negatives.

In posing the sitter, never place him directly opposite the window. Full-front lighting makes any countenance look like a plain flat surface; there is no relief, no roundness, no shadow.

The direction of the eyes is important. Never allow the head to turn in one direction and the eyes in another. It is generally safe to have the eyes directed towards the camera. If the head is turned either from full-face toward profile, or from a profile toward the camera, the eyes should be turned a little farther than the head. When the face is in profile, the eyes should not be turned too far away from the lens.

Observation will disclose the fact to the student of portraiture that, as a rule, one side of the human face is more perfect than the other. Care should be taken then to select that side which will give the most satisfaction. If there are scars, moles, or other marks on one side of the countenance and not on the other, of course the choice will be easy. It should also ever be borne in mind that the character of the face can be altered by varying the position of the camera.

The pose is important. It should be as natural and unconstrained as possible. For a lady, there is nothing better than a simple attitude. Let the hands join in front, or rest upon the chair. In some positions, a pretty effect may be produced by placing one hand behind the back. It may be well to say here, in parenthesis as it were, that the problem of disposing of the hands and arms is a very difficult one in portraiture. They should not be too prominent. When a lady is apparently occupied, it will increase the natural effect. Holding a fan, reading a book, sewing, or writing are some of the poses that may be suggested.

The position of the head on the plate should receive attention. Be sure that it is high enough. That side of the plate toward which the face is turned should have the widest margin. Experience has shown that when taking the whole figure, a three-quarter view gives better satisfaction than a full-length portrait. In taking a seated figure, better results will be obtained when the camera is pointed slightly downwards, which will bring the upper and lower parts of the image more nearly in focus. The resulting aberration can be corrected by means of the swing-back.

A few words with reference to focussing may not be amiss. Focussing should be done with a full opening. As the face is the principal object in a portrait, this should be focussed on, unless the portrait is confined to the head, in which case it is better to focus on the pupil of the eye. The most sensitive plate obtainable is none too fast for portraiture. The preference should be given to orthochromatic plates, as these require less retouching.—Photographic Times.

THE MOST REMARKABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE

The most remarkable machine in existence is the human body. Here are some odd facts about it:

The two sides of the face are not in accord one with the other. The left side is nearly always the fuller and better formed.

Two portions of the body continue to increase in size — the one through life, the crystalline lens of the eye: the other during the latter decades of life, the ear. The right ear is generally higher than the left, and the smallest interval of sound can be better distinguished with one ear than with both.

The tongue of the woman is smaller than that of the man

Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the larger percentage of defectiveness prevailing among fair-haired people.

Fair-haired people are becoming less numerous than formerly, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A head of fair hair consists of 143,040 hairs, dark hair of 105,000 and a red head of only 29,200 hairs.

The nails of the fingers never grow with the same rapidity. The nail of the middle finger grows fastest, that of the thumb slowest.

That children tall for their age are usually born in summer is a novel theory. As far as boys alone are concerned, those who first see light during autumn and winter are not so tall as those born in spring and summer. Those born in November are the shortest, in July the tallest. Averages for girls show those born in winter and spring have less length of body than those born in summer and autumn.

The average height of an American or Englishman is 5 feet 6 inches; the average weight is 140 pounds. The weight is greatest when a man is about 40 years of age.

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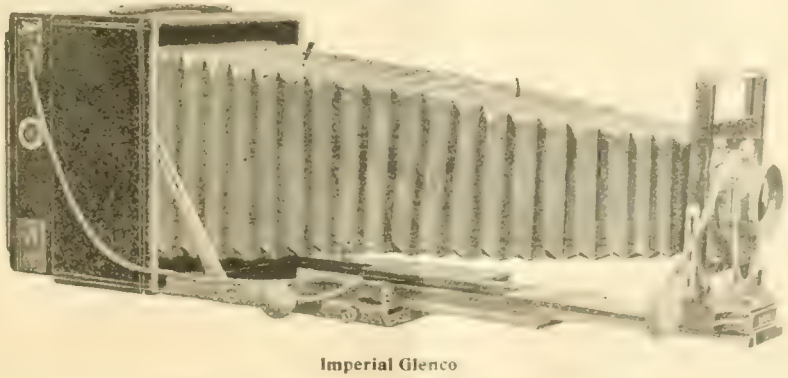

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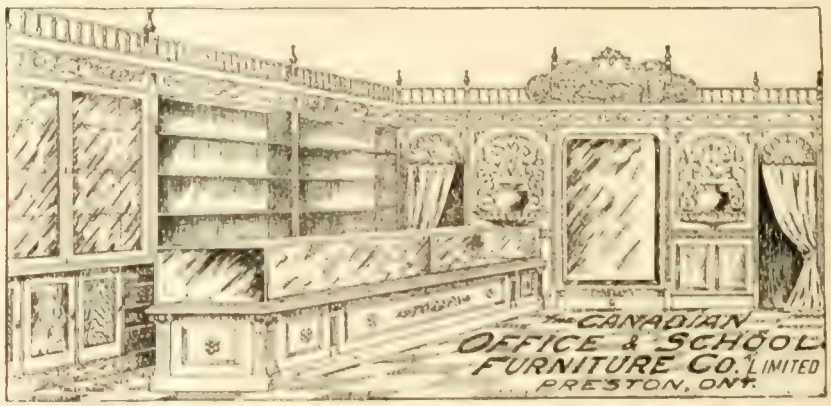

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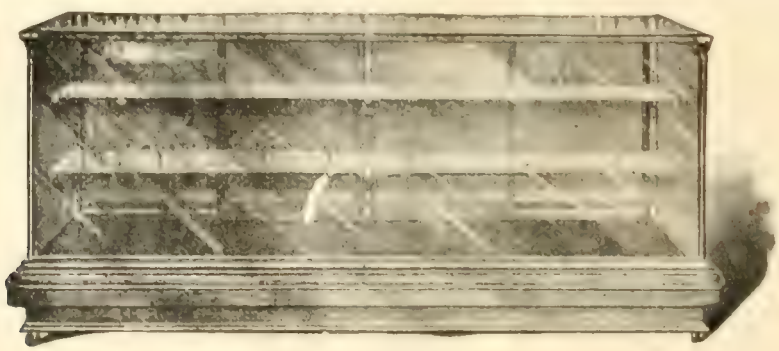
Goods well displayed 9-10ths sold



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In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

EYE STRAIN

Eye strain is responsible for much suffering that is called headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, vertigo, etc. Besides this many school children are rated as dull stupid, slow, etc., the teacher never suspecting that the dull child is handicapped by an ametropia or muscular insufficiency which is hourly exhausting the nervous energy of the child to the detriment of his or her progress in studies and reputation as a diligent student. As to what proportion of school children and sufferers as above are the victims of eye strain it can only be speculatively estimated, but it is safe to say that the sum total amounts to many millions throughout the civilized world.

If eye strain, then, is such a prolific cause of such troubles as mentioned it is worth the while of any physician to be doubly certain that eye strain is eliminated from the diagnosis before prescribing medicines. The duty of physicians in cases of doubt is to send their patients to an expert refractionist or oculist and have the matter settled. To test the matter any physician can, from his clientele, select a number and have their eyes tested and corrected, which will speedily convince them that eye strain is one of the most pernicious causes of suffering he has to meet with and at the same time he will be pleased with the rapid disappearance of his patient's troubles. The eye strain is in the vast majority of cases due to ciliary muscle strain and by simply putting the ciliary muscle at rest for a week or ten days by dropping into the eye daily one drop of liquor atropia the physician can be pretty certain whether the eye strain has been the cause of the other suffering or not. When relief from the nervous-dyspeptic or bilious symptoms is secured by paralysing the accommodation of the eye as above, then the physician can with much confidence expect a permanent cure of his patient by means of properly adjusted lenses, and it is his duty to see that his patient secures them.

The writer has many patients wearing lenses for the relief of such troubles as mentioned above, who, if they happen to lose or break a lens have a return of the old symptoms until such time as they obtain their [illegible] or new lenses.

He believes he is backed by the best authorities when he says that at least 80 per cent. of all chronic headaches are due to eye strain, and I will add that this 80 per cent. can be relieved by proper lenses. Let me add a suggestion here, viz., that the amount of perfection of vision a patient has is no criterion as to the amount of eye strain present; in fact, the most pronounced eye strain is found with the best vision, the good vision being secured by and at the expense of eye strain.

The above is important to note, for many physicians assume that because their patients have good vision they cannot be suffering from eye strain, all the while forgetting or being unaware, that the good vision is only obtained by eye strain which robs some other organ of its proper amount of ennervation, thus producing the "reflexes" for which the patient seeks relief.

CONJUGATE FOCI

The following question was received which opens the question of conjugate foci :

A. L. S.—How can I calculate where the focus will be with a + 10.00 D. lens, when the luminous point is at 33cm. (say, 13 inches) ?

Answer.—If one remembers that rays of light return along the same path when the luminous point is placed where the focus was, which is true with all transparent refractive media, the subject can be easily made clear. For example, a + 1.00 D lens will bring parallel rays of light to a focus at 1 metre.

Conversely, if the luminous point be placed at 1 metre, then the divergent rays coming from the luminous point and caught by the + 1.00 D lens will issue therefrom parallel. Take another example, viz.:—If parallel rays of light pass through a + 3.00 D lens they will focus at 33cm. (13 inches). Conversely, if the luminous point be placed at 33cm., the rays coming therefrom will be parallel after having passed through [illegible] lens. It takes, then, a + 3.00 D lens to render parallel rays coming from a luminous point 33cm. from the lens.

If, instead of the + 3.00 D lens we use a + 10.00 D lens—three dioptres of the ten will be required to produce parallelism of the rays, leaving seven dioptres of the ten to converge the rays that were already made parallel by the three dioptres—and, of course, a 7 D lens would bring parallel rays to a focus at 100 divided by 7, equal 14 2-7cm., which would be the conjugate focus of a luminous point situated 33cm. on the other side of a 10.00 D lens.

No part of refraction is more necessary to be thoroughly understood than the relation of conjugate foci, as it bears upon the accommodation of the eye constantly in the estimation of the amount of work an eye can comfortably perform at a given distance at a given age. The definition we usually give of conjugate foci is this, viz.: Interchangeable points when the luminous point is placed where the focus was, i.e., through any given transparent refractive substance if you place the luminous point where the focus was then the focus will be where the luminous point was.

SOUND DOCTRINE

A boy or a man who works simply for his salary, and is actuated by no higher motive, is dishonest, and the one whom he most defrauds is himself. He is cheating himself, in the quality of his daily work, of that which all the after years, try as he may, can never give him back. If I were allowed but one utterance on this subject, so vital to every young man starting on the journey of life, I would say : " Don't think too much of the amount of salary your employer gives you at the start. Think rather of the possible salary you can give yourself, in increasing your skill, in expanding your experience, in enlarging and ennobling yourself." A man's or a boy's work is material with which to build character and manhood. It is life's school for practical training of the faculties, stretching the mind, and strengthening and developing the intellect, not a mere mill for grinding out a salary of dollars and cents.—Success.

2,300,000 BOXES SOLD ANNUALLY

It is said that rats migrate in companies, consisting usually of several families led by their respective heads, and that these companies will always leave any place where the leaders are killed. If the public knew how to distinguish these leaders from the other members of the company it would be a very easy matter to rid one's property of these pests, but as this cannot be done, the only alternative is the use of a rat poison, which will kill the whole company, leaders and all, and Rough on Rats is the article which will do the work. Druggists who handle this preparation are without doubt perfectly safe in recommending it to their customers. Its annual sale of 2,300,000 boxes ought to convince the most skeptical that it does what it is advertised to do. Furthermore, it yields a nice profit, is well advertised, and will keep for years in any climate without any loss being sustained by breakage, leakage, or evaporation. Rough on Rats is manufactured at Jersey City, N.J., by E. S. Wells, and is sold by all jobbers at $1.20 a dozen for the 15c. size and $2.00 a dozen for the 25c. size.—Era.

Sleep eight hours, work twelve and pick your recreations with an eye to their good results.

Sobriety, honesty and industry are the three graces of a successful business career.

Drug Clerk Wanted

ONE who can speak and write German—Good wages paid to right man. Apply to J. A. STEWART, Rosthern, Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

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IF you have $1,000 and lots of energy to invest for a half share in a Patent Medicine Business, address BOX 63, Listowel, Ontario.

Situations Vacant

SEVERAL Qualified Druggists can get positions in the largest retail drug establishment in America—fully half the staff are Canadians. Send qualifications and references to JOHN F. HOWARD, late of Winnipeg, Man., Ex-President of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association, care **Owl Drug Co.**, San Francisco, Cal.

Philately

Australia has issued a 9-penny stamp for the "Commonwealth." It portrays Britannia, and at the sides appear the initials of the various colonies represented. This is the first of a new series. The color is red, brown and blue.

After a lapse of many years Montserrat (West Indies) has issued a new set of stamps. Values are ½-penny, 1-penny, 2-penny, 2½-penny, 4-penny, 6-penny and 1-shilling. All are printed in two colors, and the design is that of the Seal of the Presidency.

British Somaliland, which has hitherto surcharged India stamps for use, will shortly issue a new set of private design.

The honor of designing the new Canadian issue belongs to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who possesses a very valuable stamp collection.

The Stamp Catalogue for 1904 is expected early in November. In former years it has been January and later before it appeared, and the delay has been considered an injury to the trade by leading dealers.

In the advance sheets of the new catalogue many changes have occurred. It is only up to "B."

Remainders of several issues of Zanzibar have been placed on the market, resulting in the prices dropping about one-quarter of their former value.

St. Helena's new issue is as follows: ½-penny, 1-penny, 2-penny, 6-penny, 1-shilling Government House, 1-penny and 3-penny (wharf).

The following about an "ordinary" collecting Englishman may be interesting to some collectors, showing that it takes years to gather a collection, and not a few weeks, as many think:

How we could let our friend, Mr. Tanner, escape our interview page so long we cannot imagine. However our carefully worded missive that we would like to see his stamps was fruitful, and accordingly we wended our way to "Denehurst," Moseley, where our host devoted the evening to showing us his splendid collection.

Mr. Tanner, in common with the majority, was a boy collector, commencing at the age of 14, but after school days found other calls too numerous to continue his pursuit with ardor. The old collection was, however, retained, and after an illness, being tired of continuous reading, his eyes caught sight of the old stamp album that had adorned his bookcase

50 different foreign stamps 10c
500 mixed foreign stamps 10c
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100 all different Foreign, 5c.; 200 all different, 10c.; 1000 all different, $1.25; 100 different U.S., 25c.; 200 different U.S., 50c.; 10 Japan, 10c.; 9 King's Heads, 25c.; set 4 New Greece, 10c.; 10 Canada Jubilee, 10c.; 25 Colonial stamps, 25c.; 50 different Unused, 25c.; 50 different U.S. and Central America, 15c.; 100 different Africa, 15c.; 1000 mixed stamps, 75c.; 12 packets of 25 different packets and single varieties. Price list free. We buy stamps.

Wm. R. ADAMS, 401 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

100 Foreign Stamps all different. Send for our approval sheets. Collectors at 50 per cent. Postage Stamps, 1 cent. Animal stamps, all different, 10 cents. Postage Due stamps, 1 cent. 200 All different Foreign stamps, 20 cents. 100 All different Foreign stamps, 50 cents. We buy stamps. Send 2 cents for buying list of U. S. & Canada stamps. Price list free. Agents wanted, 50 per cent. commission.

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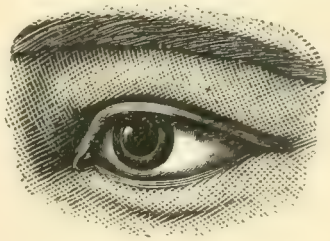

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The work has been completely revised throughout and greatly enlarged. Obscure meanings and obsolete methods have been avoided, and the matter is presented in a clear, concise and comprehensive manner.

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Canadian Druggist

15 Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

GIN PILLS

Are Selling

They contain properties that make people talk about them. That makes them sell. The talk has started—the sale is increasing rapidly. You will be asked for them.

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Registered in Canada and United States.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

for fifteen or twenty years. The rest of the days indoors passed away by soaking off the stamps, which, on the old system had been firmly pasted into the book.

For the past twelve years Mr. Tanner has confined his attentions to British and Colonials. His collection is contained in five large blank volumes, which are considerably overstocked. The pages of his albums are particularly interesting, the stamps are neatly arranged on the right side of the books, while the blank pages on the left have been utilized for recording the annual rise and fall in prices. On these pages are shown the catalogue values of each stamp for the past seven or eight years.

Another method by which Mr. Tanner immediately knows what is in his collection is the marking of his catalogue; a mere tick at the side of a variety denotes that he has a used copy, a cross, an unused one.

Many hours could have been well spent in looking over such a fine display as Mr. Tanner possesses. In Ceylon, Queensland and Victoria is his stronghold, and the magnificent display of these stamps is creditable to his great patience. In Ceylon the "pence" issues are complete with two exceptions in the imperfs and three in the rough perfs. In later issues, Mr. Tanner is exceedingly strong, while the whole of the copies are in the best of condition.

In Queensland are shown No. 1 unused and fine copies of Nos. 2 and 3, the whole of the 1860 and 1862 issues; in fact, everything is complete except for a few minor varieties.

Of Victoria, well over 200 varieties are shown, which, considering that the many recent emissions have yet to be obtained, is a splendid collection. The three 5sh. values of 1868 are shown in beautiful condition and grand color.

With the exception of a few great rarities of St. Vincent, that island is complete, while the West Indians generally, are strong.

But for a dozen blank spaces, the West Coast of Africa—Gold Coast, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Lagos would be entirely filled.

In his early days Mr. Tanner had a magnificent lot of U. S. A., received from a great friend in the States. These he intended to clear out, and to add Colonials from the proceeds, but unfortunately he had placed them on sheets that were lost in the B. P. S. packet.

Rarely has Mr. Tanner dropped across anything in the bargain line; the only recollection was some early Queensland and pence Ceylon obtained from an American.

Mr. Tanner is also interested in curios, coins and war medals. We noticed four exceptionally fine mother-of-pearl shells mounted on silver filigree stands, handsomely carved, which we were told were of Chinese workmanship.

Mr. Tanner is a busy business man, and has many calls on his time, so is therefore to be the more complimented on getting such a collection of nice things together.

One of the "fads" in connection with stamps to spring up about two years ago, was the cancellations on stamps. A collector in Denver, Colo. gathered 6,580 varieties on the war-stamp issue of 1898, and has just sold this collection for $250, and another lot of stamps.

E. MERCK'S MARKET REPORT

Darmstadt, August, 1903.

Acid Tartaric and Tartrates.—The scarcity of raw material which is due to last year's poor crop, is being more and more felt. As demand is exceedingly brisk, it was necessary to advance prices.

Acid Gallic, Pyrogallic and Tannic.—The first offers of galls of the new season, show very high prices, probably because stocks remaining over from last crop are very small.

Cocaine Hydrochlor.—A very good business has recently been done again in this article, the situation of which must be considered firm.

Morphia and Opium.—The estimates of this year's crop of opium have proved to be correct. According to reports on hand, the out-turn in Turkey amounts to 3,800 cases altogether, which is less than half last year's crop. Owing to this shortcoming we have to record a very considerable advance of prices, which was further promoted by a very active demand. It is to be expected that we shall have to reckon with the high quotations for some considerable time. In harmony with the position of opium, prices of morphia were advanced, though so far not to the extent justified by the rise of opium.

Oil Peppermint. The beginning of the new crop of peppermint was the signal for an immediate reduction of quotations for the oil, although this year's crop is reported to be not favorable either. Further development of the market will depend upon the correctness or incorrectness of these reports.

Paraldehyde.—Although prices hitherto ruling left but a very moderate profit, I have been obliged by competition to reduce my quotation again.

Quinine.—In the auctions on 7th ult. in London 715 packages were offered, 509 of which were sold at 1¼d. against 1⅜d. in the previous auction.

The result of the Amsterdam auction of 23rd ult. was better. All the 6,979 packages were sold at an average price of 6.55 cents per unit against 6.20 cents in the previous auction. The better figure paid in the last Amsterdam auction has so far not resulted in an alteration of quinine prices.

Santonin.—The expected advance already set in while my July list was being printed and could still be inserted in it.

Theobromine and Salts were somewhat reduced.

Thymol shows a very firm tone. The low prices hitherto ruling can hardly be maintained any longer, higher prices being already asked for the raw material.

Drug Reports

Toronto, September 12, 1903.

Business during the last month has been fairly active. There are no radical changes to note in prices.

Nitrate silver is higher on account of the steadily advancing price of the metal.

Quinine is unchanged in price, but higher prices are looked for.

Cascara bark is creeping up on account of the scarcity of stocks, and good bark to-day is worth about 35c. per lb.

Cod Liver Oil.—There is no doubt there will be a great scarcity of oil this season—both of Norway and Newfoundland, as the catch is very small, far below the expectation, and this state of affairs following on the small catch last year will undoubtedly keep the price very high.

Cochineal is higher.

Acid, citric, tartaric, and sal roch-

...ble are firm at the advanced prices.

Opium.—The ... are that this may be still higher later on. The result of this year's crop is estimated to be about ... which is only half a crop.

SAD BLOW TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

"Christian Scientist believes in ignoring physical distress."

"Pshaw, Christian Science girls race up to the ice cream soda counter just like all other girls."

A Variable Weight.—Teacher: "How many ounces in a pound?"

Tommy: "It depends on the grocer."—Harlem Life.

An enterprising Chicago firm gives the following advice: "To remove paint from a wall, back up against it before it is dry."

HE GOT IT REDUCED TO A SCIENCE

He was a doctor of the advanced school. He laid his fingers on my pulse, and with his watch in his hand gave it a fair start and observed it carefully all the way around.

"Strong, seventy-four," he said in a moment. Then he consulted a card that was covered with figures and continued: "That equals sixty-three," and he placed that number on a slate. "Put out your tongue. Good! That is fourteen," he said.

"Inches?" I asked.

"How is your appetite?" he repeated, ignoring my question.

"Equal to the needs."

"That makes 204," he replied.

"Can't you reduce it a little?" I asked, but failed to get his attention.

"Cold feet?"

"Yes," I answered.

"Three," he said.

"No, two," I replied, to correct him.

He set the three under the other figures. He then placed a thermometer in my mouth, which he afterward consulted in connection with the card.

"A good ..." he said.

"Impossible," I ... rudely.

He wrote down the ... and asked if I had headaches.

"Sometimes in the morning, after being kept late at the office," I answered.

"Four," he said.

"Isn't that rather low?" I asked.

"Do you smoke?" he inquired.

"Yes."

"Ten," he replied.

"No, two for ten," I said.

He put down the ten.

"Do you sleep well?" he asked.

"That depends upon the baby," I answered.

"We won't consider that," he said.

"You had better call it 980," I suggested.

He added together the figures that he had placed on the slate.

"That makes 496," he said.

"Is that the amount of your bill?" I asked.

"Bill?" he replied. "That is the number of the prescription. I want you to know that medicine with me is no longer an experiment, for I have reduced it to a mathematical certainty. Every symptom has its number, and the sum of these numbers indicates the medicine that is needed. I have worked for fifteen years formulating my prescriptions, and perfecting the treatment, but I have it now. Your bill is $10."

I understood that number and left the office feeling relieved and deeply impressed by the doctor's learning.—Harper's Bazar.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Wonderful variety, solid worth and extraordinary timeliness are equally conspicuous in the round-up of the world's news in the September Review of Reviews. First among the monthly magazines it prints an able and authoritative character sketch of the new Pope, with a handsome full-page portrait of Pius X. Mr. Talcott Williams writes of "The Conclave and the Pope," and the new papal situation and European news in general is dealt with by Dr. Albert Shaw. To show the wonderful timeliness of the Review of Reviews, this September number chronicles Lord Salisbury's death on August 22, and makes its frontispiece a striking portrait of that statesman. A very able and full account of the situation in the cotton-carrying industry, a characteristic article by Dr. Lyman Abbott on our race problem, the renomination of President Diaz, and a well informed article on the Negro problem in South Africa are a few of the many other "live" subjects of this issue.

It took Harvey 26 years to perfect his work of the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

BRIGHTER LITERATURE

The editor of The Canadian Magazine in the September number complains that Canadian writers are prone to be scholarly and dull. The accusation is true in the main, as Canada has produced only one notable humorist. Yet this particular issue of The Canadian Magazine contains much bright reading, and almost gives an answer to the editor's criticism. Jane Jones does well in her article "A Sofa's Reminiscences," breaking away from the ordinary style of story telling. Harold Sands also invests his two historical incidents with new flavor, as does J. Gordon Smith in his more pretentious article describing "The Romance of Sealing." Aside from the particular merits of style and brightness, the chief article of the issue is "Preferential Trade in Its Relation to Canada and the Empire," by the Hon. G. W. Ross, who writes almost as well as he speaks. Among the short stories Duncan Campbell Scott's "The Winning of Marie-Louise," stands first. Mr. Scott pays the French-Canadian a high compliment in this tale. Jean Blewett's "On the Ponoka Reserve," exhibits a somewhat unusual vein, but is a delightful story. The illustrations of the number are very fair.

THE SEPTEMBER HOUSEKEEPER

The Housekeeper Magazine for September is an even more interesting number than its recent predecessors, which is saying not a little. The usually practical and entertaining literary contents are embellished by a wealth of beautiful illustrations, chief among them being a full-page drawing by F. DeForrest Schook, the well-known artist, entitled "An Ode to Memory." One of the most striking features in this number is the symposium by Housekeeper readers on "How Should the Wife's Pocketbook be Filled?" The many varying opinions of wives and husbands are intensely interesting and much light is shed on this perplexing problem.

The many regular practical departments which have caused The Housekeeper to be called the Magazine of Helpfulness are continued, and all in all, this month's issue is the most complete and entertaining yet published.—The Housekeeper Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn. Price, 60c. a year.

All Kinds of Paper

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HINKS, WELLS & Co. beg to draw attention to this new series of turned up, pointed and other pens, made of the same material, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works, as the well known series of Waverley Pens, which Hinks, Wells & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901), manufactured for and supplied to the proprietors thereof.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to September 10th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	55	60
Ground, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	45	50
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	80	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	$ 5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	75	80
Myrrh, lb	45	01
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	50	58
Bleached, lb	60	65
Spruce, true, lb	85	95
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	36	45
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Chiretta, lb	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Bay, lb	18	30
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	70
Short, lb	45	50
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb	70	55
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

Manna, lb	$ 1 85	$ 1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Iris	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 00
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered,	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc. it., ½ & ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	13	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	
Rochelle Salt, lb	27	29
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	15
Dandelion, lb	18	20
Elecampane, lb	15	16
Galangal, lb	15	16
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bldhd., lb	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	85	90
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	95
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
Rum, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
Sal Hartin, oz	40	45
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	$ 35	$ 35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	42
Acetanilid, lb	40	45
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1⅞	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	10
Valerianate oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	50
Antinervin, oz	85	1 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 45
Antipyrin, oz	50	50
Aristol, oz	1 80	1 90
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	3 50	3 75
Subnitrate, lb	$ 2 85	$3 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
Calcium, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	30	35
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	30	35
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
Codeia, ¼ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 40	1 50
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
Exalgine oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 00	4 50
Iodoform, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1⅜	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb		50
Menthol, oz	60	65
Mercury, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	28	32
Morphine, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 75
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 01
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

(Glyce ole o') per oz.	$ 1 60	$ 1 60
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Phenacetine, oz.	38	40
Pipocarpine, Muriate, grain	13	15
Phosphorus, lb.	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
B'chromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	30	35
Bromide, lb.	60	65
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	25
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb.	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And So. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
Prophylamine, oz.	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz.	45	47
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
Salicin, lb.	6 50	7 00
Salol	1 30	1 40
Santonin, oz.	60	65
Saccharine	4 00	4 50
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	75	80
Sodium, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb.	65	70
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz.	40	40
Salicylate, lb.	70	75
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	$ 8	$ 10
Somnal, oz.	85	90
Spirit Nitre, lb.	45	75
Strontium, Nitrate, lb.	18	20
Strychninf, crystals, oz.	80	85
Sulfonal, oz.	35	40
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb.	45	50
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz.	65	70
Veratrine, oz.	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	00
Sulphate, lb.	11	12
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb.	60	65
Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb.	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 58
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.		75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	
Garden, lb.	75	
Lemon, lb.	1 75	
Lemongrass, lb.	3 25	
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	3 25	
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb.	5 50	6 00
Pimento, lb.	2 00	2 00
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz.	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	80	85
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb.	6 50	7 00
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Winergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	8 75	9 00
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb.	12	17
Cod Liver, N.F., gal.	5 50	6 00
Norwegian, gal	6 50	7 00
Cottonseed, gal.	1 10	1 05
Lard, gal.	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	70	67
Raw, gal.	66	63
Neatsfoot, gal.	1 50	1 60
Olive, gal.	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal.	2 75	3 00
Palm, lb.	14	15
Sperm, gal.	1 60	1 65
Turpentine, gal.	85	82

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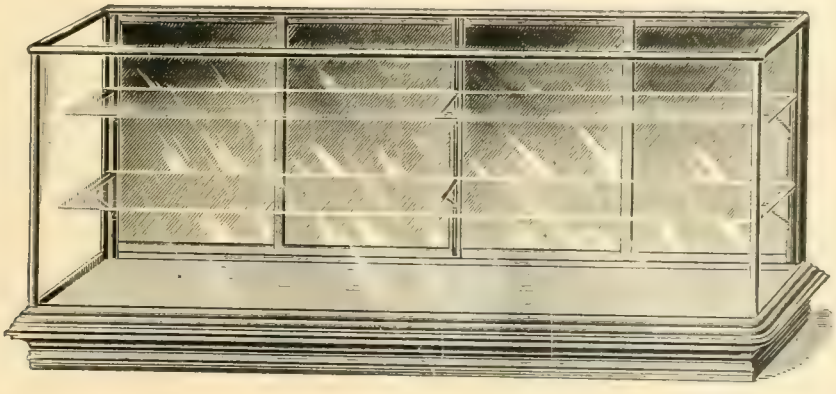

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PHILATELY.
The Camphor Monopoly.
Odorless Petroleum.
The Cod Liver Oil Situation.
DRUG REPORTS

A CANADIAN FORMULARY

At the August meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy the report of the Pharmaceutical Research Committee dealt, amongst other matters, with the desirability of having a book published, somewhat similar to that of the National Formulary of the United States, containing such formulæ as would recommend themselves to a special committee selected for the preparation of such a work. As would be noticed by the report of that committee published in our columns the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Associations in the other provinces of the Dominion has been requested, and we have no doubt that the matter will be taken up in good time by those bodies, as well as by the different Medical Associations to which copies of the former report of the committee were sent.

As this is one of those matters which affect the physician and pharmacist alike, it is to be hoped that it will meet with favor on all hands, and that no time will be lost in making suggestions and recommendations to the committee who have the matter in charge.

As a help in this work we would suggest that druggists send us for publication those formulæ which might be considered as standard for the approval of the committee. These will be published when thought desirable, and in this way act not only as a help to the committee in the selection of the formulæ, but also as an incentive to others to help in the same manner.

We notice in a recent issue of the Pharmaceutical Journal of London, England, that this matter is also being brought prominently before the chemists of Great Britain. It says: "With regard to the suggestion (that a Chemists' Formulary or unofficial Pharmacopoeia of Approved Remedies should be completed and published), it may be stated that rather more than two years ago it was pointed out in these columns, that an opening appeared to exist for an unofficial supplement to the British Pharmacopoeia containing formulæ for unofficial remedies, which are in constant demand.

"It was generally recognized that the wants of pharmacists and of the general public are not fully met by the National Medical Book since the compilers appear to have acted on the assumption that no medicine is used except such as is prescribed by medical practitioners."

We hope that our readers will make free use of our columns and try to expedite a matter which must commend itself as being very desirable and which should embrace the views and experiences of pharmacists throughout the Dominion.

PRESCRIPTION PRICES

Our article in last month's issue on this subject has been the means of creating considerable interest amongst the trade. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter from a correspondent dealing with this matter, and we also publish the views of two prominent pharmacists in the United States, from articles taken from the "Western Druggist."

We would like to see this subject thoroughly ventilated through our columns, as we feel it is one of vital importance to the trade generally throughout Canada.

With the rapid increase in our population, and the growing number of drug stores, especially in our Northwest Provinces and Territories, it appears to us that the sooner we get together in matters of this kind the better for the trade, and that a thorough interest should exist between all its members.

Correspondence is invited from all sections of the Dominion, so as to bring together the views of druggists in their respective localities.

THE COLLEGE HOME

We are pleased to see that the matter of the establishment of a college house for students in connection with the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has been brought to a successful issue, and that a building has been secured by the committee appointed for the purpose, which is considered in every way suitable.

The house is a large four-storey brown stone structure, and has been fitted up with modern equipment as an apartment house, containing on the first floor a parlor, reception and toilet rooms, a dining-room, 18x45 feet, and two kitchens, with a hotel range. On the second, third and fourth floors there are twenty-six sleeping rooms, there are also nine bath rooms complete with all fixtures, and an electric elevator runs from the basement to the fourth floor.

The students will use their own rooms for study, but recreation and reading rooms will also be provided, and it is the intention of the promoters to establish homelike surroundings.

We will watch with interest the progress of this work, and believe that such a house could be, with advantage, instituted in connection with the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

A GOOD ADVERTISING OFFER

The proposition of Allen, the advertiser for druggists on page 552 of this issue is a good one. His trial offer is for an individual service at a price low enough for a general one. The man who orders first from a town or locality gets advertising to suit his own particular case and does not receive the same matter as everybody else. This is, Mr. Allen believes, the only kind of advertising that can give fully satisfactory results,

His opening price is purposely low enough to easily enable every druggist to prove his worth. It is hardly possible that he will be able to continue an individual service at the present rate, but, while it lasts, it is yours to take advantage of.

His offer is further an exceptional one in that he assumes all risk. With him it is "your money back" if you consider you haven't had value for it. Mr. Allen is a Canadian—a successful advertiser and a live druggist, intimately acquainted with the wants of the trade in this country. To Canadian druggists his offer should be, therefore, of more than usual interest. To even the best advertisers his experience and knowledge of advertising ought to be worth more than his fee, while to the many who have given the subject little attention his services ought to be of inestimable value.

THE SCARCITY OF COD LIVER OIL

AN UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION IN THE DRUG FIELD

It is doubtful if the condition created by the present great scarcity of cod liver oil can find a parallel in the history of medicine. That an article of such wide popularity and general use as cod liver oil should become so scarce and high in price is an incident that gives rise to serious thought. Never before, perhaps, has it been so clearly shown how great the constant demand is for this product. From all parts of the country come urgent inquiries regarding the outlook in the near future, and in some sections it is almost impossible to get the pure oil at any price.

This famine in cod liver oil, if continued for any length of time, might easily result very seriously. There are thousands of people, young and old, who use this oil continually and whose health depends upon it. To deprive them of cod liver oil for even a short period would be to deprive them of a very valuable life food, and as there is nothing to take the place of cod liver oil the seriousness of a prolonged famine can be better imagined than described.

A rumor has been current that the market in cod liver oil has been cornered, and that a speculator was holding the available supply at exorbitant prices. This report has no foundation whatever. In fact, the scarcity of oil is due entirely to natural causes and there has never been any danger of a corner in this product.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that Scott's Emulsion will bridge the temporary scarcity of pure oil, and will keep this valuable article within the reach of everyone who needs it. By reason of their long experience Scott & Bowne were able to foresee the present situation in the cod liver oil market and provided for it by securing enough oil to carry them over, although at an enormous increase in the cost of oil. Notwithstanding this, Scott's Emulsion will be sold to the retail trade at the same price as formerly.

It is not alone dangerous but unnecessary to experiment with the numerous cheap substitutes for cod liver oil. While Scott's Emulsion is known to be the standard emulsion of cod liver oil, containing only the purest and best ingredients, there can be no excuse for using the cheap, worthless substitutes. At this time, particularly, the drug trade should safeguard itself and protect its customers by handling Scott's Emulsion as against any other preparation of cod liver oil made. It is the only one that is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and staple in character. Scott & Bowne's reputation of thirty years is back of every bottle of Scott's Emulsion.—Advt.

THE GERMAN SURTAX

The surtax imposed by the Canadian Government on all German goods coming into Canada, which came into force on October 1st has caused consternation in Germany, now that it is realized that the effect will be to greatly curtail exports to Canada and thus to aggravate the depression in business which already exists in the Fatherland. Hitherto the trade balance has been in favor of Germany in the ratio of 4 to 1. The chief lines in which Germany will suffer are woollen goods and toys, Canada being a considerable buyer of both of these.

THE LATE PROF. F. T. HARRISON

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Prof. F. T. Harrison, Public Analyst, at his residence, London, Ont. Prof. Harrison had been in poor health for somewhat over a year, and had spent several months in the Northwest, in order to try to recuperate, but of no avail.

The subject of our sketch was a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, being also a prize man of the college. From 1889-1891 Mr. Harrison was lecturer on Prescriptions and Practical Dispensing at the college, and was universally liked by the students, members of the council, and the collegiate staff. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Pharmacy at Chicago, and was shortly after appointed Public Analyst by the Dominion Government, with his headquarters at London, Ont. In this position his work gave general satisfaction, and he was generally recognized as a scientist of more than ordinary ability.

Prof. Harrison was of a quiet, unassuming nature, held in the highest

Farbenfabriken vorm: Friedr. Bayer & Co.

ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT

Aristol, Aspirin, Agurin, Aristochin, Antinonnin, Citarin, Chinaphenin, Creosotal (Creosote Carb.), Duotal (Quaiacol Carb.), Europhen Epicarin, Epicarin veterin, Hedonal, Helmitol, Heroin, Heroin hydrochloride, Iodothyrine, Lycetol, Losophan, Mesotan, Phenacetine, Protargol, Piperazine, Salol (Bayer), Sulfonal, Somatose, Ferro-Somatose, Lacto-Somatose, Salophen, Salicylic Acid (Bayer), Salicylate of Soda (Bayer), Saloquinine, Salicylate of Saloquinine, Trional, Tannigen, Tannopine, Tannopine veterin, Theocin, Tetronal.

Wholesale only.

Literature and doctors' samples supplied on application.

COLOR DEPARTMENT

Anilines for dyeing wool, cotton, union goods, etc.
Benzidine, Cyanine and Alizarine Dyes.
Anilines for general use, staining, etc.

In 1-lb. tins and upwards.

Shade-cards, samples and prices on application to Canadian Agents.

PHOTO DEPARTMENT

Edinol-Bayer Developer (powder, cartridges and concentrated solution).
Acetonesulphite (powder and concentrated solution).
Fixing Salt—Bayer (powder and cartridges).
Intensifier—Bayer (powder and cartridges).
Flashlight—Bayer.

Instructions for using above, also samples and prices supplied.

Sole Agents for Canada **Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co.,** - TORONTO

Howards & Sons LIMITED

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

Quinine Tablets

(SUGAR-COATED OR PLAIN)

Particular attention has been paid to the accuracy of the dose, a precaution too often neglected

Users of HOWARDS' TABLETS know that they are buying HOWARDS' QUININE, and that a 5-grain Tablet does contain 5 grains of the Quinine Salt exclusive of mucilage and coating. . . . . .

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

Sold in Bottles containing ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. of the Quinine Salt in Tablet form. Also in Tins.

QUININE PILLS

Stratford ✦ [Established 1797] ✦ Essex

BRANCH HOUSE:

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS

YOU Don't Have to Hunt for the good things in our New Samples they're everywhere all through the line. Just look at our Samples when our Salesman calls then if you think there's money in handling "Staunton Wall Papers" we'll be glad to book your order.

STAUNTON'S LIMITED
FORMERLY M. STAUNTON & CO.
TORONTO
94 YONGE ST. CANADA

THE J. STEVENS & SON CO., LIMITED.
ATOMIZERS

American Climax, fine stem, with small bellows for water only, per doz	$4.00
McKenzie Leader No. 1, Water Oil, one tip, per doz	4.50
" " No. 2 " " two " "	5.50
" " No. 3 " " three " "	6.00
J. Stevens & Son, solid stem, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz	5.00
" " " " two " "	6.00
" " " " three " "	7.00
Screw Cap, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz., as cut	6.00
" " two " "	7.00
" " three " "	8.00

All our Atomizers with the exception of the "American Climax" are supplied with a superior large slate colored Bellows. EVERY ATOMIZER GUARANTEED. Our "McKenzie Leader" Atomizers have a large sale. They spray oil. Travellers are now out.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT
The J. Stevens & Son Company, Limited
Toronto, Canada, and London, E. C.

WATERSTONS
Druggist's
Wax

PERFECT SECURITY
"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be
You bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Cymbeline, in. 2.

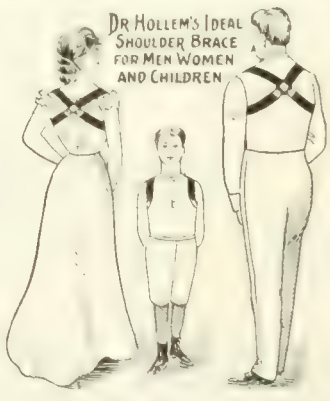
George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv.

REX CHOCOLATES
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CONFECTION
—MANUFACTURED BY—
The Gilpin-Moffatt Co.
TORONTO



Dr. HOLLEM'S
Ideal Shoulder Brace
Patented 8th Jan. 1901.
For Men, Women and Children.

Recommended by medical men as the only reliable aid to Health, Beauty, Strength, and Longevity. The only practical Shoulder Brace on earth for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. A splendid proposition for the retail drug trade, price $1.50 per doz., assorted sizes, yielding the retailer a very handsome profit. Send chest measurement for sample Brace, $1.00 post-paid.

T. M. SIBBALD, 167 Royce Ave., TORONTO.
Sole Canadian Manufacturers.

esteem by those who knew him socially and in any business capacity. For many years he had been prominent in church work, being a member of the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, and having taken an active part in all church work.

He is survived by a widow and three children.

DRUG CLERKS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS

Although we do not think the drug clerks of Canada, either as members of an association or individually, would lend themselves to the tactics mentioned in the following clipping taken from the "Rocky Mountain Druggist," yet it is well to see what fate befalls any such methods and to guard against them. Clerks have rights and their rights will undoubtedly be respected and granted whenever shown to be reasonable, but employers also have rights which are entitled to consideration and which no self-respecting clerk will ask them to forego. Our contemporary says:

"We regret to learn that a little lack of careful forethought on the part of the leaders of that promising young society, the Chicago Drug Clerks' Association, has, for a time, at least, stopped its progress and spoiled some of its ambitious plans for the betterment alike of its members and their employers. The rankest kind of trade union methods crept into this association. The proprietors, who have ever been the friends of the members and have at various times conceded sundry changes in both hours and wages, were recently waited upon by some 'walking delegates,' who demanded among other things that none but union clerks be employed by them. They, of course, turned the proposition 'with its face toward the wall.' This act seems to have stirred up some bitter feeling amongst the hot-headed ones, for shortly afterwards some rather scaling circulars appeared, which made numerous serious charges of lawbreaking, etc., against the proprietors of the drug stores of that city. The final outcome was that after a great deal of bitter feeling had been engendered on both sides, it was shown that the circulars were not authorized by the officers of the Drug Clerks' Association, but were issued by some in disrepute both with the clerks and proprietors. The seed of discord and mistrust had, however, been sown and the friends of the proprietors realized that if such methods were to be employed it was high time to nip the whole thing in the bud. We trust the day will never come when force and bulldozing methods are resorted to by those engaged in the drug business—they are too intelligent a class for that kind of work. We regret that this promising association has met with this setback, and trust the lessons thus learned will be of material advantage to them as well as all other associations who imagine they have trouble on their hands."

WHOLESALERS ENDORSE THE PLAN

At the recent annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association held at Boston, Mass., the following resolutions endorsing the serial numbering plan for proprietary medicines were adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, That the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, in annual convention met September, 1903, pledges its members now as heretofore to co-operate to the fullest extent with the retail druggists in the establishment and maintenance of any protective plan that is feasible, legal and equitable for the betterment of their condition.

"Resolved, That this Association hereby approves of a direct contract and serial numbering plan of marketing proprietaries, and pledges its co-operation with the other branches of the trade in putting such plan into more general operation; provided that the proprietor or proprietors adopting the same will compensate the wholesale druggists for any additional labor involved in carrying it out; and provided that the details of such plan meet with the approval of a sub-committee of five to be appointed by the chairman of our Committee on Proprietary Goods, of which he shall be chairman, which sub-committee is hereby authorized to consult with any proprietor or proprietors who adopt such a plan and with a similar committee selected from the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists. We will not favor the promulgation of such a contract by any proprietor until such joint committee shall have agreed upon the terms of the same."

A DIPLOMA IN OPTICS

One of the most popular side-lines attached to the business of a chemist and druggist is the fitting and sale of spectacles, possibly because, in addition to the business being a fairly profitable one, a certain amount of scientific knowledge is required in order to supply the customers' wants satisfactorily. That knowledge the training of a chemist enables him to acquire readily. The Spectacle Makers' Company, London, England, recognizing the fact that many chemists were already in the optical business, a short time ago instituted an examination scheme whereby they may obtain a diploma certifying to their competence to conduct the business. Examinations are held about three times a year, there being a modified examination for those who have been in the business trading under their own names for at least seven years prior to January 1, 1900.

The other examining body in England in optics is the British Optical Association, which has recently instituted a new syllabus and regulations for its examinations. The scheme is entirely different from anything that has previously appeared, being exceedingly comprehensive and at the same time entirely devoted to optics and sight-testing. The importance of these new regulations is enhanced by the fact that the London County Council has under consideration at present the matter of an optico-technical institution. The principal changes for new applicants are the extension of the age limit from twenty-one to eighteen, compulsory British nationality, evidence of bench work in the case of those under eighteen, similar evidence from everyone after 1907. The optician grade is abolished, but those who already hold the certificate will be excused that part in future examinations.—Phar. Journal, Eng.

STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS

Straightforwardness is honesty down to a fine point. It is internal honesty—being just as honest with yourself as you are with others—just as honest with facts as you are with people.

The straightforward man knows tomorrow or next year just how he acted to-day or last year, even though he has forgotten the actual incidents. He can always take the same facts and arrive at the same conclusions. He has rarely to explain. There are few comebacks in his business.

Straightforwardness is economical. It saves the loss of money and the waste of time involved in straightening things out. It affords a superior

ing in case of trouble. It is a good preventive for insomnia.

Straightforwardness can be applied to the last detail of your business. You should require it of your filing clerk; of your bookkeeper, of your stenographer. The straightforward person does not slouch. You should demand it of your workmen, of your salesmen—not only common honesty, but straightforwardness. You need it yourself. It is the main thing.—System.

HINTS TO DRUGGISTS WHO ADVERTISE

Good advertising is a great dividend paying investment.

It is easier to get replies from advertising than it is to get business from the replies.

Don't let your business die for lack of nourishment. Advertise!

The ad. that cannot be improved has never been written.

Advertising regulates the pace of those who travel the road to success.

A little more mental force would be helpful to many advertisers.

The time to advertise is all the time. The unyielding tenacity of the advertiser brings the yielding product.

The correctness of advertising is shown by the size of the balance in your bank book.

The advertiser who considers attractive display an unnecessary expense had better make a study of human nature. He will discover that beauty demands first consideration everywhere.

Good ideas are valueless unless you know how to carry them out.—Ex.

BUSINESS OPENINGS

Amongst the trade inquiries received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, through the Birmingham (Eng.), office, are the following:

A firm in Great Britain wishes to be put in touch with firms exporting from Canada turpentine, potash, and resin.

A commission merchant in Great Britain would like to represent a Canadian firm manufa turing chocolates, candies, etc.

A manufacturer of paints, oils, etc., wishes to appoint a representative in Canada.

A firm in Great Britain wishes to appoint an agent for the sale of ginger ale and soda water.

A manufacturer of brushes wishes to be put in touch with handlers of these goods in Canada.

A gentleman connected with large glass works in Great Britain would like to correspond with municipalities in Canada as to what could be done by way of opening a factory. He is prepared to take out about 50 workmen and their families, purchase 100 acres and build cottages for his men.

A firm in Canada is wanted who can supply lard used by cake makers. This firm also wants an agent in Canada for the sale of essences and colorings for confectionery.

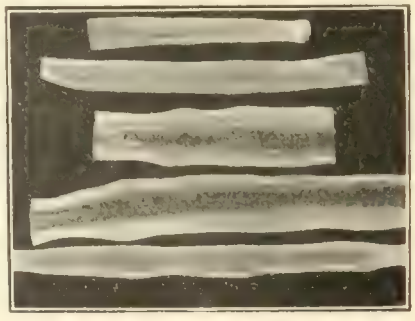
A NEW INDUSTRY

The Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. have commenced the manufacture of the crude products of coal tar at their new works at Sydney, N. S., the six stills having been started. The plant is not yet quite completed, as the company are undecided whether they will finish the works on the original lines or not. At present thirty-five men are employed. The market for their product is practically the whole world, and at present they have a large demand from the United States, Canada and England, as well as from France and Belgium. The plant is under the management of Mr. Craven, of England, and its construction cost about half a million dollars.

BLADDER-WRACK

(Fucus Vesiculosus)

This plant, which is known by the common names of Bladder-Wrack, Sea-Wrack, Cut-weed or Quercus Marina is a perennial sea-weed which grows on the sea shores of Europe and America.



BLADDER WRACK

The root is a hard, flattish disk, the frond ranging from a few inches to four feet in length, and up to an inch in width. Medicinally, the plant is used in the form of an infusion or extract, and is indicated in the treatment of obesity. It has also been recommended for fatty degeneration of the heart and in chronic inflammation of the bladder. The cut presented above is from a photograph kindly furnished us by Mr. J. W. Wetherell, of Lelant, Cornwall, England.

N. W. D. A.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association at the annual meeting held in Boston, Mass., elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—C. F. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, president; M. Cary Peter, Louisville, first vice-president; Fred L. Carter, Boston, second vice-president; C. F. Michaels, San Francisco, third vice-president; James W. Morrison, Chicago, fourth vice-president; A. D. Parker, New Orleans, fifth vice-president; J. E. Toms, Indianapolis, secretary; S. E. Strong, Cleveland, treasurer; Lucien B. Hall, Cleveland; Henry W. Evans, Kansas City; A. M. Reid, Atlanta; Charles Barton, Louisville; and Charles A. Jerman, Milwaukee, board of control.

John N. Cary was named as chairman and F. E. Holliday as vice-chairman of the Proprietary Goods Committee.

It was decided that New Orleans, La., be chosen for the 1903 meeting of the N. W. D. A., the time to be the latter part of October or the first week in November.

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION

The Proprietary Association of America held its annual convention in Boston. Reports on legislation, transportation, advertising and infringements of trade marks were read, discussed, and acted upon.

Greetings were received from the Canadian Proprietary Association and a suitable reply forwarded.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—D. S. Chamberlain, Des Moines, president; William H. Grove, Lynn, first vice-president; F. W. Schumacher, Columbus, O., second vice-president; Joseph Leeming, New York, secretary; Henry H. Good, New York, treasurer; Herbert B. Harding, New York; Dr. V. Mott Pierce, Buffalo; A. A. Newman, Louisville; Dr. Charles H. Stowell, Lowell; and W. A. Talbot, Warren, Pa., executive committee.

Everything for the Drug Trade

The "IDEAL" SHOULDER BRACE

A common-sense Shoulder Brace at a reasonable price—$4.50 doz.
We have a full supply of all numbers.

OUR CHRISTMAS SUNDRIES

are now arriving. We have the biggest and the best line we have ever shown. It will pay you to see our goods. We have some special drives in Mirrors and Toilet Cases that will make you look up.

Canadian Agents for "Swanson's Five Drops"

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **Cocaine** B. & S. BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratime, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRAT, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetine, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrat, Etc.

STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal

Finger Cots

Parou'ek Finger Cots, soft undressed leather, assorted colors, per dozen $0 80
Paroubek Finger Cots, leather—black, per dozen. 80
The Warren Finger Cots, leather—black, per doz. 70
Chamois Finger Cots, per dozen 70

PAROUBEK'S WRIST BANDS

Wrist Bands

Murray Wrist Bands, per dozen, single $3 00
Welesco Wrist Bands, per dozen single 2 00
Paroubek Wrist Bands, per dozen single 1 80

We have been Appointed Agents in Canada for

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; also for Thos. Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and J. Alexandre's Shadeine

Browne's Chlorodyne	1 1 1 2 size		$ 4 [illegible]	Holloway's Ointment	1 1 1 2 size	... $ 3 50	dozen
" "	2/9	"	11 00	"	2/9	" 9 00	"
" "	4/6	"	17 [illegible]	Holloway's Pills	1 1 1 2 "	... 3 50	"
" "	11	"	44	" "	2/9	" . 9 00	"

J. Alexandre's Shadeine—large size ..... $9 50 dozen
small size ..... 1 40 "

To Retailers—Less 5% 30 days.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

Webb's

By Appointment Purveyors to His Excellency The Governor-General.

CHOCOLATES

make an ideal side line for a druggist especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

You Need Them for the Christmas Trade

The Harry Webb Co., Limited
TORONTO

The World's Great Complexion Soap!

CALIFORNIA LEMOLA TOILET SOAP

MANUFACTURED BY

Lemola Soap Company

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Retails at 3 Cakes for 50 Cents.

With a delicate odor the finest Complexion Soap on the market—Elegantly put up—An elegant Bath and Shampoo Soap—Excellent for shaving.

Price per gross, $18.00

Send us your trial order—Your customers once using it, will come again.

TRADE MARK

CE ESS-CO'S Chocolate Creams, Chocolate Wafers, Ginger, Cough Lozenges, Menthol, Horehound, Acid and all other Flavor Drops.
HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes, in 5c. packages and 5-lb boxes.
RENTZ Salted Peanuts in 5c. packages.
FRENCH, CAVE & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide.
CHAPIREAU'S Cachets, Nos 0, 1, 2, 2 bis, and 3.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

58 Colborne Street TORONTO, ONT.

Trade Notes

C. A. Wallace, druggist Calgary Alberta, has sold his Okotoks branch

E. A. Burgess, druggist Sparta Ontario, is removing to Burford Ontario.

Chas. Woodward has purchased the drug business of C. M. Edington Vancouver, British Columbia

S. J. Watson has purchased the drug business of C. E. Reid & Co., Blairmore, Northwest Territories.

J. E. W. Lecours & Arthur Decary, druggists, Montreal, Quebec, have registered as Lecours & Decary

Henry Brenton has opened a drug store on the corner of St. Mary's and Hargrave streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

C. E. Reid will shortly open a new drug store at Cranbrook, North-West Territories.

John A. Gourlie, druggist, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, died last month.

Chas. Knister, has purchased the drug business of Chas. N. Anderson, Comber, Ontario.

H. Girouard & Co., aerated water manufacturers, Ste. Cunegonde, Quebec, have dissolved.

Messrs. MacIvor & Kelly are about opening a new drug store at Regina, Assiniboia, N.W.T.

W. A. Warren, O.C.P., '98-'99, will open about Nov. 1st a new drug store to be called "The Royal Pharmacy," in Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

Wallace R. Rodd of Moncton, has purchased the drug business of W. A. Warren, Sackville, New Brunswick. Mr. Rodd was engaged with J. McD. Cook of Moncton for over seven years.

COMPANIES

The Paris Soda Water Company, Montreal, Quebec, has been registered.

The Antiseptikos Chemical Co., Limited, Toronto, has obtained a charter.

The Russell Lithia Water Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario, has been incorporated.

Elizabeth Fern, Montreal, Quebec, has registered as proprietor of the Central America Drug Store Company.

Francis Cormond and Jules Delattre have registered as proprietors of the Dominion Chemical Produce Company, Montreal, Quebec.

[illegible] granted to the Brayley, Sons & Co., Limited, Montreal, Quebec, capital [illegible] R. G. Johnson, John S. Ibbotson, Edward A. Davidson. They will take over the wholesale drug business of Brayley, Sons & Co., Montreal.

MONTREAL NOTES

The fall examinations for certified clerks and licentiates of pharmacy are being held this week in Laval University, Quebec.

Dr. Seguin, of St. Henri, a suburb of Montreal, has been fined for a breach of the Pharmacy Act.

Several other actions are about to be taken against other parties who are flagrantly infringing the Pharmacy Act and against whom conclusive evidence has been obtained.

Mr. Joseph Edward Migneon, of 540 St. Denis street, was presented last week with a pledge of affection in the shape of a bouncing baby by his wife, who is a daughter of our popular Chief of Police.

It would sound better if the drug journals would use the expression "Wholesale Druggist" instead of "Jobber," and "Commercial Traveller" instead of "Drummer." Let us respect one another

The case against P. Massicotte, grocer, St. Catherine street, who was charged with doing business as a druggist without being licensed according to law, was settled yesterday before Police Magistrate Desnoyers, by the accused entering a plea of guilty on three counts in the indictment. He was condemned to pay $25 and costs on each count.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. H. Guerin was appointed a member of the Examining Board vice Mr. Henri Lanctot, who was obliged to resign on account of ill health. The resignation of Mr. Lanctot was regretted and a resolution to that effect was passed.

The Montreal Druggists' Rifle Club appears to be going ahead and will soon be in a position to challenge some of the crack clubs in the States.. Last week a smoker was [illegible] by leading pharmacists for future competition.

[illegible] Dupuis, a well-known Montreal druggist and an old member of the volunteer force, having served [illegible] in the Militia, was called to the front at a late inspection of the regiment and decorated with the long service medal.

Messrs. S. I. Osgood & Sons, general dealers, and Mr. Bottome, of Cookshire, were each brought to court last week by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, at Sherbrooke, before Judge Mulvena, on the charge of practising as pharmacists without being duly licensed so to do, and were fined $25 each and costs for each offence.

Dr. H. R. Dunstan Gray, of 59 Beaver Hall Hill, son of Mr. Henry R. Gray, one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Association and of the College of Pharmacy, was married on the 6th inst., to Miss Marie Cecile Terroux, daughter of Mr. Charles Terroux, of this city. After the wedding the happy couple left for the White Mountains to spend their honeymoon.

Why do not the patent medicine manufacturers put the screws on the newspapermen to whom they pay such a large share of their profits? It would not be an unreasonable request to ask the papers to refuse to advertise cut-rate stores. It seems rather odd to see the manufacturers on one side of the paper advertising their goods at $1 per bottle; while on the other, a cut-rate idiot is giving away the same article at 59cts.

Mr. A. W. P. Gourlie, the eldest son of the late J. Alfred Gourlie, of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, will take charge of the business of his late father. Mr. Gourlie is a young man of much ability and skill in the drug business, and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which, in addition to his nine years practical experience in the drug business makes him well suited to succeed his father in the business. We have every reason to believe that Mr. Gourlie will be a worthy son of a worthy sire, and we bespeak for him a continuance of the liberal patronage for so many years extended to the Prince County Drug Store.

Drug Clerks' Page

O. C. P. STUDENTS

The students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have organized for the season of 1903-04, and have elected the following officers:

Hon. President—Prof. C. F. Heebner; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Miss O. B. Ball, Miss Alice Gibson; President, W. T. Pearse; 1st Vice-President, N. N. Smith; 2nd Vice-President, E. T. Taylor; Secretary, A. H. McGregor; Treasurer, C. H. Hasterman; Committee, F. H. Smith, T. A. Kennedy, R. M. Black, G. A. Young and F. A. Taylor.

DRUG CLERKS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

Are you a member of the Drug Clerks' Association? is the question that every clerk should ask when meeting a fellow drug clerk, and every up-to-date drug clerk in the city should come back with the answer YES. Possibly some clerks will ask, what is the Association and what benefits are to be derived from membership in such an Association?

The history of the Drug Clerks' Association is brief. Although recently organized, and the first association of its kind in Toronto, it is now on a sound foundation, and its prospects for a prosperous future are exceedingly bright. The association was organized June 17th, 1903, on which date five clerks became members. By diligent work of those five, and a few later additions, a series of weekly meetings were held, and at the present time the membership roll has reached 135, and it is the duty of those 135 and every one who has our interests at heart, to do their utmost to add the names of the remaining 30 or 40 clerks of the city. The benefits to be derived from the association include social, commercial and educational advantages. It is the intention of the Association to hold a series of entertainments this winter, when the profits, if any, will be used to rent a suitable meeting hall, which can be used for a library and headquarters for drug clerks.

Commercially and educationally it is one of our cardinal principles to assist the druggists in keeping the drug business on a level with the other professions, a position it rightly deserves.

Among the objects already accomplished by the Association might be mentioned the fact that a committee was appointed to wait on the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy at their last session to protest against the lowering of the standard required for apprentices to enter the drug profession. The Council, after a lengthy argument, decided to maintain the present standard, and this was due mainly to the efforts put forth by the Association. At present they are endeavoring to induce patent medicine manufacturers who have their goods in the cut rate field to adopt the Price Restrictive Plan, and hope to be successful in adding to the number of firms already on the honor roll.

With the above facts in view every one should do his best to build up an association that will be second to none of the many drug clerks' associations in America. Intending applicants will kindly address all communications to

O. E. Rennie, Secretary,
246 Queen St. East.
Toronto.

Top Row { J. F. WYLIE, Treasurer. | W. WEIGHT, 1st Vice Pres. | W. PEARCE, 2nd Vice Pres. | CECIL PRICE, Employment Bureau }
Bottom Row { CHAS. WILSON, President. | GEO. H. HAIPIN, Hon. Pres. | O. E. RENNIE, Secretary }

DRUG CLERKS' SOCIAL EVENING

The Drug Clerks' Association, of Toronto, held a most successful entertainment in the Pythian Hall on Tuesday evening, September 15th. About two hundred members were present, including a number of the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Progressive euchre was in order until a late hour, the honors being carried off by two members of the College, viz.: Mr. J. B. Waugh, who was first, and Mr. W. E. Almas, who was second. After the card game, a programme of musical selections was rendered by Mr. W. J. A. Carnahan, Mr. T. Rogers and Mr. J. Kelly. This was followed by a supper, after which the meeting broke up. A business meeting was held on September 29th.

SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY STUDENT

Although the college course is indispensable and the instruction given there is the main factor in the professional training of the pharmaceutical student, much help of a valuable nature can be obtained from books which are specially adapted to the acquirement of knowledge which will be of great benefit not only during the college term, but also afterwards, when the ambitious clerk is looking forward to entering business on his own account. Amongst such books we would mention "The Art of Dispensing," by Peter MacEwan, F. C. S., a work of nearly 500 pages, treating on "the methods and processes involved in compounding prescriptions," and which we believe is one of the best of its kind published. The price of the book is $1.75. Other works we might mention are, "A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing," by B. S. Proctor, F.I.C., sold at $1; and for the country drug store, or wherever veterinary knowledge is required, "Veterinary Counter Practice" will be found to be a very valuable help. This latter book treats of diseases of animals and is also replete with a quantity of valuable formulae. This book is sold at $1.25. These books can all be obtained at the office of the Canadian Druggist, Toronto, or they will be mailed, post paid, on receipt of price.

When you buy your EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL from FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY, you can be absolutely sure of getting a guaranteed permanent EMULSION, and full strength as claimed.

If you had an idea their prices were higher than others, drop them a postal and get their figures.

PRICE 15 CENTS PER BOTTLE

$1.20 per doz. $14.40 per gross

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT — **MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT**

SAME PRICE

These Cements are the best in the market, and you need not fear to recommend them to your customers, as they give entire satisfaction.

ALPHONSE MAJOR, Proprietor

461 Pearl Street, N. Y. C.

D. WATSON & CO., Montreal, Agents for Canada

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

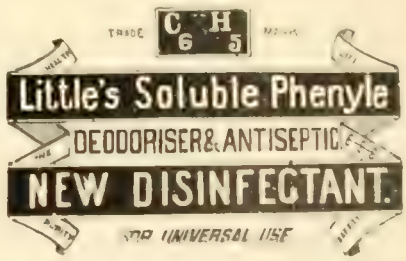
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. All druggists are invited to use these columns for anything of importance to the trade. Every communication must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

A COLLEGE HOUSE

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Below you will find a few lines which I would be much obliged if you would insert in next month's (Oct.) number of Canadian Druggist. Seeing an article in the September issue on the adoption of a "College House" for the students during their course at college, by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, I should think it would be a splendid idea for the Ontario College to adopt the same plan. The students, as it is, are scattered in nearly all parts of the city, and there are always some who are tempted to lead a wild life and shirk study. Now, if there was a house provided with all kinds of amusements, etc., suitable for young men, in which they could board, it would most certainly do away with a lot of this, and would result in more of the students being successful in their examinations and a higher moral, mental, and physical standard in our profession. Hoping to hear from others on this subject,

I am,
Yours very truly,
"One Who Knows."

September 21st, 1903.

PRESCRIPTION PRICES

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—Your article re prescription prices is in keeping with my own views. This certainly is per se the professional department of the druggist's calling, and he should study to keep it as bearing this character before the public. A lawyer years ago asked me if calomel was dear when I charged him 25c. for dividing a few grains of it into 6 powders, as his prescription called for. No, I said, it was not, the small quantity, at least, which his powders contained, but I did not charge him for the calomel, but for accurately dispensing his prescription, while, if I had been careless in doing so, the result might have been the death of his child. He saw the point and appeared satisfied. This educating the public is what should be aimed at, and it can be done, not in an offensive but in a reasonable manner.

Then, druggists, themselves, should get rid of that spirit of meanness which leads one to try to outstrip the other in the race for business by cutting of prices for prescription work. This is the bane of the profession in Toronto and arises, I suppose, from the large number of drug stores in the city which make competition very keen. In this connection allow me to refer to what I think is extremely unprofessional, namely, the selling of postage stamps. This goes on, too, principally at night when busy with prescription work. Further, on the Sabbath, these are asked for as if the poor druggist—the slave of the public should not, like other people, have a taste of rest or enjoy uninterrupted the profitable reading of a book. My opinion is that the city druggists, to a man, should combine in a resolution to abandon this pernicious custom, and advertise such a step in the newspapers of the day. The public would think all the better of us and surely it would lessen somewhat our slavery. Hoping other pens may be taken up in discussing the subject,

I am,
Yours truly,
E. H. Bauld.

Toronto, September 21st, 1903.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS

Dr. Hamill wishes us to announce that the next College Course at the Canadian College of Optics will commence at 2 p.m., Monday, November 9th. Intending students should communicate with the Doctor if they desire to secure a seat, as the class is limited in number, so that personal attention can be given to each student. This will be the only class that will be held for the balance of the year. The correspondence course by mail will, as usual, be continued right along.

LACTO-GLOBULIN

Lacto-Globulin (Globulon) is a pure albumen from milk, identical with the globulin of the blood, and containing in concentrated form the valuable digestive ferments and enzymes of fresh milk. The Lacto-Globulin Co., Ltd., are bringing this preparation before the notice of the medical profession of Canada, and advertise that it may now be purchased from the drug trade throughout the Dominion. The Head Office is at 795 Craig Street, Montreal.

PRICE-MARKS AND THEIR APPLICATION

Cost marks and their use are well known to the retailer that the presentation of the tables given herewith may seem to some superfluous. Our cost mark is one of the first things to which the young clerk is introduced upon his entry into business life, the cryptographic cost-mark of his firm being as it were a pass-word to the arcana of the establishment and a token of the confidence and responsibility extended to him. It is a little ceremony that deeply impresses the young aspirant to a business career and brings to him an added sense of dignity.

The following table showing various forms of cost-marks consists of mostly well known and conventional ciphers. They are not intended for anything more than an illustration of the numerous modifications that may be made in the application of cipher codes to the price-marking of goods. The first word, "Pharmocist," was the price-mark adopted by the various local branches of the National Association of Retail Druggists for the marking of prescriptions. The idea was to mark all prescriptions, or copies, with the price made by the first pharmacist into whose hands the prescription came; so that if taken elsewhere the same price would be made, thus putting a stop to "shopping" and "cutting" on prescriptions—a utopian idea, considering that the environment and class of trade of each particular pharmacy is an important factor in the pricing of prescriptions.

VARIOUS FORMS OF PRICE-MARKS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Repeaters
P	H	A	R	M	O	C	I	S	T	Z Y
L	E	M	O	N	S	Y	R	U	P	X &
L	A	C	B	I	S	M	U	T	H	O X
P	A	C	K	M	Y	B	O	X	E	S
S	I	X	D	O	/	E	N	J	U	G
B	L	A	C	K	H	O	R	S	E	
Q	U	I	C	K	T	R	A	D	E	S
C	A	M	P	I	N	G	O	U	T	
S	P	E	C	U	L	A	T	I	O	N

Ordinarily any word or sentence of ten letters can be used for a cost-mark where no two of the letters are alike. But the word or sentence need not necessarily contain ten letters. Nine will do, the nought being used as it is for the tenth figure, or any arbitrary sign—a cross, a horizontal dash, or a figure that does not resemble in form when carelessly made any letter used in the word or sentence chosen.

Again, the cost-mark might contain

as many more letters over ten as one would care to use, even to including the entire remaining eighteen letters of the alphabet, the extra letters being used for "repeaters." Thus, if the word used were Pharmocist and all other letters of the alphabet used for repeaters, $1.00 might be written Ptb., Ptd., Pte., etc. Or, in addition to a repeater, the cost-mark might contain an adder, a subtracter, a multiplier and divider, or any one of these.

A cost-mark could be still further complicated by using meaningless characters, the first and last of any intermediate character being simply mutes—e.g., with the cipher word Pharmocist $1.00 may be written "Bptz," if the rule making the first character of the mark "dumb" or silent is followed. With dummies at each end the same price can be written "Bptzn," or in numerous other ways that will readily suggest themselves.

Again, the figures of a mark may be placed under the letters in reverse order, t denoting 1, s 2, i 3, etc., as shown here :

" tsicomrahP "

1234567890

With a little study a price-mark can be devised that would be absolutely translation-proof to any one who was not in possession of its key. A price mark is but a number cipher and many of the rules and methods for constructing a language cipher will apply to numbers as well as letters, as will be seen by consulting any work upon cryptography.

For ordinary business purposes, however, the simpler the price-mark the better.

Two price-marks should be used as a rule ; three, if the business be a large one employing many hands.

First comes the selling mark, which should be a very simple word or sentence cipher of ten letters and without extra characters of any kind, not even a repeater. This cipher is used for putting the selling price upon such goods as are not to be marked in plain figures and for special selling prices to physicians, nurses, the trade, etc.

Then there is the "cost-mark" proper, to be used for marking the cost, list, or lowest selling price, as the case may be. If a word cipher is used for this mark it should be as different as possible and contain no letter that is used in the first mark. Preferably, the cost-mark should be entirely different in character from the selling mark—that is, not a word cipher, unless Greek letters be used.

From article on "Store Management," by W. A. Dawson in American Druggist.

LECITHIN MERCK

A NERVE TONIC AND IDEAL SUBSTITUTE FOR PHOSPHORUS

Lecithin, usually prepared from the yolk of egg, was demonstrated by Danilewsky to be a powerful nerve tonic and recommended for therapeutical employment. Administration by mouth or subcutaneously, especially to individuals whose system is very much run down, effects a remarkable increase of appetite and bodily weight, as well as enhanced physical and mental activity, whilst at the same time all the metabolic changes and blood-making powers are favorably influenced. According to Gilbert and Fournier, Diego, Micheli and Riez, Lecithin appears particularly indicated for neurasthenics and nervous dyspeptics, according to Hartenberg in tabes, general paralysis, hysteria and psychosis and according to Aries in various senile complaints.

G. Carriere, A. Narbet and Lancercaux-Paulesro recommend the preparation in rickets, infantile athrepsia and for diabetics. Many medical men, as for instance, Bernheim praise the effects of Lecithin in tuberculosis, whilst, according to Danilewsky-Selenski, Stasano and Billon the remedy is extremely efficacious in impoverished conditions of the blood.

In veterinary practice, encephalitis and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis in horses may, according to Fambach, be successfully treated with Lecithin.

Lecithin is a yellow, waxy mass which dissolves in hot alcohol, chloroform and fatty oils. A gelatinous suspension, which is suitable for subcutaneous injection, may be made in physiological salt solution.

The average daily dose by the mouth for adults is 4 to 15 grains, the subcutaneous dose from 1½ to 4 grains every second day. Half doses are given to children.

The following prescriptions are recommended :

1. Rp.: Tablettarum aut Perlarum Lecithini containing 1½ grains Lecithin each. No. L.
   S.: 5—10 tablets or pearls to be taken with meals. (Neurasthenia, Senilitas præcox, etc.)
2. Rp.: Lecithini ... ...15 grains.
   Spiritus q.s. ad solutionem.
   Olei Jecoris Aselli ... ... 8 oz.
   S.D.S. 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls to be taken with meals. (As a substitute for Oleum Jecoris phosphoratum in rickets).
3. Rp.: Lecithini ... ... 7½ grains.
   Olei Olivarum spiritu vini lavati et sterilisati ... ... 2½ drms.
   S.D.S.: 15 to 45 minims to be injected on alternate days. (Phthisis, Athrepsia.)
4. Rp.: Lecithini
   Guajacoli puri aa ....15 grains.
   Olei Olivarum sterilisati ... 2½ drms.
   S.: 15 to 30 minims to be injected on alternate days. (Phthisis.)

In veterinary practice 15 grains Lecithin are partially dissolved in 10 drops of strong alcohol and then shaken with ½ to ¾ fl. oz. of physiological salt solution. The turbid suspension obtained is injected subcutaneously twice daily.

SOLUBLE IODINE

By M. I. Wilbert at A. Ph. A. Meeting

A two per cent. solution of iodine in alcohol with the addition of a minute quantity of ammonium iodide or sodium biborate gives a solution that is miscible in all proportions with water ; when diluted with 50 or 60 parts of water, as directed by the makers of a somewhat similar proprietary article, that is being widely advertised, it produces an aqueous solution of iodine that is not unpleasant to the taste.

It is quite possible that iodine, in minute doses, well diluted with water, may constitute an ideal method for securing the medicinal action of this drug, without causing the disagreeable gastric symptoms so frequently resulting from the administration of the iodides in large doses. At all events, it is a point well worth bringing to the attention of physicians who would be likely to give it a trial.

Bruegelman's Solution is used for asthma. It is made in Germany and is a preparation of coca, to which has been added atropine, cocaine, glycerin and an acid. It is to be used with an atomizer.

SCHERING'S

ACID PYROGALLIC
Resublimed and Crystal Form

OF WORLD-WIDE FAME

SALICYLATES GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

ACID TANNIC Leviss and Commercial. ACID GALLIC

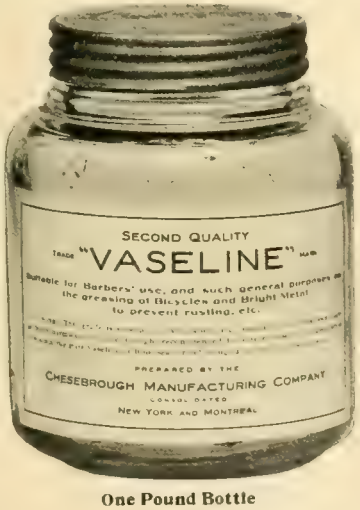
Urotropin, Iodine, Iodoform
Paraldehyde, Phenacetine, Piperazine
Borax, Boracic Acid, Salol, Potass. Iodide

Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies

A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, = 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

The Attention of Druggists

IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS:



One Pound Bottle

Vaseline Perfumed Toilet Soap	=	75c. per doz
" Family Soap (3 doz. boxes)	=	45c. "
" Shaving Soap Sticks	=	$1 25 "
" " " Round Cakes		75c. "
Oxide of Zinc Ointment (5 lb. cans)	=	$2.80 per can
" " (1 oz. opal pots)	=	1.00 per doz
" " (½ oz. tins)	=	50c. "
Borated White Vaseline (2 oz. bottles)	=	$2 00 "
Second Quality Vaseline (1 lb. bottles)	=	2 00 "

NOTE.—Our well-known Blue Seal Goods can now be obtained in Metal Screw Cap Bottles.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO'Y
CONSOLIDATED

New York and Montreal

By Royal Warrant **CARTERS** To H M. The King

6A New Cavendish St. Portland Place, London W. ENGLAND

The "Literary Machine"

For holding book lamp, meals, etc., in any position over an easy chair, bed or sofa. Deliciously luxurious. A most useful gift.

Prices from 17 6.

Adjustable Couches from 37 6. Mechanical Bedsteads.

Invalid Furniture

Bed Lifts.	£4 4	Bed Rests....	7 6
Reclining Boards.	25s.	Leg Rests....	10/-
Walking Machines		Crutches.	10 6
Portable W.C.'s		Bed Baths....	12 6
		Commodes....	21 -

Carrying Chairs from £1 1s.

Self-Propelling Chairs, from £2 2s.

Spinal Carriages

Ambulances

Hand or Horse—Best in the World'—Adopted by the Hospitals Association for the Street Accident Service of London. Used by H. M. Government

COMPLETE HOSPITAL FURNISHERS

Bath Chairs from £1 10

Breakfast-in-Bed Tables from 24s.

Trade and Shippers Supplied.

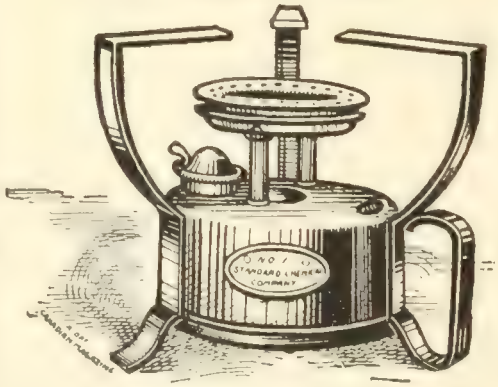
Illustrated Catalogues Post Free.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL ALCOHOL STOVE

(Made in twosizes)

No. 1—$4.00 per dozen
No. 2—$6.00 per dozen

No. 1 RETAILS 50 CENTS



No. 2 RETAILS 75 CENTS

THE BEST STOVE ON THE MARKET

Converts the alcohol into gas and burns with a strong blue flame.

Consumes Wood Alcohol

Over 10,000 sold last year

Economical — Handy — Odorless — Powerful

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED

Gooderham Building, Toronto
Eastern Branch, 290 St. James St., Montreal

Canadian Cattle Spice

This article is worthy of your attention. It is a first-class medicine for live stock of all kinds, and affords large profits to dealers.

Price $4.00 per bag (100 lbs.)

Circulars Supplied.

To facilitate introduction, we also offer the goods in cartons of about one quart each. For these we charge 75c. per dozen.

Handsome Gift Perfumes

We have a line of holiday gift perfumes that is full of excellent values and that are absolutely true to label which reads "Parfum Francais," indicating the French origin of the extracts

The essences used are best French Triple Extracts.

Our dressing and packing are neat and showy, making the finished products very "taking," saleable lines.

Orders for specified values will be filled with our best sellers.

"Elliot" Liquorice

Armour's Vigoral Urns and Hot Drink Supplies

ORDER FREEZABLE GOODS NOW

Kindly investigate concerning the above lines. We solicit your correspondence.

The **ELLIOT & CO.,** Limited

TORONTO

Dollars and Cents

And How to Draw Them By Advertisements

A Short Monthly Talk Containing Some Ideas A Few Suggestions and a Little Advice on Advertising, Window Dressing, Etc

Conducted by J. J. Allen, 165 Bank Street, Ottawa, assisted by his fellow druggists throughout Canada

Dollars and Cents—not the main end of life by any means — only a necessary aid to it. So necessary, however, that we should endeavor to assimilate all knowledge that will assist us in honorably securing our fair proportion of them.

It is not enough to be scientifically equipped for your business—not enough to be closely attentive to your counter—not enough to be courteous and obliging to customers, and not even enough to be adept in store management. These are all very necessary, of course, but to make the most of these you must add a knowledge of advertising. To the retail druggist of to-day this subject is of such vital importance that a better knowledge of its principles is absolutely essential to his commercial success. This column will, therefore, be conducted with a view to rendering some assistance towards that end.

It is not to be supposed that any of us know it all. The best informed may still learn something even from the least competent. Every reader is therefore requested to assist in making this department of practical service. If you have any suggestions to give send them in—any ideas that you have used to advantage yourself, either in advertising, window-dressing, or store management, share your knowledge. On the other hand, if you want any advice, or have any questions to ask about advertising, don't be at all backward in writing me. I would also like you to send me samples of your newspaper ads., booklets, circulars, etc., for comment, criticism or eulogy. In doing so address me direct, 165 Bank street, Ottawa.

To begin at the foundation I would first enunciate a few of the general principles which should guide and characterize all your advertising. They may be old and they may be very commonplace to some of you, but they are important just the same, and occasional repetition of them will do none of us any harm.

Be in earnest. In other words, be a winner. They go together — earnestness and success. The winning sport is an earnest one. He enjoys the game he plays, but he takes it seriously and excels. The successful business man has his heart in his business. He loves his work and puts his whole mind to it. He is in earnest, and he wins. So with advertising, if you would do the kind that draws the dollars you will have to be in earnest. You will have to put your heart in it and your mind to it. You may be very much in earnest in the conduct of your business generally and yet be missing the mark if you are not carrving your zeal into the advertising department. To be highly successful in business you must be a good advertiser. To be a good advertiser you must be in earnest. Be in earnest.

Sincerity, honesty and truthfulness are three other advertising virtues so important that they might well be accorded places even ahead of earnestness.

Make your ads. ring with sincerity. Be honest in your statements. Tell the truth. Don't even exaggerate. Misrepresentation doesn't pay. It can't pay. You may fool the people once. If you are clever you may deceive them a dozen times, but eventually they will find you out. The publicity you will get then will be the kind you don't want. Be truthful, then, as a matter of policy if not on principle.

Tell what you have to say about goods in a plain, straightforward way as if you were talking personally to your customer. Don't say too much. Pick out the strong points of your article and tell them briefly, tell them briefly as possible. Better make one point strongly and clearly and leave it at that, rather than try to tell everything in a limited space.

Be seasonable. Don't permit your ads. to grow stale. The one involves the other. It should be unnecessary to emphasize these principles, but so long as one sees Spring Blood Purifiers or Paris Green doing duty until Christmas, and Holiday goods until spring, I am afraid they are laws that cannot be ignored.

There are, of course, many things you can advertise to advantage all the year around, but there are times and seasons which are particularly advantageous for exploiting certain articles. Grasp the opportunities which these offer you, both in your advertising and in your window displays. Just now fall is here. It is a good time to begin talking your cough remedy. There are many coughs and colds around even now. There will be more later on. Begin your campaign now. Keep it up in some form all winter.

It is a good season also to draw attention to your stock of Hot-water Bottles. These are, or should be good fall and winter sellers. Begin pushing early and you will have better sales all the winter through. If you haven't a trade for this line, make one. If you already have a trade make it larger. Anybody can be made to see the advantage of having a hot-water bottle in the house. Every customer you have would like one, and you can sell them. If you have a particularly good bottle to sell at a certain price, say, $1, talk that bottle only in one ad. Hammer away at it if you want to make it a "Leader." Talk your better goods in other ads., of course, but it is a good idea to centralize attention on one line at one price. If your trade wants the best, advertise and push the best. If, on

A Good Hot Water Bottle for One Dollar

This bottle is our "Leader"—we call it our Dollar Special. We have better goods, of course, but at the price—$1.00—we have never offered anything quite so full of value.

The rubber in it is of good quality, soft and pliable, while the bottle itself is well and strongly put together. It holds the usual amount—two quarts—and is fully guaranteed to give a big dollar's worth of wear. That means your dollar back if it doesn't.

"WEALTHY" The Live Druggist

the other hand, they only want a reasonably good article at a medium price cater to their taste, but endeavor to show them at the same time the advantage of buying the best.

Better Cure that Cough Now

Our **HONEY BALSAM** is just the thing that will do it. It aids expectoration—it soothes inflammation—it heals, cures and strengthens.

It will not cure consumption, but it will cure any cold or any cough of the usual kind.

We back up this statement by guaranteeing a refund of your money if it fails in your case 25 cents a bottle only from

"WEALTHY" the Live Druggist.

Never push "cheap" goods. The people in this country, as a whole, can afford good goods and generally be persuaded to buy them. There is no money in cheap goods for you. There is no satisfaction in them for the customer. Therefore, it doesn't pay to sell them. Have them if you wish as a matter of comparison and to show a customer that you can give cheap goods if wanted. A little talk will almost invariably sell the better goods. Try it and see.

November article will deal with Christmas advertising. As many of you must have some good ideas I trust you will send them in as suggested at the beginning of this article. In the meantime I will be pleased to give advice to any of you who may wish to consult me about any advertising you may be contemplating, Such advice is yours for the asking.

SOME FIGURES

The following table was compiled by a professor at Harvard:

1 times 9 plus 2 equals 11.
12 times 9 plus 3 equals 111.
123 times 9 plus 4 equals 1111.
1234 times 9 plus 5 equals 11111.
12345 times 9 plus 6 equals 111111.
123456 times 9 plus 7 equals 1111111.
1234567 times 9 plus 8 equals 11111111.
12345678 times 9 plus 9 equals 111111111
1 time 8 plus 1 equals 9.
12 times 8 plus 2 equals 98.
123 times 8 plus 3 equals 987.
1234 times 8 plus 4 equals 9876.
12345 times 0 plus 5 equals 98765.
123456 times 8 plus 6 equals 987654.
1234567 times 8 plus 7 equals 9876543.
12345678 times 8 plus 8 equals 98765432
123456789 times 8 plus 9 equals 987654321.

TO PRESERVE RUBBER GOODS

Danilewski, in Deutsch. Chem. Rep., recommends keeping them in a cool, dark, not too dry place. If it is impossible to obtain these conditions, the goods may be soaked for a short time in 1 or 2 per cent. carbolic acid water or in a mixture of water and glycerin and then placed away while still moist in well-closed containers.

Dr. Hutchison writes, in the Medical World, that rubber goods will not deteriorate if kept packed in common sulphur.

PRESERVATION OF HYDROGEN PEROXID

According to Journ. Med., the addition of three per cent. of boric acid prevents the liberation of oxygen to the extent that only about one-tenth of one per cent. of oxygen was lost after two week's exposure. The addition of boric acid not only materially aids in preserving the strength of the solution, but it also increases its antiseptic power, thus giving it added value.

LARGEST CHEMICAL FACTORY

The largest factory of chemicals in the world is said to be the aniline and soda establishment of Baden, in Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine. The works employ 148 scientific chemists, 75 technical engineers, 305 clerks, and more than 6,000 workingmen. There are 421 buildings for factory purposes and 548 dwellings for laborers and 91 for officials. One hundred and two boilers furnish steam for 253 engines with 12,160 horsepower. Gas is extensively used as fuel. Five large steam hoists on the banks of the river are used for loading and unloading. The works own a vessel, with a capacity of 600 metric tons, for the transportation of sulphuric acid. A network of railways, having a total length of 27 miles, connects with the state railroad system. Three hundred and eighty-seven cars are owned by the factory.—Spatula.

VIOLET AMMONIA

Most preparations of this character consist of either coarsely powdered ammonium carbonate, with or without the further addition of ammonia water, or of a coarsely powdered mixture, which slowly evolves the odor of ammonia, the whole being perfumed by the addition of volatile oil, pomade essences, or handkerchief extracts. The following are typical formulas.

1. Moisten coarsely powdered ammonium carbonate, contained in a suitable bottle, with a mixture of concentrated tincture of orris root, 2½ ounces; aromatic spirits of ammonia, 1 drachm; violet extract, 3 drachms.

2. Fill suitable bottles with coarsely powdered ammonium carbonate, and add to the salt as much of the following solution as it will absorb: Oil of orris, 5 minims; oil of lavender flowers, 10 minims; violet extract, 30 minims, stronger water of ammonia, 2 fluid ounces.

3. The following is a formula for a liquid preparation: Extract of violet, 8 fluid drachms; extract of cassia, 8 fluid drachms; spirit of rose, 4 fluid drachms; tincture of orris, 4 fluid drachms; cologne spirit, 1 pint; spirit of ammonia, 1 fluid ounce.—Bulletin Phar.

DRUGGISTS' "DONT'S"

Don't think that time spent in cleaning your store is wasted.

Don't think it is too much trouble to show goods—even trifles.

Don't tell a customer that some other soap is as good value as Baby's Own Soap. If Baby's Own Soap is known to the inquirer, such a statement will shake confidence in both past and future ones.

The bones of an average human male skeleton weigh 20 pounds; those of a female are about 6 pounds lighter.

An ordinary healthy man 30 years of age can lift with both hands 236 pounds and support on his shoulders 330 pounds.

E. Merck Darmstadt

LACTIC ACID

Salicylic Acid and Salicylate of Soda, Antifebrine, Atropine, Apomorphine, Cocaine, Creosote, Chloroform, Paracetphenetidin.

May be obtained through the ordinary Trade Channels

Canadian Agents,—J. JUDD MASON & BRO., Hamilton, Ont.

Warrick Freres Grasse France

OLIVE OIL

½ Pint, 1 Pint and Quart Bottles.
One, Two and Five Imp. Gallon Tins
Twenty. Fifty and 100 Gallon Barrels.

Write for quotations to

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Ltd., TORONTO

Sole Agents for Canada

Stock Tumbles Fast

WHEN GOOD VALUE PRICES ARE CARVED LIKE THIS

FOR THE BATH

Fine Abaco Velvet, large, soft and durable } 55c. size - 45c.
45c. " - 33c.

Our Travellers are Coming

SEE THEM OR WRITE

CHAMOIS SKINS for lining or making vests at prices that make you buy.

Saunders & Evans, Limited
30 Wellington St East, Toronto

MATTINSON'S
THROAT PASTILLES

For Coughs, Colds, and All Affections of the Throat

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR

Public Speakers and Vocalists

FORMULA
Linseed, Licorice, Eucalyptus, Menthol and Capsicum

The Kind That Sells!

GIVES SATISFACTION EVERY TIME
"Once Tried You Will Sell No Other"

Put up in One Dozen Display Boxes for the Counter

RETAILS 25c. PER BOX

—SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA—

The LONDON DRUG CO.
London, Ont.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

FOR

Infants, Invalids, the Aged and Travellers

SAMPLES, SIGNS AND ADVERTISING MATTER, FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION, WILL BE SHIPPED, PREPAID, TO DRUGGISTS UPON REQUEST.

Horlick's Food Company, Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
Pioneer Manufacturers of Pure Malted Foods.

Gilmour Bros. & Co., Canadian Agents
25 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL

An Advertising Proposition For Canadian Druggists

To one Druggist in each town or locality I offer as a trial proposition only, the following individual service at $2.00 a month.

For the one who orders first I will plan and direct all his advertising. I will write his newspaper ads.—his booklets—circulars—store signs—window cards, etc.

I will advise him in all matters pertaining to his business and suggest ways and means generally to promote business.

For $2.00 a month I will save him much time and worry. What is more important I will get him much larger returns for his advertising appropriation than he can get himself.

I will tell you why. I have devoted much more time and study to the subject than the majority of druggists. For fifteen years I have been a close student of Drug advertising. For most of that time I have been an advertiser, and a successful one. Experience has taught me largely what kinds of advertising pay and what kinds to shun. I am acquainted with both city and country trade, and I know thoroughly the conditions and wants of the Canadian business. I am finally a natural and forceful writer of the kind of advertising that Pays. As far back as December, 1897, such an authority as Chas. Austin Bates, in commenting on some Drug ads. of mine sent for criticism to " Printers Ink," said—

" These are as good ads. as I have ever seen. If they do not sell goods I don't know what will."

But I prefer to prove my ability. Send me $2.00 for a months' service. If you don't like it, quit. Here is a better offer. Send me $10.00 for six months' work and if at the end of that time you don't consider you have had value for it I will return your money —ALL OF IT.

I make this proposition because I know what I can do. I know I can save you money and make you money, but you have got to give me a chance to do it. In one month I only get started, in six the business is coming your way and you will be glad to continue. I know it, therefore I say, send me your six months' order enclosing Express or Post Office or Bank Order for $10.00. Write me at same time very fully your business conditions or if you prefer it write me and I will give you fullest particulars, and tell you what I want to know. WRITE NOW. The first order received from any town or locality will be the only one accepted.

P.S.—Financial References, Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa; Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

Allen The Advertiser
For Druggists

165 Bank Street
OTTAWA, ONT.

Window Dressing

DECORATING WITH FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE

The most æsthetic feature in the evolution of the art of store and window decoration is the growing recognition of the refreshing and beautiful influences of flowers and foliage, whether in their real, preserved or artificial state. These factors have become a practically indispensable element of interior decoration, but they are scarcely less appropriate in the enrichment of window displays. Nothing can be more gratifying to the human eye than to be greeted by the freshness and luxuriance of nature's beautiful flora in the midst of so much that is commonplace and soulless. Even if the leaf and the stem have long since lost the vital sap, as with the perpetuated plant, or have never had any, as with the wholly artificial one, does not the average cultivated mind love to cling to the belief in their genuineness, to continue in the sweet illusion? Flowers are the poetry of vegetation, the silent symbols of the life beautiful, yet transient from bud to blossom and death. "Behold the lilies of the field." Not Solomon, indeed, "in all his glory was arrayed as one of them." "To paint the lily," says the great artist, "to throw perfume on the violet" were "wasteful and ridiculous excess."

It may seem grotesque to associate the natural beauty of flowers and foliage with the utilitarian ends of merchandising, but here lie precisely their value and appropriateness. For what can be more leavening to the cold, materialistic spirit that permeates the world of trade than the natural charm of floral life? Flowers do not lose their æsthetic value for being placed among merchandise. On the contrary, this attribute becomes unmistakably accentuated by such association and moreover, there is plenty of room in the business world for humanics, for the cultivation of the beautiful if only in appearance. There is, indeed, no more refreshing antidote for the nausea of every-day store life than a healthy infusion of nature into the operations of trade.

An interesting contribution to this subject appeared recently from a writer in a pharmaceutical contemporary, who related as follows:

"I knew an "old-school" druggist once who I don't suppose ever heard of such a thing as a window display and who probably, if he had heard of it, would have scouted any such notion as theatrical; and yet that man's windows were always the joy and admiration of his town. He was a man who was very near to nature's heart, a man who drove much and wandered more, and from every drive and tramp he made he would return laden with the innocent spoils of nature's great treasure house, the woods and fields. During the spring and clear through the summer, by a glance at his windows one could tell the season by the grasses and wild flowers exhibited there, that others might share with him the pleasures that he found in gathering and being with them. The window was spotlessly clean, the floor carpeted, the curtain always new. Two or three umbrella jars, a china dish or two with wet sand in them and moss were his appointments —the wild flowers, sometimes all common ones, oftener a bunch or a bloom of a rarer kind, displayed in a specimen glass, did the rest. And after all our theatrical angling with attractions of one kind and another, it may seem strange to say it, yet he increased his business from those displays. Men and women dropped in to chat over the flowers, to know where he got them and to order a bouquet or no mean order and went out with a knowledge that never dreamed of possessing. Perhaps they did not expend a cent at that time but his knowledge of the vegetable world that he imparted begot a confidence in his ability and information that built him up the nicest and most profitable little business in the town in which he lived.

The difficulty of obtaining artificial flower has been adduced as a reason why this branch of store and window ornamentation cannot well be cultivated in many localities. It would seem, however, that in places where the artificial article is a rarity the natural blooms will surely be in abundance, and vice versa. The art of floral decoration, of which the Japanese are such masters, has of late begun to receive more than passing attention and a book has just been published on the subject by a botanical authority of note.

The window trim may be likened to architecture, in which the realization of beauty is subordinated to an end of outward utility; or it may partake of the nature of landscape gardening, which, primarily, concerns itself in laying out grounds and, secondly, in

treatment of those grounds by culture and investing them with such forms as beauty and utility may prescribe. Its spring, like architecture, is in human necessity, but in the supply of this want, inviting decoration. The beautiful in a window trim should comprise all that excites emotions of the gladsome, placid kind, similar to the pleasurable emotions arising from the contemplation of the beautiful in nature.—Keystone.

A person who lives to be 70 years of age has spent one year, five and a half months in meditative thinking, and the same period in gossiping. This makes the yearly allowance for thinking and gossiping about seven days each. The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of the year.

COMPENSATION FOR PRESCRIPTION WORK

By Andrew J. Eckstein

In introducing my paper on the advisability of the uniformity of prescription charges, it is well to recall the story of the eye specialist who, when reproached by his client for his high charges for straightening a pair of crossed eyes, replied, "My good young man, I admit that my fees are high, but when you consider that I spoiled a bushel of eyes learning to straighten such as yours, I feel that you will speak less harshly." It is needless to say that the patient shuddered and gladly paid his bill.

When a man or woman burns up brain matter—good, gray thought producer—he is not expected to do it for nothing. It is contrary to the commercial welfare of the land to ask it. One might as well ask the skilled organist to accept the organ-grinder's compensation as to look to any professional to do skilled work for unskilled remuneration. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" is as operative now as it has ever been—and more so, I am inclined to think, because the world has set more rigid requirements on what man does.

The druggist who studies pharmacy invests both money and energy, and the while he waives his rights to compensation. As a student he is expected to do these things and he is pleased to fulfil his requirements without a murmur. After he receives his mark of recognition, he usually goes out into the world looking for that indefinite thing known as a "job." He works from early morn till late at night and strives to perfect himself in what he learned at school. Finally, after years of patient labor, he may settle down to the dignity of a druggist. What he can do then costs him many years of time and study. He has advanced not only in personal efficiency but in public utility. You can no more separate the skilled druggist from the needs of mankind than you can separate the United States from the North American continent. One has become part and parcel of the other.

In view of these plain truths, why should the druggist hang his head modestly and refuse fair pay for his services? Why should he base his charges merely on the cost of drugs he compounds? What, pray, would those same drugs become in the hands of a novice? What, then, should the guardian of human life receive for his knowledge, which has become so necessary to every man and woman who has had the fortune to be born under the light of civilization?

Druggists, as a general thing, forget or ignore the fact that it is their skill, not the drugs that make prescriptions possible and valuable. The skilled attorney smokes, looks wise and charges $25, up to that many hundreds, according to the worth of his client, for merely telling him what is written in the statutes. Because the client is not schooled in points of law, the price charged is generally fair.

The specialist treats the throat of a singer and for his services he is richly paid. He did not base his charges on the cost of the medicines he used nor upon the wear and tear on his surgical instruments. His schedule was founded upon his ability to use the things he did use rightly. Had he not known, the vocalist might have lost her voice for all time.

The great presses of a metropolitan daily crash and stop. The pressmen are vaguely aware that something is wrong. Their knowledge of machinery being limited to operating the presses, they are at a loss to know what to do. An expert is called. In an hour he has the presses going. He is paid one hundred dollars; perhaps more. It was not the amount of muscle he burned up in doing this work. It was because he knew how to do it. A few years ago, while the intake tunnel at Milwaukee was under construction and nearly completed — a storm arose on Lake Michigan. The crib, not being completed, the high wind and surging breakers threatened to break through the bed rock into the tunnel below. An expert diver was summoned from Chicago. He worked in the lonely death trap for sixteen hours and saved the tunnel. For his services he received $16,000 in cash at the park, as soon as he had emerged from the chilly depths. It was his knowledge, not his strength nor bare theories, that saved Milwaukee a fortune.

Yet in the face of these prominent, glaring truths, druggists forget to charge for their ability, their knowledge. Any man can make a living without investing a cent for learning how. If you put in a few thousand dollars for exact knowledge and learn how to use it, the world owes it to you, and see to it that you collect your just dues. So far I have dealt with generalities, because I saw fit to impress upon those druggists who may read that there is a border that divides fools and sages, competent men and laborers.

It has been found that the prices charged for prescriptions are about the same in the country as in the cities, and that the most uniformity is to be found in liquid prescriptions. Notwithstanding this fact, those charges are, as a usual thing, altogether too low. The greatest variation is on powders, capsules, tablets and pills.

Investigation has disclosed the fact that the prices on pills vary from 5 cents for six pills to 25 cents for the same number; from 10 cents for 12 to 35 cents for twelve; from 25 cents for two dozen to 50 cents for two dozen; and from 75 cents for one hundred to $1.50 for that number. On Blaud's pills the price range from 75 cents to $1.00 per 100 ready made, while the majority of druggists get $1.00 per 100 for fresh made.

In tablets, many pharmacists charge 10 cents for six, eight or ten tablets; 15 cents per dozen; 25 cents for two dozen and 50 cents per hundred. However, a majority get 25 cents for six; 35 cents or 40 cents for twelve; 50 cents to 75 cents for fifty, and $1.00 per hundred. The prices on ointments have shown—in Minnesota—more uniformity than on the other prescriptions. The usual charge is 25 cents for one-half ounce; 35 cents for one ounce; 50 cents for two ounces; 75 cents for four ounces, and $1.00 for eight ounces, although some are satisfied with two-thirds of this or even less. It is a fact, painful as it may be, that many druggists are dispensing powders and capsules on prescriptions at 15 cents per dozen—a bootblack's price even for time consideration.

These figures are authentic, inasmuch as they were gleaned by a committee specially appointed a year ago to look into this subject. This committee stated that, so far as its members could ascertain, the figures represented the regular prescription price and not any special prices for the purposes of advertising. A druggist whose custom it was to charge but 25 cents for one dozen powders, solemnly stated that he thought that was the regular charge.

In advocating a general advance — although in some cases no such rise is

The Lacto-Globulin Co., Limited

795 Craig Street
MONTREAL

Proprietors and manufacturers of **Lacto-Globulin** (Globulon). A pure albumen from fresh milk, identical with the Globulin of the blood. The most nourishing, stimulating and easily assimilated proteid food known. Is retained by the weakest stomach when all other food is rejected.

Sold through the Drug Trade Only.

Price $9.00 and $4.50 per dozen. Retailing at $1.00 and 50c.

Your Jobber will supply you.

If You Want **The Best Granulated Effervescent Salts**

ALWAYS SPECIFY ON YOUR ORDERS

Wm. R. Warner & Co.

YOUR JOBBER WILL SUPPLY THEM AND YOU WILL AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.

There are a number of notable preparations in our line of Salts that are largely patronized by physicians and every druggist should stock them:

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Phosphate Sodium
Has an Enormous Sale

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Bromo Soda
The Ethical Bromo

Granulated Effervescent KISSINGEN and VICHY SALTS
Largely Used in Alternation for the Treatment and Reduction of Obesity.

And Many Other Popular Products. You Should See Our Catalogue; sent for the Asking.

Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia.

BRANCHES AT NEW YORK, CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

Save the Leaks

Autographic Standard Cash Register

Does what no other Register will.

It gives you a complete statement of your day's business.

IT Makes Clerks Careful. Detects Carelessness.

What more do you want

Prices Moderate

Write

Standard Cash Register Company
No. 20 Factory St., Wabash, Ind

The MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WINNIPEG (P.O. Drawer 1464), MANITOBA

We carry one of the largest and best assorted wholesale Drug stocks in Canada.

Correspondence solicited with anyone wishing to purchase a new drug stock

PROPRIETORS OF—

ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

The finest preparation for the teeth ever made. The wholesale trade of Montreal and Toronto have been handling **Areca Nut Tooth Soap** for years and the demand in Ontario and Quebec is increasing.

Put up in nice metal case, one-dozen in box. Retails at 25 cents.

Write for quotations

J. S. HAMILTON & CO'S. BRANDY

Is the only Brandy distilled in Canada under the supervision of the Excise Department of Canada.

It is recognized by the Medical Faculty as genuine and equal to the highest class French Brandies for medicinal purposes.

For sale in cases of 12 qts. and 24 pts., and in packages of 5 gallons and upwards.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

Brantford and Pelee Island, Canada.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two, thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply*

The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Pure, Dainty, Delicate.

Beware of Imitations.

036

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold to the trade from

HALIFAX TO VICTORIA

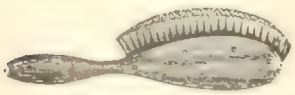
by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Hattie & Mylius.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons, Canadian Drug Co., The McDiarmid Drug Co.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co., proprietors.
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Evans & Sons, Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Dominion Drug Co., J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Bole Drug Co
VANCOUVER and VICTORIA—Henderson Bros., McDowell, Atkins & Watson.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

Essential=Oils

Almond Oil **Olive Oil**

Lautier Fils = = Grasse, France
Paris, London New York



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ESTABLISHED 1839

necessary — I wish it clearly understood that I am not antagonizing the public. Were the public to know the facts and weigh them carefully in the balance, I am sure that the verdict would be: "Give us higher prices and maintain a high standard in the drug business. We patroni e prescription druggists be ause we seek to gain physical relief. When our health is at stake, give us the best there is and charge your price."

Now, what man or woman of sane judgment would ask a druggist to throw away his profits? Some would, just as some never pay their physician or dentist. But trade is not based on this class of patronage. Hence, so long as there are certain people perpetually on the wrong side of the ledger, let us figure without them, and consider only the trade that is fair-minded.

The trouble does not lie alone in low prices, but prices vary so greatly that a customer can never tell what he will be asked to pay. Of course, where drugs used are expensive no scale can well be adopted, but where the drugs are those in ordinary use and are called for frequently, and where the cost is nominal there can be arranged a scale that can be adhered to pretty closely. For example, why should one druggist charge 10 cents for a one-ounce prescription, while another asks 50 cents? One charges too much, maybe, while the other certainly is too modest in asking compensation.

As the prescription business stands to-day, it looks very much as though it were mere bait for the other branches. I grant that proprietary remedies are in great demand and that the call for prescriptions may have fallen off somewhat. But the druggist who investigates will learn that the number filled is about the same one year as another. Suppose that this number is 3,000 and that the advance of 10 cents per prescription—on the average—is made: What is the net annual gain? Just $300.00, without more drugs or more time. This is a rightful premium on your learning.

During my twenty-five years' experience in this locality I have filled countless prescriptions for persons all over our commonwealth, and the great trouble has been the differences existing in prices. In two or three-ounce prescriptions of liquids I have found the prices varying from 15 cents to 65 cents. I know of a local association where the druggists were divided and at sea as to what should be charged on prescription work. They got together and agreed upon a minimum scale. Why is this not possible throughout the country if it is possible in a local organization?

In presenting the following scale of prices, it will become apparent that the prices are higher than they are in most places to-day. But the prices now charged were in vogue four, five or ten years ago, and since that time conditions have so materially changed that it is advisable to meet them. Rents, in most instances, are higher; clerk hire is higher; wholesale prices are higher—and in the face of this advance on the expense side of our accounts we have failed to raise our prices. In the meantime foods have increased in price about 30 per cent., fuel is about 20 per cent. higher, while all other necessities and luxuries are from 20 per cent. to 100 per cent. higher. Still, the druggists have refused to meet their requirements by asking more in proportion for their services and their drugs. Physicians get more for their services, the call for specialists — whose fees are invariably higher — is increasing and the druggists of the land must join the van or lose in the commercial race.

Following, I give what I consider a good minimum scale:

Liquids.	Powders.	Capsules.
½ oz.....25	6 or less.....25	6 or less.....25
1 oz.....30	8 or less.....35	8 or less.....35
2 oz.....40	10 or less.....45	10 or less.....45
3 oz.....50	12 or less.....50	12 or less.....50
4 oz.....60	15 or less.....60	15 or less.....60
6 oz.....75	24 or less.....75	24 or less.....70
8 oz.....80	30 or less.....90	30 or less.....75
12 oz.....1 25	36 or less.....1 00	50 or less.....1 00
16 oz.....2 50		100.....1 50

Liquids.	Powders.	Capsules.
½ oz. or less....25	6 or less.....25	6 or less....25
1 oz.....35	8 or less.....35	12 or less.....40
2 oz.....50	10 or less.....40	24 or less....60
4 oz.....75	12 or less.....45	30 or less....70
8 oz.....1 00	15 or less.....50	50 or less..1 00
	24.....75	100
	30.....80	
	50.....1 00	
	100.....1 50	

I see no reason why this policy should not be adopted, not only in one state, but throughout the United States. Let us all think well of it. It means much to every druggist. Therefore, let every druggist give it his hearty co-operation.

BY DR GEORGE F. PAYNE

I am heartily in accord with the proper recognition by the public of the value of the professional knowledge of the pharmacist. This is a matter that I have discussed and endeavored to promote in a general way for many years past and I am much pleased to see that you have taken it up in an active manner. It is a source of regret to me that so many pharmacists do not realize how small the profit on their prescription business really is compared with actual capital invested in it. When one calculates store rent, time involved, etc., many prescriptions which seem quite profitable really afford far less profit than appears at a casual glance.

On one occasion a physician brought me a prescription calling for two pills. I informed him the price would be 25 cents. His reply was "Whew! you must make 100 per cent. on that prescription." My answer was, "Yes, I make over 1,000 per cent. on the cost of the drugs. The drugs in the prescription did not cost me over one-half cent, but there are a number of drugs in these two pills and the prescription will require at least fifteen minutes of my prescription clerk's time. This, at the price you would pay a plumber, which is 50 cents per hour, would be worth one-quarter of this, or 12½ cents. The pill box which I put it in cost me 2½ cents, as I need a box large enough to write your directions upon. Pasting the prescription in a record book, the time taken up in pasting it in, paying for the prescription book and seeing that it is always convenient for future reference, is certainly worth one-half cent. This makes a total of 16 cents. Now, if you go into any dry goods store or any other establishment selling various nick-knacks, you will find that the goods which cost $1.75 to $2.00 per dozen, or about 16 cents each, are retailed at 25 cents, so you are paying me no better profit on this prescription than you would the ordinary stores upon their goods where uneducated men are employed. I have put nothing in this calculation for store rent nor for the fact that I am paying my prescription clerks $100 each per month which is double that which the plumber's helper secures, and as my clerk's time is worth double, I should really charge you 12½ cents more for the prescription than I have done if calculated on the basis of what is paid for hire." The physician apologized to me and said he had never realized before that there was so much expense involved in a prescription outside of the material.—Western Druggist.

Good humor lightens duty.

SOME INCOMPATIBILITIES OF A FEW OF THE SYNTHETIC REMEDIES*

By Edsel A. Ruddimann

Agurin is readily soluble in water, not very readily in cold alcohol, but more so in hot alcohol. The solution is strongly alkaline to litmus.

Adding hydrochloric acid to an aqueous solution of agurin does not give a precipitate at once. A dilute aqueous solution gives a bluish-white, gelatinous precipitate with silver nitrate which is soluble in ammonia water, but not in alcohol; the silver is not reduced on standing for several hours. With copper sulphate it gives a blue precipitate. Tartar emetic with considerable agurin gives a white precipitate. Lead acetate and cadmium chloride give precipitates. With mercuric chloride, magnesium sulphate, barium chloride, or platinum chloride, it does not give a precipitate at once, but does on standing. Ferric chloride with excess of agurin gives a red-brown precipitate. Excess of tincture of iodine causes little or no precipitation at once, but if the agurin is in excess the iodine is decolorized and a yellowish, gelatinous mass or thick liquid results which slowly becomes thin again and deposits a white precipitate. Carbon dioxide produces a white precipitate. An aqueous solution of agurin darkens calomel at once. It reduces potassium permanganate to some extent. It is not readily precipitated by Mayer's reagent. It precipitates solutions of many alkaloidal salts. Many of these precipitations are due to the alkalinity of the compound and can be prevented by first neutralizing the alkalinity. Rubbed with chloral dydrate, carbolic acid, or piperazine, it gives a mass.

ALUMNOL

Alumnol is readily soluble in water but sparingly soluble in alcohol. The solution is decidedly acid to litmus. Adding ammonia to an aqueous solution gives a white precipitate which dissolves in excess of ammonia, giving a blue fluorescence. Potassium hydroxide acts like ammonia. Ammonium carbonate or sodium carbonate gives a white precipitate. With ferric chloride alumnol gives a deep, blue color. It does not cause precipitates with lead acetate, silver nitrate, mercuric chloride, barium chloride, potassium mercuric iodide, or tincture of iodine. It precipitates albumin, the precipitate being soluble in excess of albumin.

AMMONOL

Ammonol is a white powder, part of which is soluble in cold water and part insoluble, soluble in hot water, not entirely soluble in alcohol even on boiling. It is alkaline to litmus, and when the bottle is freshly opened it has the odor of ammonia. If it is shaken with water and then filtered, the filtrate precipitates solutions of lead acetate, barium chloride, copper sulphate, silver nitrate, alum, ferric chloride, the precipitates being soluble on adding acids. This filtrate gives the odor of ammonia when heated with potassium or sodium hydroxide. Acids cause an effervescence. It probably contains ammonium carbonate. Most of the precipitations are due to the alkalinity and can be overcome by neutralization. When it is rubbed dry with resorcin, thymol, carbolic acid, or chloral hydrate it gives a mass or liquid. It does not reduce potassium permanganate appreciably.

DIURETIN

Diuretin is readily soluble in water. It is not readily soluble in cold alcohol, but is more so in boiling alcohol. It is strongly alkaline to litmus. The addition of acids to an aqueous solution causes a precipitation, probably of both theobromine and salicylic acid. Even carbon dioxide will give a precipitate. When a solution of diuretin is added to a solution of copper sulphate a green solution results if the copper is in excess, but a green precipitate if the diuretin is in excess. Silver nitrate gives a white gelatinous precipitate which is soluble in ammonium hydroxide. Calomel is darkened at once by a solution of diuretin. Mercuric chloride slowly gives a white precipitate. Diuretin gives a violet color with a tincture or solution of ferric chloride if the iron is in excess, but a red if the diuretin is in excess; the iron is not precipitated in either case. It precipitates solutions of alum and lead acetate. Ammonium carbonate, sodium phosphate, or borax slowly give a precipitate with solutions of diuretin, but ammonium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide of Mayer's reagent cause no apparent change. Tincture of iodine is decolorized at first, but added in excess it gives a precipitate. Diuretin precipitates aqueous solutions of alkaloidal salts. When diuretin is triturated dry with chloral hydrate or carbolic acid it gives a soft mass.

EUROPHEN

Europhen is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, glycerin, and fixed oils. Heat and light tend to liberate iodine, particularly in solution. The solution in oil is of doubtful efficiency, since the iodine slowly liberated combines with the oil. It is not advisable to prescribe it with metallic oxides or salts that have a strong affinity for iodine.

HEROIN

Heroin is sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, benzene, less readily soluble in ether and still less in amyl alcohol. Mixed with water it gives an alkaline reaction to litmus. It combines with acids to form soluble compounds. It deports itself very much like an alkaloid.

Heroin hydrochloride is very soluble in water, and is the salt most commonly used. Alkaline hydrates or salts precipitate it from aqueous solution, but the neutral or acid salts do not generally do so. Tincture of iodine or an aqueous solution of iodine with potassium iodide gives a brown precipitate. Potassium mercuric iodide gives a white precipitate. Dilute solutions of heroin hydrochloride with mercuric chloride do not give precipitates, but an excess of concentrated solution of mercuric chloride gives a white precipitate. From not too dilute solutions it is precipitated by chlorides of gold and platinum. Heroin lessens the fluorescence which quinine gives with dilute sulphuric acid. It interferes with the dichromate test for strychnine when it is present in considerable proportion. Heroin hydrochloride and also the free heroin reduce potassium permanganate. Nitric acid gives a faint yellow which changes to green on standing, more quickly if warmed.

ICHTHYOL

Ichthyol is miscible with water or glycerin, precipitated by strong alcohol, neutral or slightly acid to litmus. It is precipitated by ferric chloride, ferrous sulphate, lead acetate, copper sulphate, alum, zinc sulphate, barium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium sulphate; probably as sulphoichthyolates of the metals. From dilute solution it is not precipitated by mercuric chloride, tartar emetic, potassium iodide or sodium phosphate. Ammonium chloride, ammonium carbonate and sodium carbonate give turbidities. Acids combine with the ammonium, precipitating the

*Read at the 1903 meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

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The object of this advertisement is to direct attention to the fact that numerous imitations of this preparation are being offered for sale at ridiculously low prices.

We have made analyses of these imitations, and in every instance found them almost devoid of medicinal value.

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WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION contains all the virtue of Cod Liver Oil without the nauseous grease, and in addition the tonic Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, the nutritious Liquid Extract of Malt, and the pleasant tasting, yet efficient, Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

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Henry K. Wampole & Co.

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From the Laboratory of

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YUNORA PERFUMES will be marketed in one-half (½) pound bottles, with a ground cut glass stopper, and it goes without saying that the attractiveness of the package will be in keeping with the quality of the goods.

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Patchouli	Crab Apple Blossoms
Violet	Wild Hay
White Lilac	Lily of the Valley
Mary Stuart	Ylang Ylang
Carnation Pink	May Bells
Heliotrope	

and the next two, which are special odors, at the rate of Six Dollars per pound :

Sweet Pea Blossoms
American Beauty Roses

To any customer who will purchase, at one time, three (3) pounds (which would mean an assortment of six (6) odors) of the YUNORA PERFUMES we will give away an extra handsome counter display card, containing two (2) dozen sample bottles, which could be sold at retail for from ten (10) to fifteen (15) cents each.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

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But when our present supply of oil is exhausted, probably about the middle of October, we shall be compelled to increase the price; however, in order that the dealer may still have his profit, we have decided to place the retail price at $1 per bottle.

Ferrol is put up in one size only, and although up to the present, the price has been 75 cents, the bottle is identical in size with that of other emulsion selling at $1.00, so that the retailer should not experience any difficulty in obtaining the increased price.

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ichthyolsulphonic acid. Silver nitrate slowly gives a precipitate. Ichthyol is decomposed by alkali hydrates or carbonates, liberating ammonia. It precipitates alkaloids from solutions of their salts, forming sticky masses.

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE

Phenocoll hydrochloride is soluble in water. From not too dilute aqueous solution it is slowly precipitated by ammonia, ammonium carbonate and sodium carbonate ; the precipitate may come down in flat crystals which refract light, but generally on standing the precipitate becomes brownish and amorphous. Mercuric chloride slowly gives a little white precipitate. Solution of ferric chloride gives a brownish-red precipitate, which becomes brownish yellow on standing ; the precipitate is soluble in alcohol. Tincture of ferric chloride gives a deep red solution, which gets brownish-green in a few minutes, and some bubbles of gas are given off. Silver nitrate does not give a precipitate at once, but is reduced and deposited on the sides of the vessel in a few minutes. Gold chloride gives a dark brown precipitate at once, which gets nearly black. Platinum chloride slowly a green precipitate. Tincture of iodine in excess gives a brown precipitate, which redissolves in excess of phenocoll, and the iodine is decolorized. Piperazine sometimes gives a precipitate, probably due to the alkalinity of the piperazine.

PIPERAZINE

Piperazine is hygroscopic, soluble in water and alcohol, quite strongly alkaline to litmus. In aqueous solution it gives a brown precipitate with ferric chloride, a green one with ferrous sulphate, a white or nearly white with stannous chloride, mercuric chloride, tartar emetic, gold chloride, barium chloride or potassium mercuric chloride. Silver nitrate and platinum chloride give no precipitates. Tannic acid gives a white precipitate, which dissolves in excess of piperazine, giving a purplish color ; adding more acid gives a permanent precipitate, but still more acid dissolves it with but little color other than that which the acid alone gives ; if the solutions are dilute precipitation may not result, but there is a change of color. Piperazine precipitates many alkaloids from solutions of their salts. Many of the precipitates mentioned above are due to the alkalinity, and will not occur if the piperazine is first neutralized. Tincture of iodine gives a nearly white precipitate. Potassium permanganate is reduced. It forms a liquid or mass when it is triturated with acetanilid, antipyrine, phenol, chloral hydrate or phenacetin.

PROTARGOL

Protargol is soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol, slightly alkaline to litmus. In aqueous solution it gives precipitates with lead acetate, zinc sulphate, silver nitrate, alum, ferric chloride, mercuric chloride, dilute hydrochloric acid, dilute acetic acid or quinine bisulphate. It does not give a precipitate with Mayer's reagent. It decolorizes potassium permanganate. It gives no precipitate with sodium or ammonium chloride or albumin.

SALOPHEN

Salophen is nearly insoluble in hot or cold water, somewhat soluble in alcohol, or ether, or chloroform. The alcoholic solution gives a violet color with tincture of ferric chloride if the salophen is in excess, but if the iron is in excess a red-brown color is produced ; if the solution of salophen is previously heated and then mixed with the iron it gives a violet at once. Salophen is said to be decomposed by the alkaline fluids of the intestines. Potassium hydroxide aids its solution in water, probably decomposing it.

DISCRETION IN DISPENSING

By Donald McEwan

No life is free from little worries, and of all the worries of a pharmacist's life probably none are more harassing than those which arise in the course of his dispensing duties. Dispensing difficulties have always been a fruitful source of discussions. One is sometimes amused and sometimes shocked by the wide limits of discretion some people allow themselves in this matter. I was myself brought up in the faith that if it was at all possible a prescription should be dispensed exactly as written. The dispenser ought to dispense it so, and had no right to do otherwise unless a dangerous combination arose, when he became a safety buffer between the prescriber and his patient. It was then his duty with the best possible excuse to the patient or his representative, to delay the dispensing of the prescription and consult the prescriber. Subsequent experience has only deepened my conviction and I am more than ever satisfied that it is the only safe course to pursue.

But circumstances arise when this course is impossible, and the dispenser has to fall back on the time-worn dictum—"use your own discretion." In our position as dispensers, above all in our relations with the public, the doctrine of caveat emptor does not apply. The purchaser cannot beware. Here he places in us his fullest confidence, as does also the medical practitioner, and here, above all other things, does our duty to ourselves, to our clients, and to the medical practitioner, call for our most careful consideration.

Taking bismuth subnitrate as an example, we constantly find it prescribed with sodium bicarbonate, What ought we to do in such a case? Some say, substitute the carbonate ; others say, treat the mixture so that all or most of the action is over before sending it out. In my opinion both these ways are wrong. Bismuth carbonate has not the same therapeutic action as the subnitrate, therefore we have no right to substitute. If we use heat to hurry on the action we are giving the patient a larger dose of sodium nitrate than he would get if we simply dispensed the prescription as written. In all my experience I have only met with one case of an explosion from this mixture, and though, no doubt, it was alarming to the party concerned, it is not a sufficient reason for interfering in the nine hundred and ninety-nine cases where no explosion has occurred.

Again we are told that the bismuth subnitrate ought to be suspended by means of some mucilaginous substance. This is a mistaken policy. The salt does not subside so rapidly that a correct average dose cannot be measured out, and for this reason, apart from the fact that any mucilage is apt to produce clots, the only safe course is to dispense the prescription as written. Of course, when bismuth subnitrate is ordered with suspending agents, we have no option but to use them.

Another class of mixtures in which the question of whether the dispenser should use a suspending agent or not is that in which we find aqueous mixtures in which tinctures of resins or gum resins are prescribed. Doubtless with most of these tinctures it is possible at the time to make a presentable mixture without the use of any

suspending agent; but this is delusive, and the only safe plan is to use a suspending agent, and if any salts are present in the mixture it will be made immediately apparent that it is practically compulsory to do so. In this class we may also put those mixtures in which we find a precipitate which is only diffused with great difficulty, such as we get sometimes from quinine salts.

Though not wishing to limit the discussion, I would like an expression of opinion for or against these views, leaving out of account the quantities of ingredients in the mixtures. With regard to the bismuth mixtures, I am quite well aware that it is chiefly a question of the quality and freedom from acidity of the salt, the quantity present, the strength of the bottle, and the quality of the cork, but given that these are all of the best, as they ought to be, and the quantity of the largest possible, is it not sufficient to warn the patient to loosen the cork on getting home, so that a slight pop will be the utmost that will happen? These two classes cover a great many instances of the difficulties we have to encounter, and a good understanding with regard to them will keep us right as to the prudent limits of discretion in regard to others.

There is another class of mixtures, in which the question of chemical incompatibility comes into play. For instance, we have the following:

No. 1 Ammon. carb. .....1 dr.
Tinct. camph. co....3 dr.
Vin. ipecac .....2 dr.
Acet. scillæ... ... ...4 dr.
Syr. tolu ... ...1 dr.
Aq. ad. ... ...6 oz.

We lose a little ammonium carbonate; we gain a little mindererus spirit. Is that a reason for interference? No.

Take two other examples:

No. 2. Ammon. carb. ...1 dr.
Strontii iodid .....3 dr.
Tinct. digitalis ...2 dr.
Aq. ad. ... ...6 oz.

No. 3. Strontii bromid....2 dr.
Sp. chloroform ...2 dr.
Sp. ammon. aromat... ... ...3 dr.
Aq. ad. ... ...6 oz.

In both instances there is a precipitate of strontium carbonate, comparatively small in the second case. These are instances in which the prescriber should be seen, but if that is impossible they should be dispensed as written. The dose of strontium carbonate is up to 30 grains. An early opportunity should be taken of drawing the attention of the prescriber to a reaction, which he had probably overlooked.

The following is another example:

No. 4. Sodii salicyl ... ...2 dr.
Syr. limonis ... ...3 dr.
Aq. ad. ....4 oz.

Crystals of salicylic acid may separate, but this is not sufficient reason for interfering between the prescriber and his patient, though it may be good policy to notify the prescriber that another flavoring would be advisable.

The following three examples belong to another class of mixtures which cause some worry, namely, those in which quinine sulphate is ordered without any acid, or without sufficient to completely dissolve it:

No. 5. Quin. sulp. ... ...1 dr.
Acid. sulph. dil. ...½ dr.
Syr. aurant... .....1 oz.
Aq. ad.... ... ...2 oz.
Solve, fiat mistura.

No. 6. Quin. Sulph. ... ... ¼ gr.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. .... 1 dr.
Glycerin ... ... 1 oz.
Inf. gentian co. ad .... 6 oz.
Solve et misce.

A tablespoonful three times a day before meals.

No. 7. Quin. sulph. ..... 1 dr.
Tinct. gelsemii... 2 dr.
Aq. ad. ... ...1½ oz.
1 dr. pro re nata.

In the case of No. 5, seeing the directions to the dispenser are "solve, fiat mistura," he is justified in using a sufficiency of acid. The question arises, should he only use sufficient, or enough to make the acid sulphate, namely, about 1½ minim for each grain? In the case of No. 6 a knowledge of the prescriber's habits, and a reference to him, made it clear that hydrochloric, and not hydrocyanic acid, was intended. In No. 7 we have no option but to dispense as written with a "shake-the-bottle" label attached.

In the following three examples, the question of dosage which arises calls for the exercise of the dispenser's discretion:

No. 8. Sodii bromid. ...10 gr.
Ammon. bromid.10 gr.
Tinct. card co...20 min.
Syr. aurant ..... 1 dr.
Aq. ad.... ... ... 8 oz.
1 oz. ter die post cib.

No. 9. Quin. sulph. ... 4 gr.
Extract hyoscyami, q.s. ft. pil.

No. 10. Quin. Sulph.... 2½ gr
Ferri redact . 1 gr.
Ext. convallar. maj. q.s. ut. ft. pil. tales 12.

No. 8 was written in England, and one is almost forced to think the prescriber, until he reached the last line, was following the custom of writing a prescription for one dose, and ordering so many to be sent. Even the homoeopathic doses of the bromides, however, is no justification for interference.

Another class of mixtures likely to cause worry and lead to a wish for interference are those in which a change of color may be expected, either in the shape of a darkening or of a bleaching nature. Salicylates with alkalies may be taken as an example. What is a dispenser to do in such a case? Where no material change in the therapeutic effect is likely we need do no more than let our client know that such may occur, but that the value of the medicine is in no way impaired thereby. Resorcin ointments are another case in point. And so are those mixtures in which we find bismuth iodide produced. They are sometimes alarming to the patient, but we have no call to interfere. Another class is that in which, either from defective observation or a lapsus pennæ a mixture is ordered in which we are required to put 3½ oz. of ingredients into a three-ounce bottle, as in the following:

No. 11. Acid. nitro mur dil ....½ oz.
Tinct. gentian co.1 oz.
Vin. pepsin . .....2 oz.
Aq. ad.... ... .3 oz.
1 dr. ter in die post cib.

Here discretion must be exercised, and reference to the prescriber is the proper course. Failing that, after explaining to the patient that it is impossible to get the quantities ordered by the doctor into a teaspoon, and that he will require to take two teaspoonfuls, the dispenser would be justified in making a 6 oz. mixture instead of a 3 oz., as ordered.

Liquor arsenicalis prescribed with with liquor strychninæ hydrochloridi is another instance in which the dispenser must exercise discretion. Some authorities maintain that where the quantity of water present is theoretically sufficient to keep the strychnine in solution the prescription should not be interfered with. But seeing there is a possibility of strychnine separating out after the mixture has left the dispenser's hands, the only safe plan is to use the acid solution of arsenic until we have a neutral or simple solution which will be compatible in any combination.

EVANS & SONS

LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

We commend to your favorable consideration the following serviceable lines :

Evans' Imported English Confectionery

In following flavors :

(5 lb. G. S. Bots., $1.00 per bot.)

Acid	Damson	Orange
Barley Sugar	Everton Toffee	Pear
Black Currant	Ginger B. Sugar	Pineapple
Butter Scotch	Green Gage	Raspberry
Cherry	Horehound	Rose
Chocolate	Lemon	Strawberry
Cinnamon Balls	Lime Fruit	Vanilla
Cloves	Malt	Wintergreen
Cough	Mixed Fruit	

Jujubes and Pastilles

(5 lb. G. S. Bots.)

Blk. Currant	Rose Lemon
Glycerine	Licorice

Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with a formula of Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of Throat, Nose and Ear.

1 doz., $2 00 per dozen.
3 " 1 90 "
12 " 1.75 "

Savarine Liquorice

Pure licorice of excellent flavor, in 2 oz., 3 oz. and 4 oz. sticks.

"Lessive Phenix"

The Celebrated Washing Powder.

By improved process of manufacture we have been enabled to greatly reduce the price of this article. It is put up in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packages to retail at 5c. and 10c. per package.

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

MONTREAL, NEW YORK, TORONTO

EVANS & SONS, LESCHER & WEBB, ENG.

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"For the Druggist Only"

WE **CHALLENGE** the whole trade to produce perfumes of greater delicacy, strength, trueness and permanence, or

XMAS PACKAGES

to compare with ours for value and style.

We have some new odors of unique fragrance, viz.—

June Clover, Blue Violets
Fashion

Sovereign Manfg. Co.

LIMITED

Perfumers and Chemists

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CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than 3 dozen at $3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at $2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Almanacs, Cards, Cartons, and Counter Wrappers.

Genuine CASTORIA Always
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher. President

A question may arise as to what should be done with the following :

No. 12. Sol. acid. boric. (1 in 20).

6 oz.

Eye lotion. To be diluted with an equal quantity of water.

A solution is ordered, but that is impossible. A lotion for the eyes should always be filtered, but as this is to be diluted before use, and the diluent is sufficient to dissolve the excess of boric acid, a "shake-the-bottle" label is all that is required.

Another class of puzzling mixtures, containing possibly more than the saturating amount of ingredients is that in which sp. chloroformi and sp. ætheris are ordered. A good example contained codeine, sp. chloroformi, etc. It has been said that by increasing the quantity of alcohol the chloroform may be retained in solution, but this is clearly inadmissible. The only plan is to dispense as written, and attach a "shake-the-bottle" label, and instruct the patient to give the bottle a good shake immediately before pouring out the dose. A case was brought up a few years ago, where the separated chloroform had carried with it some strychnine, and the last dose had produced alarming symptoms. I have satisfied myself that a vigorous shaking before pouring out this dose would have obviated this.

A matter which is very often left to the discretion of the dispenser is the choice of a suitable pill excipient. In my experience, this is so in about 60 per cent. of the prescriptions met with. In about 35 per cent. of cases a suitable enough excipient is ordered, but it may be either in excess, or slightly deficient. In only 5 per cent. of instances is the excipient ordered unsuitable.

Where the choice of excipient is left to the dispenser no general absolute rule can be laid down. The discreet dispenser will see to it that he uses an excipient which will not alter the appearance of the pill (extract of gentian to mass zinc oxide, for instance), nor increases its size more than may be necessary. Where a suitable excipient is ordered, either in excess or deficient amount, the dispenser should use no more or less than is ordered. Where it is in excess, as, say, when 3 gr. of ext. of gentian are ordered to mass 2 gr. of powder, bring a portion to dryness, make up to its original weight with some inert substance, and use the remainder to form a suitable mass. Where there is a deficiency a liquid excipient should be used to form the mass.

Opinions vary very much in regard to the question of coating pills. Some coat all pills, but the dispenser is not justified in coating pills unless ordered to do so. In cases where volatile or particularly nauseous ingredients are present it becomes a necessity, and may be done and noted on the prescription. Where a coated pill is ordered without specifying any particular coating a question arises on which opinions vary. The desire of the patient should be ascertained, and if he has no preference, then varnish or gelatin coating should be used, but certainly never a pearl coating.—Spatula.

A PERMANENT SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID

By Otto Raubenheimer at A. Ph. A. Meeting.

The author proposed the following formula : Potassium iodide, 16.6 gm. ; potassium hypophosphite, 0.5 gm. ; glycerin, 125.0 c.c.; aqua distillata, 50 c.c. Dissolve in a 250 c.c. prescription bottle and add to it the following solution : acid tartaric, 15.0 gm. ; and alcohol dilute, 50.0 c.c. Mix and put on ice or in ice water for two or three hours. Meanwhile prepare in either hot or cold way a syrup of white rock candy, 500.0 ; and aqua destillata, q. s. ad. 700.0 c.c. Strain through flannel. If prepared warm the syrup must be cooled. Into this syrup, by means of a long stem and covered glass funnel and a white filter paper, filter the solution of hydriodic acid, being careful to disturb the precipitated potassium bitartrate as little as possible in the bottom of the prescription bottle. After all the liquid is filtered add 25 c.c. of distilled water into the prescription bottle, shake well and pour into the filter. When the liquid is all filtered then remove filter and add of distilled water a sufficient quantity to make 1,000 c.c. Next add a heaping teaspoonful of purified coarse animal charcoal to the syrup, shake well and set aside one or two days, shaking occasionally. Then filter through white filter in a covered funnel.

GLYCERIN AS A PILL EXCIPIENT

According to Blomberg, in Pharm. Weekblad, glycerin is excellent for the preparation of pills of volatile oils, balsams, ethereal extracts, phenols, etc. The substance is triturated with a small amount of glycerin after which sufficient powdered licorice root is added. No other binding agent is required, and the pills disintegrate in a few minutes when placed in water. Only sufficient of the licorice is to be added to make a soft mass, after which the mass is to be rolled out and divided into pills in the usual manner ; in a moment the pills assume the proper consistency. If too much licorice is added the pills will fall to pieces and the further addition of glycerin will not restore the mass. The following proportions are recommended by the author . 1. Oil of sandalwood, 1.5; glycerin, 1.5; licorice, 3.0; for 30 pills. 2. Oil of turpentine, 1.0; glycerin, 1.0; licorice, 2.5; for 30 pills. 3. Maracaibo balsam of copaiba, 2.0; glycerin, 1.5; licorice, 3.5 ; for 30 pills. 4. Para balsam of copaiba, 2.0; glycerin, 1.5; licorice, 4.0 ; for 30 pills. 5. Creosote, 2.0; glycerin, 1.0; licorice, 4.5; for 30 pills. 6. Oleoresin of male fern, 2.0; glycerin, 1.0 ; licorice, 2.5 ; for 20 pills. 7. Ichthyol, 1.0; glycerin, 1.0; licorice, 2.5; for 20 pills. 8. Crystal carbolic acid, 2.0 ; glycerin, 1.0; licorice, 4.5; for 40 pills. 9. Chlorid of iron, 2.0; glycerin, 1.0 ; licorice, 3.0; for 30 pills.

SOLUBILITY OF IODIN IN GLYCERIN

Catillon, in Repert. de Pharm., remarks that iodin is quite soluble in glycerin. To obtain a strong solution it is, however, not possible to do so by simple maceration of the iodin in glycerin, but if concentrated solutions in acetone or alcohol be mixed with glycerin and the alcohol or acetone be evaporated at a low temperature, the iodin will remain in solution in the glycerin. Upon the addition of water to this solution, the iodin will be precipitated. The author produced solutions of one part of iodin in two of glycerin.

PRESERVATION OF RUBBER GOODS

To preserve rubber goods in their original condition, says Dr. R. U. Hutchinson (Med. World), keep them packed in common sulphur.

Mono iododi bismuth methylen dicresotinate is a chemical combination containing 45 per cent. of bismuth, 15 per cent. of iodin and 3 per cent. of formaldehyde. It is a pale red, very fine, insoluble, odorless and tasteless powder. It is used as an antiseptic application to wounds; contact with the secretions liberates iodin and formaldehyde.

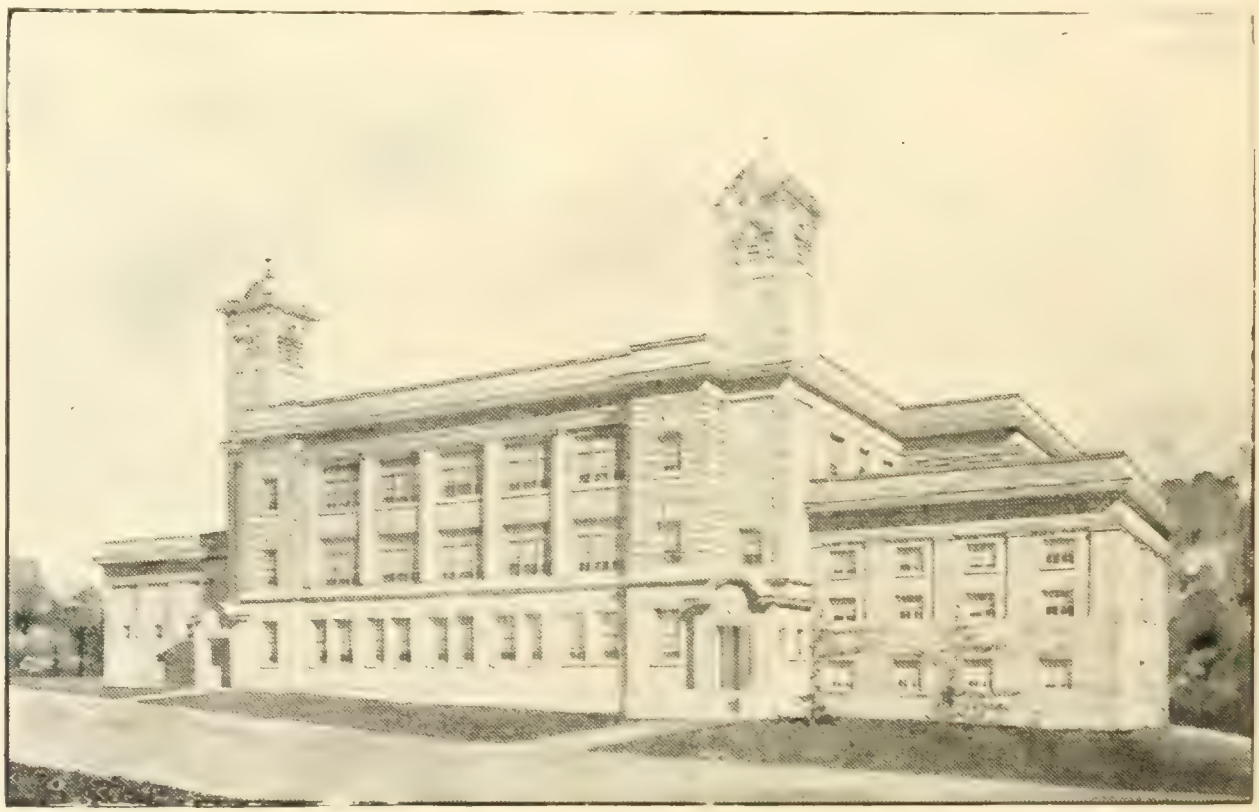
TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE

The opening of the new building of the Toronto Medical College on the 1st of October marked a red-letter day in the history of medical education in Canada, being the practical consummation of the federation of the two leading medical colleges in this city, Trinity and Toronto.

The united staff of professors will make one of the largest and strongest medical faculties on the continent, and the number of students in attendance, which is in the neighborhood of 600, is by far the largest of any medical college in Canada, and perhaps in America.

The inaugural address at the opening ceremony was delivered by Prof. Sherrington, of the University of Liverpool, Eng.; addresses were also delivered by a number of distinguished guests, amongst which were Profs. Osler and Welch, of Johns Hopkins' University, Baltimore; Prof. Roddick, of McGill, Montreal; Prof. Barker, of Chicago, and others.

The building is situated between the University Library and the Anatomical wing of the Biological building, and has been erected at a cost of something like $175,000. It is three storeys in height in front with an additional storey and sub-basement in the wing. Two large lecture rooms are provided which will flank the main building, the larger will have accommodation for about 350 students, the smaller for about 200 students. The three main floors of the building are arranged on the unit system of laboratory construction, proposed by Prof. Minot, of Harvard University. There is ample accomodation now for over 700 students. The building is in every way thoroughly up-to-date, and it is claimed to be superior in its appointments, etc., to any other medical college on the continent.



TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE

BACK AGAIN

Mr. George H. Leslie, one of the travelling representatives of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, has spent an enjoyable holiday of a few weeks in visiting Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, etc. He was accompanied by Mrs. Leslie on his well-earned vacation and returns with the old-time vigor and energy that he is so wont to display. His many friends are always pleased to see this "man of the road," who carries a record for youthfulness, salesmanship and good nature which many are disposed to envy.

BAY RUM

In spite of the legion of formulas for this article which shower down upon us continuously the so-called "imported" and "distilled" articles still hold a place. While a foreign label and an ugly bottle may have some charm, yet there is a softness and depth about these that the formulas usually fail to produce. So the "imported" article may have a real point of excellence.

But it is surprising how well this superior softness can be secured by employing a very little benzoin. It imparts a quality, if used sparingly, that is very agreeable, and that suggests the foreign brands.

The following formula is adapted from the spiritus Myricæ of the Pharmacopoeia, U.S., and contains the benzoin :

Oil of bay	3vi
Oil of orange	3ss
Oil of pimento	3ss
Tincture of benzoin	3iv
Powdered orris root	3iss
Water	Oiv
Alcohol	Oiv

TO THE DRUG TRADE

Please note that owing to an unprecedented demand our stock of **"VIN MARIANI,"** the Ideal French Tonic, is completely exhausted, and as our winter supply will not reach us before the end of October, we respectfully request the Canadian Drug Trade not to offer this commodity at cut rates.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON CO., LTD., Canadian Agents, MONTREAL

Syrup of White Pine and Tar.

There are about as many different qualities of this article on the market as can comfortably be counted, some of them scarcely worth the name, and it is very unfortunate that the reputation of this remarkably efficacious remedy should be affected by the very many almost worthless preparations which bear its name.

When we commenced business some eight years ago, Syrup of White Pine was one of the first preparations which left our laboratory and the druggist who purchased the first lot has been a constant customer for this article, a letter received containing an order for five gallons was couched in such terms as to form a testimonial that any manufacturer might be proud of. We claim for our Syrup a quality that will bring a customer back for further supply. This remark will apply to everything turned out of the Laboratory that bears the name of

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited

TORONTO, - MONTREAL, - WINNIPEG.

DOCTORS should all take a course in CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY, in order to keep up with the times. Easy, Simple, Complete, Practical, Cheap, Quick. Lectures, Quizzes, Special Information, etc., all by CORRESPONDENCE.

STUDENTS will find it of great value before or while attending lectures. Do you want to be a Qualified and Practical Druggist as well as a physician. Sample Lectures, etc., Free.

Our Graduates can Pass any Pharmacy Board.

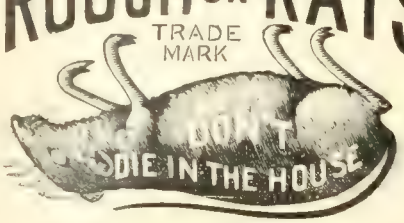
PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE

105 FULTON STREET - - - - - - - - - NEW YORK

ROUGH ON RATS

15c. and 25c.

TRADE MARK



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The Greatest Exterminator on Earth

Most Effective and Permanent Exterminator of

Roaches
Bed Bugs
Rats

Ants
and
Mice

GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

To the Public and the Trade

ALWAYS DOES THE WORK

WILL KEEP a thousand years in any climate.
NO LOSS by breakage, leakage or evaporation.
NO GREASE to soil the drawers or goods.

One 15c. box contains more vermin and bug-destroying merit than $3.00 worth of any of the so-called ready prepared for use, preparations or substitutes. Beware of catch-penny devices. Hold fast to that which is good—Rough on Rats, the old reliable, that always does the work, never disappoints or fools the buyer.

It is put up with Directions in Eight Different Languages

SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

ORDER OF JOBBER.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, - JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

GIN PILLS

Are Selling

They contain properties that make people talk about them. That makes them sell. The talk has started—the sale is increasing rapidly. You will be asked for them.

Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Kingston jobbers have them.

Registered in Canada and United States.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pharmacy Taught by Mail

It is not necessary to go to a college to learn Pharmacy. We can teach you by mail. Our system is distinctive. There is no other like it. Over two hundred graduates during the past year to testify to the excellence of our methods. We give you exactly the same instruction that you would get from a college, and save you a great deal of money and valuable time. Our course is especially adapted for those students in the Dominion of Canada who may seek situations in the United States.

Write for Particulars and Terms. "DO IT NOW."

OHIO INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, - - - Columbus, Ohio.

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ORONO, MAINE.

Two courses in Pharmacy. The two years' course is the usual course of the College of Pharmacy. The four years' course furnishes both general and technical instruction. Annual tuition, $3c. Total expense low.

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"The Pen of a ready writer"—in 9 cases out of 10 is one of John Heath's Celebrated Steel Pens. British made throughout.

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Here are a few of the most popular favorites:
"TELEPHONE,"
"POSTAL TELEGRAPH,"
"J," BARRISTERS,"
"OLD COURT HAND."

Try them all, and stick to the one you like best.

"THE KINDS THAT SELL"

PLANTEN'S CELEBRATED C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

Keep your Stock well up and lose no Sales.
Popular Priced and Reliable
Worth-while Profits to the Retailer.

PLANTEN'S "CAPSULES" AND "PERLOIDS" TRADE MARK OF SANDAL OIL

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Formulary

EMULSIO CHLOROFORMI

Chloroform ... ...1 fl. oz.
Tincture of quillaia ...3 fl. dr.
Water ... ...to 1 pint.

Mix, with strong agitation.

Note.—This preparation, containing the chloroform emulsified by the quillaia, has the same strength as the official spirit of chloroform, which it may replace as a flavoring and preservative addition to "mixtures," etc. Most "mixtures" containing vegetable extracts, infusions, or tinctures are liable to become mouldy, if kept under ordinary conditions longer than about seven days. Such "mixtures" may be preserved by the addition of 10 to 15 minims of chloroform emulsion per fl. ounce. If chloroform disagrees, or is otherwise objectionable, ¼ to ½ grain of benzoic or salicylic acid per fl. ounce is usually effectual in preserving "mixtures."—Ph. J1.

ELIXIR OF RHUBARB

Chinese rhubarb ... ...g.	300.0
Star anise ... ...g.	13.5
Cinnamon ... ...g.	13.5
Coriander ... ...g.	13.5
Caraway ... ...g.	3.0
Borax ... ...g.	3.0
Potassium carbonate.g.	3.0
Alcohol ... ...g.	830.0
Water ... ...g.	2820.0
Sugar ... ...g.	600.0

This is about the same strength as the syrup of rhubarb, U. S. P., and about three times the strength of the U. S. P. aromatic syrup of rhubarb.

MISTURA CASCARA SAGRADA COMPOSITA

Liquid extract of cascara sagrada	20 minims.
Liquid extract of liquorice	30 minims.
Tincture of belladonna..	5 minims.
Tincture of nux vomica.	5 minims.
Aromatic spirit of ammonia	20 minims.
Chloroform water ... ...to	1 fl. ounce.

Note.—The addition of nux vomica and belladonna increases the purgative action of the cascara. This mixture loses its bitter flavor after standing several weeks.

LICORICE PREPARATION FOR QUININE MIXTURE

The following preparation is used for disguising the taste of quinine :

Select licorice root, cut and slightly bruised.	2¼ ozs.
Water ammonia	1 drs
Glycerin	1 oz.
Water 16	ozs.

Macerate for 24 hours, strain, boil for 10 minutes, filter, and evaporate at gentle heat until reduced to six fluid ounces.

Now add to this evaporated infusion :

Simple syrup 6	ozs.
Alcohol 1	ozs.
Spirit orange 2	drs.
Oil cinnamon (Ceylon)..2	dps.

No acid should be used with this preparation because it will dissolve the quinine and makes its bitter taste more perceptible, and at the same time liberate the glycyrrhizin from its combination with ammonia and render it insoluble, and therefore valueless for the purpose of disguising or modifying a bitter taste.—Bulf. Phar.

EFFERVESCENT FRUIT SALTS

1. Tartaric acid 2	ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate 2	ozs.
Magnesium sulphate ...1	oz.
Potassium bitartrate ...2	ozs.
Efferves. magnesium citrate 2	ozs.
Sugar, powdered 4	ozs.
2. Sodium bicarbonate 2	ozs.
Tartaric acid 1½	ozs.
Cream tartar 1½	ozs.
Sodium sulphate, dried...1	oz.
Powdered sugar 6	ozs.

Carefully dry before mixing and preserve in a well corked, dry bottle.

3. Rochelle salts 1	oz.
Cream tartar ....½	oz.
Tartaric acid 1	oz.
Sodium bicarbonate 2	ozs.
White sugar 2	ozs.

Carefully dry before mixing and preserve in a well corked dry bottle.

HAIR TONIC

A new hair grower advised by Hugo Kuehl in Pharm. Ztg., is the following :

Quinine hydrochlorid ...gr.	30
Menthol ....gr.	75
Resorcin ....gr.	40
Alcohol ....fl. oz.	4½
Spirit of camphor ...fl. oz.	3
Spirit of soap ... .fl. oz.	5½
Water ....fl. oz.	3

Triturate the quinine, salt and menthol together in a mortar, dissolve by the addition of other ingredients, mix the whole, perfume with oils of lavender and wintergreen. Allow to stand for several days and filter. This preparation is said to strengthen the nerves, and soap and to impart a gloss without making the hair [illegible]

SULPHUR SKIN LOTION

Take of

Zinc carbonate	1 drm.
Zinc oxide	2 drms.
Sulphur, precipitated.	1 drm.
Glycerin	6 drms.
Eau de Cologne	1 oz.
Rose water	to 6 oz.

Rub the powders together, add the glycerin and waters.

THEATRICAL FACE PAINTS

White.

Oxide zinc ... ... 1 oz.
Subnitrate bismuth .... 1 oz.
Plumbate alumina ... ... 1 oz.

Mix and make into a paste with almond oil (5 to 6 drams required), and perfume with 12 minims of peppermint oil, 12 grains camphor, and a dram of essence bouquet.

Bright Red.

Oxide zinc 10	drs.
Subnitrate bismuth ...10	drs.
Plumbate alumina ...10	drs.
Eosin 2½	grs.
(dis. in a dr. of ess. bouquet).	
Oil peppermint 12	m.
Camphor 12	grs.
Almond oil, sufficient to make paste.	

Mix as above.

Deep Bordeaux Red.

Oxide zinc 15	drs.
Subnitrate bismuth ...15	drs.
Plumbate alumina ...15	drs.
Oil peppermint 12	m.
Camphor 12	grs.
Carmine 30	grs.
(dis. in 80 m. solut. ammonia).	
Almond oil ... ...a	sufficiency.
Essence bouquet 1½	drs.

Mix. Skin color.

Vermilion.

Vermilion 3	drs.
Tincture saffron 2	drs.
Powdered o ris 5	drs.
Precipitated chalk 20	drs.
Oxide Zinc 20	drs.
Camphor 20	grs.
Oil peppermint 20	m.
Essence bouquet 1½	drs.
Almond oil ... ...a	sufficiency.

Mix.

Black.

Drop black (made by burning camphor and washing the soot with spirit) 2	drs.
Almond oil 2	drs.
Cocoa-nut oil 6	drs.

Mix, perfume, and cast into sticks.

UNIVERSAL SPOT REMOVER

The Drogisten Rundshau gives the following preparation for removing grease spots, tar, paint, etc.:

Ether	10 parts
Benzol	40 parts
Amyl acetate	10 parts
Oil soap	50 parts
Water	700 parts
Ammonia water ...	50 parts
Acetic ether	50 parts

Dissolve the soap in the water by the aid of heat, then incorporate the ether, benzol and amyl acetate, and finally the ammonia and acetic ether.

The directions for the use of this liquid should read about thus: "This preparation will remove all ordinary spots or dust from even the most delicate fabrics without injury. A little of the liquid is poured on the spot, and the material lightly rubbed together, then rinsed."

The Chemiker Zeitung gives the following: (Nat. Drugg.)

Oil of turpentine ...	40 parts
Ammonia water strongest	40 parts
Soap spirit	20 parts
Ether, acetic	20 parts
Alcohol	20 parts

Mix. Mark "Shake for using." In this the solvent action of ether, oil of turpentine, alcohol and ammonia, made into an emulsion with soap spirit is brought to bear against the grease.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS AND CHANGES

Amongst the manufacturers of chemicals, for medicinal and photographic purposes, the name Schering stands out prominently and is universally recognized as a standard. In this issue the London (Eng.), representatives, Messrs. A. & M. Zimmerman, bring these products to the notice of the Canadian trade.

Armour & Co., Chicago, call attention to their hot drink supplies for the approaching season. No better goods are offered and the stamp of reliability is acknowledged on "Armour" goods.

Henry K. Wampole & Co. are this month offering a line of goods which we are sure the trade will appreciate being so appropriate for the holiday season. We refer to the "Yunora" perfumes which they are placing before the trade. Besides the regular odors, they offer special lines, such as Sweet-Pea Blossoms, American Beauty Rose, etc. Read their advertisements for special offer.

The Lyman Bros. Co., Limited, Toronto, have been appointed agents for Canada for the sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Brown's Chlorodyne, and Alexandre's Shadeine. Amongst the novelties this month are Paroubek's Wrist Bands and Finger Cots, also the Murray and the Welesco Wrist Bands and Warren Finger Cots.

The Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton, call attention to their excellent line of Christmas sundries and fancy goods in large variety, also to the Ideal Shoulder Brace, which is very popular and a good seller.

Mattinson's throat pastilles, which proved to be a great success last season, having large sales and giving such universal satisfaction, are again brought to the notice of the trade. These pastilles are put up in handsome lithographed tin boxes, very convenient to carry.

E. Merck, Darmstadt, calls special attention in this issue to some lines of chemical products, embracing Lactic acid, Salicylic acid, etc. Messrs. J. Judd Mason & Bro., of Hamilton, Ont., have been appointed selling agents, and the pre-eminently high standard of "Merck's" products insures sales with all first-class chemists.

Read what Frederick Stearns & Co. have to say about their Cod Liver Oil Emulsion in their advt., this issue.

The Standard Cash Register should commend itself to all druggists who desire a register at a moderate price, which also does the work of a high-priced machine.

The National Licorice Company whose advertisement for this season commences with this issue, announce their removal to their new factory, 106-116 John street and 227-239 Plymouth street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. All the brands and specialties of licorice of Y. & S, Scudder and Mellor & Rittenhouse are manufactured by this company in their new factory.

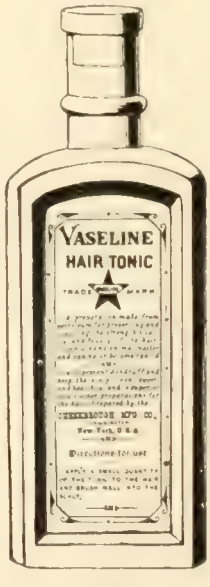
Canadian Cattle Spice is an article which has met with deserved success having a large sale both in bulk, being put up in bags of 100 lbs. each, as well as in cartons, holding one quart each. This spice is manufactured by Elliot & Co., Limited, Toronto. This firm also call attention to their fine assortment of handsome gift perfumes for the holiday trade.

Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., have a very fine line of their imported English confectionery, which is of superior quality and embraces a large variety of goods. Antiseptic throat pastilles, the popular throat lozenge, are also brought to the attention of the trade this month. The advt. of this firm shows other lines of special merit.

The Canadian Specialty Company are offering something new. Read their advt. and you will no doubt want some of their goods.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated, Montreal, have issued a revised price-list of their vase-

line preparations, which includes several new lines that deserve special notice. "Second Quality Vaseline" is a line specially for barbers use or for greasing bicycles or any other purpose where quantities are used, and will be found very saleable at the price, 25 cents for one-pound bottle. Another line which should be a ready seller is "Vaseline Hair Tonic," which is put up in three sizes, and is an excellent preparation. One of the latest of the company's products is a "Vaseline Shaving Soap," put up in tin tubes, and also in round cakes for use in the shaving mug. "Vaseline Emulsion," a substitute for cod liver oil, is also offered. This is put up in 10 oz. bottles, retailing at 75 cents, the dose being one teaspoonful. If you have not already received a copy of the new price-list write the company, mentioning The Canadian Druggist.



FINE STATIONERY

Our complete range of new Holiday and Staple Papeteries is now being shown by our travellers. For dainty and artistic effects, this season's line surpasses all previous efforts.

See the Lorraine, cloth finish, retails 25c.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Makers of High Grade Stationery

Toronto

F. P. SCUDDER, President. ADOLPHE E. SMYLIE, Vice-President and Secretary. H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE CO.

Successor to

YOUNG & SMYLIE, Brooklyn, N.Y.
S. V. & F. P. SCUDDER, Brooklyn, N.Y.
MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO., Camden, N.J.
H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sole Manufacturer of Licorice Specialties Heretofore Sold by Above Named, Including the Celebrated

Y. & S., Scudder and M. & R. Brands Pure Stick Licorice

ACME LICORICE PELLETS, M. & R. WAFERS in 5c. Bags, LOZENGES, Etc., and POWDERED GREEK and SPANISH EXTRACTS and POWDERED LICORICE ROOT, in Convenient Packages for the Drug Trade.

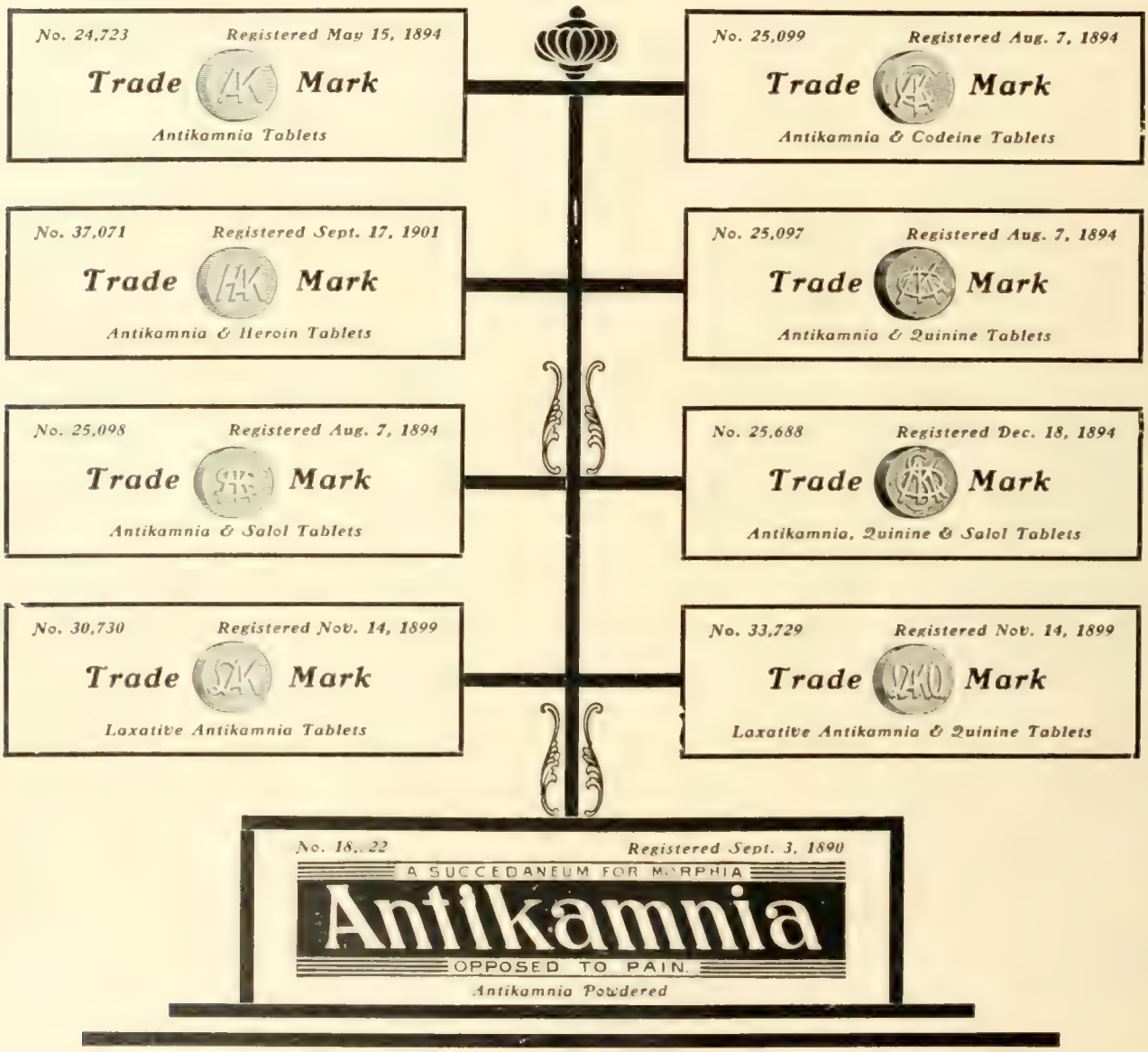
106-116 JOHN STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Trade-Marks Registered

By

The Antikamnia Chemical Company

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.



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Any expense incurred in securing information regarding or locating the party or parties desiring such counterfeit Dies or Punches made, will be thankfully repaid. In order to insure the prompt apprehension of intending counterfeiters, please communicate with us by telegraph.

Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY

Honest Druggists and Honest Drug Clerks will protect Honest Pharmacy by advising us promptly when fradulent Antikamnia Preparations are offered to them. All Antikamnia Preparations offered in bulk in any other than in our original, well-known cartoned packages, are fraudulent.

Photographic Notes

BLUE PRINTS

"Amateur Photographer, St. Thomas, Ont., asks for a formula for making blue print paper, and particularly as to what kind of paper the solution is best applied.

The following is recommended :—

FERRO-PRUSSIATE OR BLUE PRINTING

Ammonia-citrate of iron (brown)	60 grains.
Distilled water	½ ounce.
Potassium Ferricyanid ...	32 grains.
Distilled water	160 minims.
Oxalic acid	2 grains.

Dissolve the salts separately and mix just before using; filter if necessary.

Use a fine quality of smooth surface papers, such as is used for coating with albumen.

Other formulæ taken from Meyer Bros.', druggists, are also submitted:

IMPROVED BLUE PRINTS

1. Iron and ammonium citrate, chemically pure, green scales.	3 drs.
Ammonia	1 to 2 drops.
Water	2½ ozs.
2. Red prussiate of potash	1½ drms.
Muriatic acid	1 to 2 drops.
Water	2½ ozs.
Gum arabic	2 scruples.

The solution keeps only a few days.

Mix equal parts. Spread with soft brush on paper, evenly, so it does not run. Hang up to dry. Print as usual.

Develop.—Fill tray with clear water, containing about one per cent. of muriatic acid. To intensify, bathe for five minutes in a solution of fifteen grains of protochloride of iron in eight ounces of water. Wash.

For Violet Tone.—After developing the (over-exposed) print in the acid bath give one or two changes of water. Then immerse in a bath containing about one-fifth per cent. of strong ammonia. This clears up and slowly tones violet. Don't wash. Dry.

Black Ink Tone.—Immerse the (weak) print after developing in three per cent solution of caustic potash. Wash very thoroughly. The picture has disappeared or is faintly yellow. Now immerse the print in a three-per-cent. solution of tannin; slowly the picture appears again in a black-violet tone. This is an indelible picture. The negative should have very strong contrasts.

A FEW HINTS ON FLASH LIGHT WORK

Some of my readers will take up flash-light work this winter, and a few things that I have learned may be of help to them. Use plenty of powder. Over-exposed flash-light negatives are as rare as dentition in hens—almost. I never saw but one, and I have seen a good many flash-light negatives. The distance from the subject at which the flash is placed has a great deal to do with the amount of light on the subject, but the size of the room is a still more important factor. Never place your subject against a wall and fire the flash from the centre of the room. Put your subject in the centre and fire the flash from the wall. The wall acts as a reflector, throwing the light upon the subject and necessitating about one-half the amount of powder. An experiment or two will demonstrate this. Another thing I want

AN ICEBERG OFF THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST

you to avoid. Don't fire the flash from behind the camera. Get around to the side of the subject and get a better lighting. Do not be afraid of spoiling the negative. If the flash is out of the field of the lens, harm will seldom result. A paper hood on the lens will allow you to get closer still. Working in this way from the side, should you have a white wall behind you when making the flash, bear in mind that the light will be reflected at the same angle at which it is received. With this in mind you can often make this reflected light help out the original flash in such a way as to greatly soften the shadows. You can at least avoid throwing this reflected light into the lens by giving the matter thought. In making a group, if you can get a friend to amuse or interest the sitters from the opposite side of the camera, while you let off the flash, the result will be more pleasing. — Western Camera.

FOR LOCAL INTENSIFICATION OF NEGATIVES

For preventing the too rapid printing of thin parts of a negative, which naturally renders the corresponding portions of the print too dark, it has been recommended to cover over the thin areas with a mixture of a yellow or orange dye (procurable at any drug store) with ½ ounce gum senegal. Apply thinly and evenly with a camel's hair brush, moistened with saliva. This coating adds sufficient density to the parts without shutting out detail.—Camera.

SHORTENING EXPOSURE

The photographer of obscure interiors is often desirous of shortening the time of exposure without injury to the definition of the photograph. If the exposure is given at first with the smallest stop and of sufficient duration to impress some of the details on the plate, as the operation progresses a larger stop may be introduced from time to time until the full opening of the lens. The distinctness is not materially interfered with but, remember, the smallest stop must be used first.—The Camera.

TONING BATH

M. Helain, of the Societé Francaise de Photographique, recommends the following new toning bath :

Two per cent. solution of sulphocarbamide	40 c.c.m.
Tartaric acid	½ grain.
One per cent. solution chloride gold.	50 c.c.m.
Common salt	20 grains.
Water	2 litres

Dissolve the tartartic acid in the solution of sulphocarbamide, and then add a little at a time to the gold solution, stirring after each addition.

This gives a clear solution, next add the salt and finally the water.

This toning bath acts with all varieties of P.O.P., and is completely under control, giving a great variety of tones without fear of encountering double tones.

Toning platinotype prints by platinum may be accomplished in the following bath : Potassium chloroplatinite, one grain ; phosphoric acid, fifteen minims and water, ten drams. Allow toning to proceed until the image is sufficiently black, and then wash in water for half an hour.—Photography.

An economical toning bath for collodio-chloride paper is as follows : A, a one in five hundred solution of gold chloride ; B, a ten per cent. solution of sodium phosphate. Mix in equal parts for use.—Phot. Chronik.

ICEBERG OFF STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE

TO MAKE WRITING PAPER OR POSTAL CARDS SENSITIVE TO THE LIGHT

To sensitize letter paper, postal cards, etc., so that they can be used for copying purposes, the Photographische Rundschau recommends the following process : (Nat. Drugg.)

Make a thin, gruel-like preparation of rich starch, and color it with any desired water-color. With this, smear or paint over the paper or card, and let dry well, then coat with a solution of potassium bichromate, 3 gm. in 50 c.c.m. of water, being careful not to get any of it on the reverse side of the paper or card. Use as for ordinary copying (photographic) purposes.

PASTING PHOTOGRAPHS WITH TRANSPARENT GLUE

Transparent glue for pasting photographs on glass or glass paper weights so that the photographs will show clearly through the glass :

1. Gelatin, white ... ...5 av. ozs
   Acetic acid .. ..5 fl. ozs.
   Water, sufficient.

Macerate the gelatin, which should be of the best quality, white and perfectly transparent in 6 fluid ounces of water for 12 hours ; heat the mixture on a water bath until the gelatin is dissolved ; add it to the acetic acid and then enough water to make 16 fluid ounces.

2. Gelatin, white ... ...4 av. ozs.
   Sugar, white ... ...2 av. ozs.
   Water, sufficient.

Macerate the gelatin with 10 fluid ounces of water over night ; heat the mixture until the gelatin is dissolved; add the sugar; strain through a muslin strainer, and add enough water to make 16 fluid ounces.—Meyer Bros.' Druggist.

As a mountant, Liesegang recommends twenty grains of calcium nitrate, and eighty grains of dextrine in two ounces of cold water.

THE CHEMISTS AND SURGEONS SUPPLY CO. LTD.

818 DORCHESTER ST. MONTREAL.--

Do Not Forget our General Supply Depot [illegible] Colleges and [illegible] should be found to contain a full line of Bacteriological Apparatus, Clinical Thermometers, Hypodermic Syringes, Chemical Apparatus, Fine Chemicals for Analysis, Microscopic Stains, Slides and Cover Glasses. Correspondence given prompt attention. Catalogue in preparation. Telephone up 945.

Chas. L. Walters, B.A.Sc. (McGill), Manager.

Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation

Berlin S.O. 36, Germany

Agfa Dry Plates

unexcelled in price and quality.

A.G.F.A. TRADE MARK

UNAL

Patented

Rodinal in a solid Form

universal developer par excellence.

Special attention drawn to

Isolar Plates

Nonhalation

Patented

Ordinary and Orthochromatic

Indispensable in all cases where strong, light contrasts are to be overcome. Keeping qualities are unexcelled. Highly sensitive, and adapted for all instantaneous work.

Unal is suitable for all sorts of plates and films, positives and bromide papers.

Unal works quickly, clearly and powerfully.

Unal produces contrast and softness as desired.

Unal is but little affected by change of temperature.

Unal keeps excellently in the original packing, and is of small bulk and weight.

Unal package is therefore exceptionally suited for transport and has no breakage of bottles.

Unal is above all handy and convenient, the whole contents being dissolved in the prescribed quantity of water.

Unal is immediately ready for use.

Unal does not stain, does not induce fog, does not affect the fingers.

Sole Agents for Canada **Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.,** MONTREAL

"NOW IS THE TIME"

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SEASON FOR 1903 IS IN FULL SWING

Have you seen our 1903 Model Duplex Camera?

It sells on sight.

This and other novelties are in our 1903 Catalogue—now ready.

Imperial Glenco

Wellington Celluloid Films fit all cameras, keep longer, are better than any other, and are anti-trust.

Write for List at once.

ILFORD GOODS.

Canadian Camera Co., = **Toronto, Ont.**

GOERZ' LENSES.

WE desire to call the attention of the trade to our new Cough Remedy

Muskoka Pine Syrup

which was put on the Canadian Market in the Fall of 1900. The sales have been most gratifying. It is a large-sized package, neat and attractive in appearance, and a ready seller.

For prices write to

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.
MONTREAL

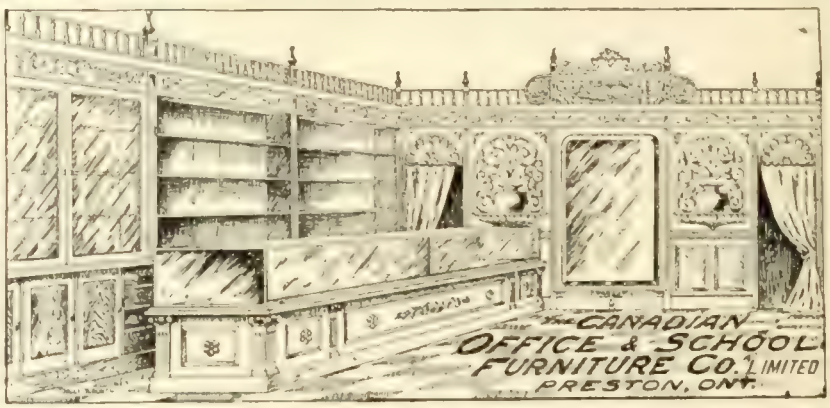
The Ideal Beverage

should quench the thirst, cheer and stimulate and nourish or strengthen.

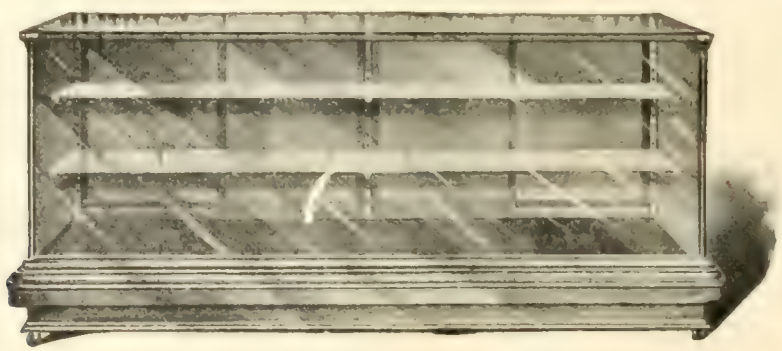
LABATT'S

India Pale Ale

is well known as a pure and wholesome beverage, both refreshing and salubrious. You are invited to try it, and if found satisfactory to you to ask your merchant for it.



"Goods well bought are half sold"—
Goods well displayed 9-10ths sold



Our Patent "Coronation" Case.

IN order to reach the highest, best and most money-making standpoint, it is requisite that you should display your wares in the "DOMINION" CO'S cases.

Concerning our make of goods GENERALLY, the name "Dominion" stands for the HIGHEST standard of excellence, which is WELL KNOWN by thousands of the most critical business people of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Our productions are the finest that expert display case makers can possibly turn out, and are at the head of the list in the Canadian Market to-day. Our patent "CORONATION" floor case is without a rival in ANY market, it being a marvellous piece of show case manufacture, as it is the most exquisite, attractive, artistic and durable case made, and is a wonderful money maker. ALL GLASS top, smooth and level, NO WOOD to catch dust, easiest case top in the world to keep clean and free from dust. A first-class photograph cannot do this case justice; to see one means to go wild with delight over it.

We are also manufacturers of high-grade Bank, Office, Store and Interior Fittings GENERALLY. Show cases of every conceivable description. Mirrors and Frames. Bent and Bevelled Glass. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and particulars.

DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.

N. R. LINDSAY, Manager.
Office and Factory, 53 Richmond St. East.

TORONTO, CANADA

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

The following article is so apropos that we feel it will be more valuable and interesting than anything we could say. It is so full of suggestions that concerns all opticians, that we cheerfully step aside and give way for it.

UNIFORM PRICE SCALE AND FEE FOR EXAMINATION *

It is with great pleasure I offer for your consideration a compound subject which, I believe, conscientiously carried out, would cement more firmly optical organizations and aid greatly toward the uplifting of the profession of optometry. I refer to a uniform price scale among all opticians and a fee for ocular examination.

Fundamentally, each refractionist will find that the chief factor in determining his success or failure in practice is the sum of his own individual qualities—his individual worth and power. But the democracy of the present time has established a tribunal that must be reckoned upon also, the tribunal of public opinion, and at no time in optical history have we needed a more favorable report from this tribunal than we do now when legal recognition of optometry is the paramount issue with all state societies.

In order to accomplish this we must be one in object; there must be no conflicting practices among those who should be united for their common welfare, and I know of no one thing that has caused greater contention among the public at large, or more petty ill-feelings between the refractionists themselves than the great diversity of prices that has so long been in evidence among us. I do not for a second wish to be considered as advocating an optical price trust, but I know that an average between the exorbitant charges of some and the non-profitable cutting of others, could establish a universal uniformity of prices that would be entirely satisfactory to the public and to the refractionist, in fact, an absolute advantage to both.

This is not a theory but a well-proved fact. Doubtless, you all know that nearly four years ago, the Rochester Optical Club inaugurated such a movement and we are greatly pleased to say that it has been in highly successful operation ever since. Besides this, nearly every city in the state has copied our scale of prices, with the exception of New York and Buffalo.

From a business point of view, when we consider the uniformity of prices among wholesale prescription houses, why should we not also be as nearly uniform in our prices as possible? Of course, the expenses of conducting our various places of business vary greatly, but where there is additional expense there is, as a rule, a greater bulk of business so that there would be no necessity of increasing prices for such localities.

ADVANTAGES OF UNIFORM PRICE LIST

The adoption of a uniform price-list by the Rochester Optical Club has created such harmony among its members as is seldom found in an organization of this sort; it has practically made optical shopping in Rochester an unknown factor, and I believe has protected the public from the exorbitantly high prices which in some cases have been made in the past, while at the same time giving to all a consistently fair profit on their goods, taking into full consideration all average expenses, including cost of goods, of doing a business, breakage, etc.

The only great disadvantage really worth consideration is that while a uniform price is of inestimable value in breakage, repairs, or in duplicating a prescription without re-examination, we often feel that this price does not adequately compensate us for our time and knowledge in cases that prove difficult in examination with a neurasthenic patient where several exchanges are often necessary, or where, from our own point of view, we feel that gradual steps to the full correction will give most satisfactory results. Of course, if we could anticipate these conditions and prepare our patient for future exchanges, all would be well, but unfortunately this is not always possible, and many times, when it is, our patient is not willing to enter into an arrangement so indefinite. The only entirely satisfactory solution of such emergencies lies then in the charging of a suitable fee for our examination over and above our charge for glasses. And this brings me to the second phase of my subject, examination fees.

FEES FOR EYE EXAMINATION

The subject of examination fees for ocular examination has been bobbing up all over the country for the past few years, and each year witnesses an increase in converts to this practice. This seems an inevitable procedure brought about through the evolution of the optical business into professionalism or semi-professionalism, and is springing into general usage with rapid strides.

That it will be a long, hard fight to bring examination fees into universal usage there is no doubt, for there are hundreds who still rest content in the universal delusion that something for nothing will "rope in" patients and their dollars, but those who have broken away from the hackneyed free examination report that they have profited rather than lost by doing so.

When one takes into consideration how greatly a refractionist's success depends upon the refractionist and his intimate knowledge of refractive errors and their correction, so often only determined upon after a complicated and detailed examination, he cannot but concede that a free examination not only belittles his ability but is also very poor compensation for the time and knowledge expended.

Then, again, we cannot give satisfactory individual attention to more than a limited number of patients, or we must of necessity neglect some of them. Free examinations must needs bring in some who are there merely to satisfy their own curiosity, or to pass away the time, and in examining such patients we are wasting time and energy that had far better be conserved for those of serious intention, which class of patients are willing to pay for services that warrant payment.

The greatest argument that those who practice free examinations offer in its defence is that they get as large a price for their goods as the refractionist who charges for his examinations. Perhaps they do, but are they then giving their examinations free, or is it merely a deception to give the appearance of doing so? This is just where a fee for examination proves of

*Address delivered at meeting of the Optical Society of the State of New York, by Harry Bestor, of Rochester, N.Y.

greatest advantage for in case of breakage and repairs we do not have to resort to an exorbitant price to be consistent with our first charge. We can charge according to our uniform price scale and feel assured that we are not overcharging our patient and that there is no danger of his being able to purchase for less elsewhere.

ROCHESTER MINIMUM PRICE LIST

In adopting a schedule of prices here in Rochester we designated it a "minimum price-list," leaving it optional with the individual members as to how much more they might, in any particular case, add to the fixed minimum. But through the education of the public by breakages and repairs, we have found it practically necessary to make this minimum a uniform price, and with the great number of us relying upon our examination fees to make up the discrepancy between the charges we feel should have been made and those given according to our price scale. This list was adopted in January, 1901, after several months' deliberation in weighing of each factor carefully. It was as carefully revised in May of this year, so that now we feel it offers a perfectly consistent adjustment of prices, allowing, as I have previously stated, a fair and reasonable profit to the refractionist and at the same time protecting the rights of the public. While as yet only local in its effect, it would seem that if the different state societies were to make this an issue that it could soon come into universal usage from one end of the United States to the other with as decided success as in its adoption by the Rochester Optical Club.

LENSES —FRAMES OR FRAMELESS

Spheres to 8 D.	$1.00 per pair 50c each
Spheres 8 D. to 11 D., $1.50; 12 D. to 16 D., $2.00; 16 D. to 20 D. $2.50.	
Cylinders, plano	$2.00 per pair, $1.00 each
Sphero Cyl. to 4.25 D.	3.00 " 1.50 "
Sphero Cyl. 4.50 D. to and including 8 D.	4.00 " 2.00 "
Sphero Cyl. above 8 D.	5.00 " 2.50 "
Prisms, plain	2.00 " 1.00 "
Sphero Prisms	4.00 " 2.00 "
Cyl. Prisms	5.00 " 2.50 "
Sphero Cyl. Prisms	6.00 " 3.00 "
Cross Cyl.	6.00 " 3.00 "
Toric Lenses	10.00 " 5.00 "

Lenticular Lenses, double sphero price of same Diopter.
Meniscus Strong Curve Lenses, add $2.00 to regular Sphero price.

CEMENT SEGMENTS

Plano and Periscopic, add to above prices	$1.00 per pair extra
Special Segments	2.00 "
Recementing Segments	25c one, two 35c

FRAMES AND FRAMELESS MOUNTINGS

Straight Temple, regular weight 10 K.	$5.00 each
10 K. No. 7169 riding	5.00 "
" Eyeglass Frame	4.50 "
" Gold Spectacle Mountings	4.50 "
" " Eyeglass "	4.00 "
" " Shur On or Linch Mountings	5.00 "
Filled Spectacle or Spectacle	2.50 "
" Eyeglass	2.00 "
" Mountings	1.50 "
RX Steel Frame Spectacle or Eyeglass and Mountings	4.00 "

GUARDS

Guards steel wire	40c per pair
" plain	30 "
" anchor	40 "
Gold filled offset	75 "
" " anchor (Cases)	1.00 "
Gold filled offset	1.00 "
" anchor	75 "

BRIDGES

Gold Bridges	$1.50
Filled	1.00
Steel	50

TEMPLES

Gold Frameless	$1.00 each
Frame	75 "
Straight	1.00 "
Old gold in exchange or 25c. extra.	
Filled Temples	50c. each
Steel Riding Bow for Frameless Spectacles	25c. "
" " Straight Bow	15 "

SPRINGS

10 K. Springs	75c. with old gold
" "	1.00 without "
Shur On Springs	1.00 " "
Filled Springs	75 "
Steel, No. 21	10c.
No. 31	15c.
all others	25c.

SOLDER

Gold	30c
Steel	10

DISPENSARY PRESCRIPTIONS

33⅓ per cent. discount except on gold goods.
Physicians and Ladies 25 per cent.
No Lenses changed free of charge after 3 months.

As to our examination fees our charges range from 50 cents to $3, the customary charge for ordinary cases being $1. The 50-cent charge in usage with one of our members, I believe, is given only in the re-examination of a simple presbyopic case, where very little time or skill is necessary. The 3 charge is made by most of us in case of an examination with prescription; intermediate charges are made according to the difficulty of the case. We nearly all began with a modest little sign notifying our patients that such and such a fee, or at any rate, a fee would be charged for examination in all cases where glasses were not purchased. This worked so satisfactorily that most of us grew bolder, increased the size of our signs, gave them a more prominent place in our offices and cut out the provision in regard to the purchase of glasses.

To break away from established precedent along the lines of prices and free examinations we know is hard, for we have gone through it; but the profession of optometry has grown so quickly and is developing so rapidly that we are only just beginning to steady ourselves from our wobbly-legged state. We are now full-grown and must needs watch every move, that the "other fellow" may not get on the "in-curve" and beat us out.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examination for students entering the study of pharmacy, on Thursday, October 1st, when fifteen candidates presented themselves, and of these, the following named in order of merit, passed, namely:—Edmond Belanger, J. E. A. Michon, J. C. Levesque and H. E. A. Walling who are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, on payment of their registration fee.

The following candidates passed in all subjects but one, namely:—Louis Levesque, Joseph Asselin, Raymond Tetreau, J. E. Picard, arithmetic; George Rolland, Latin; and A. Pruneau, history. The examiners were Professors Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal. The next examination will be held on January 7th, 1902.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The session of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has opened with an attendance of 140 students, two of whom are young ladies. The number is in excess of last year's attendance and taxes the capacity of the class rooms.

THE LORD, OWEN STOCK

The auction sale of the bankrupt wholesale drug stock of Lord, Owen & Co., of Chicago, was a remarkable success. It lasted six business days, almost without intermission. The original price bid for the stock was $80,000, but this was refused by the court. The auctioneers then put up a cash guarantee of $15,000 that it would bring $85,000. They receive 10 per cent. in commission on the amount secured above that.

Viewed under a powerful microscope the human skin is as full of holes as a piece of lace, there being about 1,000 holes to the square inch.

For Sale

DRUG BUSINESS in the County of Lennox and Addington. Stock about $5,000, all up-to-date, no dead stock, clean and neat, Will take $4,000. Owner wishes to retire. Will give possession at once. A good opening for a young man in the best block in the town. Size of town, 4,000. No cutting; average sales $20.00 per day. Address 22 Bay St., Toronto.

FRAMES
A. O. Co. are good enough.
LENSES
Bausch & Lomb
A. O. Co.

Bausch & Lomb—Zeiss
Stereo Binoculars

Warner & Swasey
Prism Field Glasses

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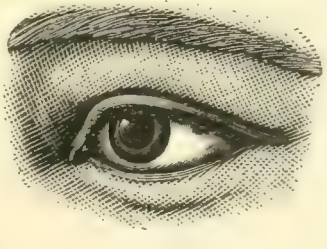
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This Quina, the composition of which is a mixture of Kola-Cocoa, is based on Kalisaya Quina and old generous wines. (The electrified oxygen or ozone is to revivify the weakened organs and to cicatrize the mucous membranes.)

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

UNLOSABLE STOPPERS

FOR

HOT WATER BOTTLES

THE "Holdfast" Attachment

PAT'D AUG. 6TH AND OCT. 1ST, 1901.

IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

Delights Everybody Who Sees It

We are prepared to furnish any of our HOT WATER BOTTLES with Unlosable Stoppers, at an extra charge of seventy-five cents per dozen.

When Ordering Specify with "Holdfast" Stoppers

Canadian Rubber Co. (of Montreal)

MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

Philately

Cyprus has issued a 75 piastres, lilac and olive stamp.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates have been united as one postal administration, and the first stamp has just been issued—King's head, 2A, lilac and violet.

St. Lucia has a new 1-shilling value King's head.

Montserrat is another of the "Presidencies" of the Leeward Islands, to which the ancient stamp-issuing privileges have been restored by an "Order-in-Council" dated Antigua, June 9th, 1903. The St. Kitts, Nevis, and Antigua series have already been chronicled and described, and there is yet one issue to come—that of Dominica.

The Montserrat stamps now to hand show a classical picture representing a female figure, a cross and a harp—on all values except the 5s., which bears the head of King Edward.

Picture series: ½d., green; 1d. carmine and grey-black; 2d., brown and black; 2½d., blue and grey-black; 3d., mauve and brown; 6d., olive and mauve; 1s., violet and green; 2s., chestnut and green; 2s. 6d., black and green; with King's head, 5s., carmine and grey-black.

Canada stamps have risen in value in catalogue quotations for 1904.

An 1869 United States 30c. stamp recently sold for $600. Who wouldn't like to have a few of these for sale?

Some months ago a competition was inaugurated by Hobbies in which stamp collectors were invited to vote for the celebrities whose heads they thought most suitable to reproduce on the stamps of Great Britain, living people being ineligible. We now quote the result as follows from Hobbies.

Many will think this list contains blemishes, both of omission and commission, but Hobbies promised that the competition should settle itself by the votes of the competitors themselves:

Value.	Celebrity.
½d.	...Horatio Nelson.
1d.	...Queen Victoria.
1½d.	...Lord Robert Clive.
2d.	...General Gordon.
2½d.	...Captain Cook.
3d.	...Grace Darling.
4d.	...General Wolfe.
5d.	...William Wilberforce.
6d.	...W. E. Gladstone.
9d.	...Duke of Wellington.
10d.	...David Livingstone.
1s.	...William Shakespeare.
2s. 6d.	...H. M. Stanley.
5s.	...Lord Rodney.
10s.	...Queen Elizabeth.
£1	...William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
£5	...Sir Walter Scott.

We have omitted to chronicle the stamps issued by the Venezuelan Revolutionists in their recent operations against Castro's Government. The supply of government issues having become exhausted the revolutionists issued stamps for the various cities and states held by them. The stamps are type set, and of two sizes. The larger contains the arms of the country, with "Correos de Venezuela" at the top, "Estado" at the left and "Guayana" at the right. Both the side inscriptions read upwards. At the bottom appears the value thus, "1 Bolivar 1," also in caps. The whole is surrounded by a type border, and printed on colored paper, which is also true of the smaller stamps. The latter have the same type border, but are very much smaller, the type in the inscription being condensed, and that at the top printed in lower case. The central figure is a three-masted sidewheel steamer, headed to the right. This was evidently furnished from the printer's stock.

Large Size, Inscribed "Estado Guayana."
5c. black on rose.
10c. black on red.
25c. black on blue.
50c. black on yellow.
1b. black on grey.

Small Size, Inscribed "Estado Guayana."
5c. black on grey.
10c. black on red.
25c. black on rose.
50c. black on blue.
1b. black on yellow.

Inscribed "Estado Maturin."
5c. black on rose.
10c. black on blue.
25c. black on yellow.
50c. black on red.
1b. black on grey.

Inscribed "Distrito Marnio."
5c. black on red.
10c. black on yellow.
25c. black on grey.
50c. black on rose.
1b. black on blue.

50 different foreign stamps 10c
500 mixed foreign, many kinds 10c
50 unusual foreign stamps 10c

Popular Stamp Album
Spaces to hold 6,000 stamps .. 75c

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MEKEEL STAMP CO. (Dep't Y.) ST. LOUIS, MO

Stamp Bargains

1000 all different Foreign, $3 and $4; 500 all different, $1.25; 300, 50c.; 200, 25c., 100, 10c.; 9 King's Heads 30c.; set 4 new Greece, 10c. Canada Jubilee, rare, 1½c., 20c.; 10 animal stamps, 25c.; 50 different British colonies, 25c.; 25 different S. and Central America, 15c.; 100 different Africa, $1; 1000 mixed stamps, 25c. Thousands of sets, packets and single varieties. Price lists free. We buy stamps.

Wm. R. ADAMS, 401 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Stamps Free, 98 varieties all different. Send the names of two Collectors and 2 cents Postage.
10 Animal stamps all different 10 cents
20 Paris Exposition stamps... 10 "
200 All different Foreign stamps 20 "
300 All different Foreign stamps 50 "
We buy stamps, Send 2 cents for buying list of U. S. and Canadian stamps.
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TOLEDO STAMP CO., Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A
60, 61 St. Clair Building

STAMPS—The Finest Stock at Lowest Prices
Largest importers British Colonials in U.S.
4 St. Vincent 10c, 6 Hawaii 15c, 5 Martinique 8c, 25 British West Indies, China, Corea, Siam, etc., 35c.; 8 Uruguay 10c, 3 Congo 10c, 25 British West Indies 25c, 4 Corea 8c, 6 Newfoundland 10c. Cloth bound stamp album for 600 stamps 8c. Our "Zoological" packet, 25 unused stamps, containing pictures of 22 different animals and birds, only 60c. Write to-day for copy of our catalog.
We buy collections and solicit correspondence. Correspondents wanted in every country in the world; write for special foreign booklet. List of prices paid for all used Canada Stamps sent for stamp. THE COLONIAL CO., 2435 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Dealers, Importers and Exporters of Postage Stamps exclusively.

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65 Bishopsgate St., Without, London, E. C. England.

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY

The new law passed in Japan which came into force on October 1st 1903, forbids the refining of camphor except by the state, which will purchase the crude substance from the producers. The export of camphor will be allowed only from ports named by the Government, which reserves to itself the right of restricting the production or stopping it altogether, at pleasure. All camphor and camphor oil in Japan on October 1st must be given up to the Government. Breaches of the law are punished by fine and confiscation. The history of this law begins with the introduction of the Formosa monopoly in 1899. This was based on the average production during the previous years. But prices then rose, and the Japanese camphor production rose from 24,000 piculs, worth 1,200,000 yen, in 1898, to 42,000, worth 3,900,000 yen, in 1901. This naturally affected the business of the Formosa producers, and diminished the profits of the monopoly. Hence the extension of the monopoly to Japan.—Farben Zeitung.

ODORLESS PETROLEUM

A process has recently been introduced by the Rutgerswerke Aktiengesellschaft for manufacturing tar oils and inodorous mineral oils, which consists in mixing the oil with oxides or with hydrated oxide of heavy metals or else with solutions of salts from these metals, and in causing some steam to be introduced for a while into the oil, which is then warmed. Preferably, an ammoniacal solution of copper is employed, though combinations of other metals (such as iron, manganese, chrome, etc.), can also be used. When it is desired to obtain a specially viscous oil of a dark color, it is as well to introduce some air or ozone into the oil, with the addition of metallic combinations, the whole being then heated. To give an example, 1,000 parts of oil should be mixed with 10 parts of the concentrated ammoniacal solution of oxide of copper; this is then heated to about 120 degrees C. after which some steam is passed into the oil for an hour. It is already generally known that the odor of oil can be diminished by the extraction of the bases and acids contained therein, though the odor cannot be entirely suppressed in this manner. It is however claimed by the inventors of the process in question that an entirely odorless oil can be obtained, as the odoriferous compound of the oil enter into combinations employed, thus rendering their extractions useless. In order to insure the success of this operation—or, in other words, to suppress the odor in tar and mineral oil—this should be carried out warm by introducing steam, because in the opposite case the odoriferous substances do not enter into combination with the metal. The employment of alkali enables the oil to mix more readily with the deodorizing agent.—Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter.

THE COD LIVER OIL SITUATION

The Trade Review, of St. John's Nfld., in a recent issue says:—

"Our refined cod liver oil is going far afield this year. Instead of applying to British wholesale handlers, as usual, many United States and Canadian chemists have ordered direct from this country, and there is a prospect of straight trade being built up with the Western continent in future, if we turn out the right kind of goods. Amongst orders received by a local business man the other day, was one from a town in far-away Egypt."

It also states that there are many inquiries about the prospects for next year, and also as to what stocks are now held. In reference to the latter our contemporary says:—

"One peculiar feature of the market is that nobody can guess, even approximately, how much oil is to come in from the refiners. Many of these gentlemen have broken their contracts and for obvious reasons, are not taking the straight road to the market. The product is reaching the city by devious routes, and in the names of men who never refined a margin of oil in their lives. Many a man will ship in his mother-in-law's name rather than run the risk of having the goods held up, by process of law, for breach of contract."

Drug Reports

Toronto, October 12, 1903.

Business during the past month has been quite up to the mark. The market changes have been of no special nature.

Gum shellac has been steadily advancing and will likely go higher. Good orange shellac is worth to-day 55c.; bleached, 60c.; powdered shellac, 70c.

Cod liver oil maintains its high price, and there is no doubt when the season actually opens up it will be higher.

Yohimbine has been advanced in price by the manufacturers. Tubes of 3 grains are worth now $1.50. Tablets-tubes of 10 are worth 90c. each.

Oil peppermint has commenced soaring again; it is difficult to tell when it will stop.

Taft's asthmalene and white pine syrup has been advanced in price by the manufacturer 50c. per dozen.

Chase's 25c. goods are being advanced by the proprietors 25c. per doz., to take place October 15th; and Ferrol is being advanced from $6.50 to $8.00 on the same date.

E. MERCK'S MARKET REPORT

Darmstadt, September, 1903.

Cocaine.—Peru reports a sharp advance in price of leaves. At the same time freight rates of the Pacific lines were raised by 10 per cent. These facts caused considerable purchases of coca leaves and raw cocaine, by which the market has been materially strengthened.

Mercury.—Rothschild reduced price on 5th August from £8 12s. 6d. to £8 1s.

Morphia and Opium.—Owing to little demand, holders of opium have somewhat come down in their ideas as to price, yet opium price is still high as compared with the quotations for morphia.

Quinine and Cinchona Bark.—There was but one auction in August, viz., on 11th, in London 1,130 packages offered, 733 of which sold at 1¾ d. per unit, same as in the previous London auction. Large quantities of bark being announced for the next Amsterdam auctions on 3rd September, they will probably sell at lower prices, but whether in this case quinine price will also recede, cannot be foreseen today.

Perfumes.—Value of cumarine, heliotropine, and vanilline has reached so low levels, that their sale is hardly remunerative. In vanilline an improvement recently set in, demand being brisker and cutting less than previously.

Root of Hydrastis.—America advises an advance in price, which, if it lasts, will result in dearer prices of all preparations made from the drug.

WINDSOR MILLS

HAS WON FAVOR AS A

WRITING PAPER

with professional men because of its smooth, easy surface, its good color and fine texture

YOU CAN HAVE ENVELOPES MADE OF THE SAME PAPER

CANADA PAPER CO., LIMITED

TORONTO and MONTREAL

ROB ROY PENS.

Sold by all Stationers in 18 varieties in

6d., 1s. and gross boxes

HINKS, WELLS & Co. beg to draw attention to this new series of turned up, pointed and other pens, made of the same material, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works, as the well known series of Waverley Pens, which Hinks, Wells & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901), manufactured for and supplied to the proprietors thereof.

HINKS, WELLS & CO., Birmingham, Eng

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to October 10th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	55	60
Ground, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	45	50
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	80	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
recip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	$ 5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	$ 5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	75	80
Myrrh, lb	45	04
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	55	60
Bleached, lb	65	70
Spruce, true, lb	1 25	1 30
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	$ 8	$ 10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	36	45
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Chiretta, lb	30	35
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Lemon Balm, lb	45	50
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Bay, lb	18	30
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	70
Short, lb	45	50
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Matico, lb	70	55
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25

MANNA, lb	$ 1 85	$ 1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Iris	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 00
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc. lb. ½ & ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	13	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	27	29
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	15
Dandelion, lb	18	20
Elecampane, lb	15	16
Galangal, lb	15	16
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Indian Hemp	85	90
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	20	35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	40	45
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	$ 35	$ 35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	42
ACETANILID, lb	40	45
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1⅝	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	1 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 45
ANTIPYRIN, oz	50	50
ARISTOL, oz	1 80	1 90
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	3 50	3 75
Subnitrate, lb	$ 2 85	$3 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	30	35
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	30	35
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
CODEIA, ¼ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 40	1 50
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 00	4 50
IODOFORM, lb	5 00	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	$13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1⅝	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	60	65
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	28	32
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 75
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 01
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60

(Glycerole of) per oz.	$ 1 60	$ 1 60
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Phenacetine, oz.	38	40
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain	13	15
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	30	35
Bromide, lb	60	65
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And So Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Prophylamine, oz	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz	45	47
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	6 50	7 00
Salol	1 30	1 40
Santonin, oz	60	65
Saccharine	4 00	4 50
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz	75	80
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	40
Salicylate, lb	70	75
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	$ 8	$ 10
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	45	75
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	80	85
Sulfonal, oz	35	40
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	45	5
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz	65	70
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	11	12
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 58
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	$ 70	$ 75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 85
Lemongrass, lb	3 25	3 50
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	3 25	4 00
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	5 50	6 00
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 00
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	80	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	6 50	7 00
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 75	9 00
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb	12	17
Cod Liver, N.F., gal	5 50	6 00
Norwegian, gal	6 50	7 00
Cottonseed, gal.	1 10	1 05
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	65	70
Raw, gal	60	65
Neatsfoot, gal	1 50	1 60
Olive, gal	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal	2 75	3 00
Palm, lb	14	15
Sperm, gal	1 60	1 65
Turpentine, gal	95	1 00

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Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XV. TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1903 No. 11

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MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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PROSPERITY STILL WITH US

That Canada is experiencing a time of prosperity which is probably unequalled in her history is plainly to be seen by every observant person. Manufacturers in nearly every branch are working overtime, and the greatest difficulty has been found in securing sufficient skilled labor and in devising additional space in the buildings now in use in order to begin to keep up with the orders.

Competition has never been so keen in the history of commerce as to-day and never before have manufacturers given such careful attention to the manufacture of their products, not only to lessen cost of production, but also to turn out a class of goods equal to anything made elsewhere, and it speaks well for Canadian goods that not only in our own land, but also in other countries a standard is established, both in quality and in price, which insures a continuance of business.

It is a matter for congratulation that, notwithstanding the turn of the tide which appears to have begun in other countries, Canada still more than holds her own and shows steady progress without any present indication of reaction.

This is the time when every progressive business man will grasp his opportunities, analyze them, and act quickly. The possibilities for business in this country from this time on are almost unlimited, and the manufacturer at home or abroad who now secures a foothold can in all reason expect a large measure of success.

BETTER TREATMENT FOR FOREIGN TRAVELLING SALESMEN

Several chambers of commerce in Germany have combined to agitate for a recognized position for commercial travellers in all countries. They allege that commercial travellers receive but scant courtesy from foreign governments, and are made to pay exorbitant taxes for plying their vo-

[illegible] general amelioration in their treatment [illegible] ture commercial treaties clauses should be inserted defining their position and exempting them from the evils they now suffer from in many foreign lands.

STATIONERY FOR DRUGGISTS

[illegible] preparation for the holiday trade, and the druggist should see to it that his plans have been made towards securing the sale of business even in the month of December.

In order to do any business it is necessary to be properly prepared for it, both as to the quantity of stock and also as to the class of goods.

Without losing sight of the main features of the drug trade, namely, the dispensing counter and the sale of drugs, which should always be paramount at every season of the year and should not be hindered by any other line, no matter how attractive, nor profitable it may be; there are many saleable side lines which are suitable for the holiday trade and are quite in keeping with the druggist's general stock.

Fancy stationery and its numerous accessories, leather goods in great variety, such as purses, pocket-books, brush cases, music folios and many other articles in leather, are always amongst the best selling goods at this time, second only to the line of perfumery, which, of course, takes first place in every first class druggist's stock. It would be impossible for us to attempt to enumerate the very many lines which could be handled to advantage, much depending on the class of customers which the druggist in his own locality can induce to do business with him.

Reference to our advertising columns will, however, put our readers in touch with those firms who can abundantly supply all the requirements of the trade, and who are al-

ways willing to give any information in respect to the various lines they handle.

A DESERVING CASE

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. F. W. Merrill, of Brantford, Ont., calling attention to the very distressing circumstances of a brother druggist.

The case is a sad one and we are only too pleased to forward the movement suggested by Mr. Merrill. It is one of those cases which should doubly appeal to every druggist, not only because he is a fellow-craftsman, but also because no man with any heart can see a brother man in need, through no fault of his own, and not immediately come to his relief. This is a case of urgency, and remittances, we might suggest of, say, one to five dollars or more, should be at once sent to this office. All remittances will be acknowledged at once and the list of subscribers and disposition of monies will be published in our next issue.

THE DISPENSING DIFFICULTY

Considerable discussion has taken place recently in the medical and drug journals in England in reference to the question as to whether physicians should dispense their own prescriptions or not.

In this country experiences very similar to those which our English contemporaries describe are also existant and, unfortunately, in this country also "the time does not appear to be quite ripe (to quote a medical contemporary) for a separation of prescribing and dispensing." There is no doubt the public would benefit if dispensing was left to the pharmacist, who alone has received the necessary and adequate training for the work.

Referring to the definition given to the terms "Dispenser" and "Pharmacist," the Pharmaceutical Journal (London), says :—

A definition is in itself a harmless and inoffensive thing enough, but two definitions placed side by side make one comparison ; which is odious. An excellent example of the effect of this combination of descriptions is to be found in the word-pictures here appended :

A DISPENSER

A person whose work is limited to making up practically the same medicines for the same [illegible] life

A PHARMACIST

A man who keeps drugs and ammunitions himself ready to dispense medicine to [illegible] the world.

Whence come these definitions? From the pages of Webster? No. Nor indeed is it to be expected that they would have been sufficiently precise to suit the geometrician who was erroneously supposed to have been born in Megaria. They are culled from the columns of the British Medical Journal. The pharmaceutical chemist will not quarrel with this description of himself. On the contrary, his training admirably adapts him to fill the cosmopolitan duties here ascribed to him; but it is doubtful whether the same acquiescent frame of mind will characterize the individual described as one who performs the same duties for the same man until the day when the sphere of action of either himself or his employer is transferred to another world. Consistency is a quality to be encouraged and commended, but it is to be hoped that the medicines made up so repeatedly gather no moss or mould, even though the dispenser obtains the reward which is denied to the rolling-stone. At any rate, such a methodical personage is better to be trusted in a dispensary than the classic individual "who never did the same thing twice."

OUTSIDE OPINION AND CRITICISM

No business man, of whatsoever profession he may be, should be indifferent to the opinions and feelings of those with whom he comes in contact in the course of his business. Some men have such a self-satisfied opinion of their own capabilities in the various matters that comprise their business that they are apt to pooh-pooh any suggestions that a customer with friendly intentions, or that the public may make, and yet it is all important for business men to receive and duly weigh all such suggestions, as many of them are likely to be of much assistance to them, as being formed by those who see the business from the outside, and form their opinions accordingly. Now, to know what outsiders think of him and the way his business is conducted should be the aim of everyone in business, because he can thus remedy defects and make the improvements necessary to secure the confidence of his customers and the consequent success of his business undertaking.

This matter has been well put by a writer in The Keystone, who says : "An excellent recipe for the detection of errors, irregularities or incongruities, in the conduct of one's business, is to take a periodical look at the ways of the establishment from the outside. A window-dresser cannot form a correct estimate of his completed display from the vicinity of the background ; he must needs look at it from the sidewalk, the vantage point of those whom in the orthodox order of things it is primarily designed to attract and to please—the public. In like manner, the merchant who remains behind the scenes, figuratively speaking, cannot obtain an accurate perspective of its store, its arrangement, and the system under which it is conducted. He must, to the best of his ability, survey it from the view point of the general public.

A NEW SOURCE OF RUBBER

There was recently received by a firm in Liverpool, England, from Africa, a species of a plant, hitherto unknown, which produces rubber. This plant, the place of origin of which is believed to be British East Africa, grows under the ground. If the bark of this plant is broken, the pieces are kept together by the rubber which is of extraordinary elasticity. The rubber, which is said to be of the very best quality, is directly beneath the bark. The roots, when about one month old, contain from 6 to 6½ per cent. of rubber, while, if the bark is removed, the percentage is as high as from 12 to 15.

A VIRGIN CAMPHOR FOREST

According to a consular report, a virgin forest of camphor trees has been discovered in Formosa. It covers 50,000 acres, and contains 120,000 trees of from seven to eight feet in circumference. The total yield is estimated at 10 millions of catties, which, at the monopoly price of 18 yens, represents 1,720,000 yens, or about £185,000.

Good advertising is the pathfinder for all who seek success in business.

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PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT

Aristol, Aspirin, Agurin, Aristochin, Antinonnin, Citarin, Chinaphenin, Creosotal (Creosote Carb.), Duotal (Quaiacol Carb.), Europhen Epicarin, Epicarin veterin, Hedonal, Helmitol, Heroin, Heroin hydrochloride, Iodothyrine, Lycetol, Losophan, Mesotan, Phenacetine, Protargol, Piperazine, Salol (Bayer), Sulfonal, Somatose, Ferro-Somatose, Lacto-Somatose, Salophen, Salicylic Acid (Bayer), Salicylate of Soda (Bayer), Saloquinine, Salicylate of Saloquinine, Trional, Tannigen, Tannopine, Tannopine veterin, Theocin, Tetronal.

Wholesale only.

Literature and doctors' samples supplied on application.

COLOR DEPARTMENT

Anilines for dyeing wool, cotton, union goods, etc.
Benzidine, Cyanine and Alizarine Dyes.
Anilines for general use, staining, etc.

In 1-lb. tins and upwards.

Shade-cards, samples and prices on application to Canadian Agents.

PHOTO DEPARTMENT

Edinol-Bayer Developer (powder, cartridges and concentrated solution).
Acetonesulphite (powder and concentrated solution).
Fixing Salt—Bayer (powder and cartridges).
Intensifier—Bayer (powder and cartridges).
Flashlight—Bayer.

Instructions for using above, also samples and prices supplied.

Sole Agents for Canada **Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co.,** - TORONTO

QUALITY GOODS FOR QUALITY TRADE

ONLY DENTIFRICE IN THE WORLD

IN FOUR FORMS

Large Size . . 75c. (Liquid and Powder)	Powder . . . 25c. (New patent top tin)
Small Size . . 25c. (Liquid only)	Paste . . . 25c. (In collapsible tubes)

SOZODONT

TOOTH

PASTE

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

Just Out. Very Handsome Package. Elegant Goods. Easel Back for Counter or Shelf Display.

PACKED IN HALF DOZEN BOXES

JOBBERS have been SUPPLIED

Same price and terms as Sozodont Powder and Sozodont, small size, and it may be included in making up quantity orders.

Canadian Depot
Lyman Sons, & Co.
Montreal, Can.

Hall & Ruckel
Proprietors,
New York City

WALL PAPER
MANUFACTURERS

OUR WALL PAPERS are the popular, quick selling kind, with just that touch of novelty necessary to remove them from the commonplace. A look through our samples will convince you that we can supply the goods you want.

STAUNTONS LIMITED
FORMERLY M STAUNTON & CO
TORONTO
94 YONGE ST CANADA

THE J STEVENS & SON CO., LIMITED.
ATOMIZERS

American Climax, fine stem, with small bellows for water only, per doz	$4.00
McKenzie Leader No. 1, Water Oil, one tip, per doz	4.50
" " No. 2 " " two " "	5.50
" " No. 3 " " three " "	6.00
Stevens & Son, Solid stem, Water Oil, one tip, per doz	5.00
" " " two " "	6.00
" " " three " "	7.00
Screw Cap, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz, assorted	6.00
" " two " "	7.00
" " three " "	8.00

All our Atomizers with the exception of the "American Climax" are supplied with a superior large plate colored Bellows. EVERY ATOMIZER GUARANTEED. Our "McKenzie Leader" Atomizers have a large sale. They spray oil. Travellers are now out.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT
The J. Stevens & Son Company, Limited
Toronto, Canada, and London, E. C.

WATERSTONS
Druggist's
Wax

PERFECT SECURITY
"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be
You bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Love, III. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv.

WINDSOR MILLS
HAS WON FAVOR AS A
WRITING PAPER
with professional men because of its smooth, easy surface, its good color and fine texture
YOU CAN HAVE ENVELOPES
MADE OF THE SAME PAPER
CANADA PAPER CO., LIMITED
TORONTO and MONTREAL

ROB ROY PENS.
Sold by all Stationers in 18 varieties in

6d., 1s. and gross boxes

HINKS, WELLS & Co. beg to draw attention to this new series of turned up, pointed and other pens, made of the same material, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works, as the well known series of Waverley Pens, which Hinks, Wells & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901), manufactured for and supplied to the proprietors thereof.

HINKS, WELLS & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

A POPULAR DECISION

Much favorable comment has been occasioned in the trade by the announcement of Scott & Bowne that the price of Scott's Emulsion will not be increased during the prevailing scarcity of cod liver oil. This decision, on the part of the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion is of the greatest importance to the drug trade and the public. If Scott's Emulsion was nothing more than an ordinary emulsion or cheaply compounded preparation of cod liver oil, the matter of its future price would not be of such vital interest, but being the standard preparation of cod liver oil and being used exclusively and continually by thousands of people, it is only natural that a great deal depended upon what this valuable remedy was going to cost during the oil famine.

Another point of importance is the fact that the quality of Scott's Emulsion remains absolutely unchanged. The manufacturers have made no attempt to discount their action in the matter of price by cutting down the quality of the ingredients in Scott's Emulsion, and herein rests the druggist's security and the public's protection. Every bottle of Scott's Emulsion has the makers' guarantee of purity and uniformity of quality, and this guarantee carries with it the weight of thirty years' favorable reputation. With adulteration so common at this time it is well that so popular a remedy as Scott's Emulsion can be always depended upon and so easily secured.—Advt.

HOWARDS & SONS, LIMITED

Messrs. Howards & Sons, of Stratford, near London, England, announce that, for family reasons, they have converted their business into a Limited Company under the name of "Howards & Sons, Limited."

There will be no change whatever in the management, all the existing partners having joined the board as the first directors.

STRETCHED GELATINE AROUND THE OIL

Some time ago Messrs. H. Planten & Son, the well-known capsule manufacturers, of New York, had a call from one of their customers, who was very anxious to know how they did make those little round and oval-shaped capsules that contain no air and look as if two semi-circles or ovals of gelatine had been made filled with oil, and fastened together in some mysterious manner.

Mr. H. Rolfi Planten the firm manager, explained to this searcher after information, that their new airless method, the one by which this class of goods was made, is a very simple one and only required skill and the necessary costly machinery. Sheets of gelatine were prepared and after stretching them around a certain amount of oil, to secure the proper dosage, these were brought together under immense pressure, heat applied and presto, the capsules and pearls were the result. After this process of forming, the capsules or pearls were put through a curing and finishing treatment, and were ready for the consumer. It all seemed very clear to the inquirer, and he departed with a happy though incredulous smile.

The firm has constant requests to encapsule private formulas which require this peculiar "stretching around the oil process," and we suggest that if you have any formula you desire to place on the market in the best possible style, write for information and prices.

Messrs. H. Planten & Son have been in the capsule business since 1836 and are, in fact, "The Pioneers of the Capsule Industry in the United States." Their goods are thoroughly reliable and have gained the enviable reputation of being "The Best by Every Test."

TROUBLE SAVED BY NOT ADVERTISING

The modern merchant who never advertises escapes a lot of trouble. He may keep out of some of it without intending to do anything of the sort, but he escapes it just the same. He gets rid of the trouble of preparing advertisements, and, of course, has no worry about changing them and keeping them fresh and up to date. He is not bothered about the way his advertisements are printed, nor the position they occupy. He can say, with much truthfulness, that it is no trouble to show goods, for he is seldom asked to show any. But his greatest saving of trouble is in not having to sell goods to people who stay away, but who would come to his store if he advertised. Then, as he sells few goods, he has few goods to buy, so there is more trouble saved. He saves [illegible] the trouble of selecting, paying a large staff of assistants. He gets-rid of the trouble of having to pay for advertising. Finally, he never has the trouble of enlarging [illegible] bigger one, and it is very little trouble to count his money. Strange, what a lot of trouble a merchant makes for himself by advertising! — Retailer and Advertiser.

MAILING LISTS

There is one thing that is just as essential to the up-to-date druggist as cleanliness, and that is a mailing list. A list that includes all his customers and possible patrons every druggist should have in printed form to send out to the large advertisers who are constantly calling for them. A thousand names can be set up and a thousand copies printed by the local printer at a mere nominal cost, and when in this form erasures can be made or new names added in a moment. Get your name in your customer's mind. Keep it there. Make them see it daily. Some day it will remind them that you have in stock just what they want. Every piece of advertising sent out by manufacturers bearing the druggist's name should be taken advantage of. While they are paying to advertise one article they are advertising your entire stock, and this being the case the chances are that you will get ten times as much out of it as the manufacturer. Chas. H. Fletcher, manufacturer of Castoria, has an advertisement in this issue, calling for lists for The New York Almanac, and the copy before us shows a handsome and interesting edition—the handsomest, without doubt, that he has ever sent out. We earnestly advise all to send a list in at once.

YOUR CHANCE PERHAPS

Non-advertisers, and poor advertisers, especially, should read with interest the announcement of Allen, the advertiser, for druggists. To all such he offers an exceptional opportunity to secure good live individual advertising at a very reasonable figure. He advises us that from his first ad, which appeared in last month's Druggist, he has secured many orders and has already received favorable comments from his customers. He further tells us that his introductory offer is good only until the end of [illegible]

because the time alone which he must necessarily give to each client is worth more than the fee he is now charging. We would therefore suggest that you get in touch with him and prove his worth while you can do so at so trifling a cost.

PRICE ADVANCED RATHER THAN REDUCE THE QUALITY

Special attention is called to the open letter of the Ferrol Company on page 612.

In view of the abnormal price at which the best quality of cod liver oil is selling, we are not at all surprised that the Ferrol Company has decided to raise the price of Ferrol. The company was forced to adopt one of three propositions: either to reduce the quantity of oil, use an inferior quality, or raise the price. They have decided to accept the latter alternative, and we most heartily commend their action.

The Ferrol Company has been a warm supporter of the price restrictive plan. We trust, therefore, that those of our readers who are favorable to this plan will do what they can to assist the company in its endeavor to obtain for Ferrol a price which will yield a fair margin of profit for the dealer as well as for the manufacturer. We make this request with the greater confidence because in increasing the price the Ferrol Company has given to the retail dealer the larger share of the increased profit.

ACTION OF OZONE ON CARBON MONOXIDE

W. A. Jones and C. E. Waters have independently investigated the action of ozone on carbon monoxide. It is found that ozone does not act on carbon monoxide as readily as might be expected from its apparent unsaturation; there is some oxidation to carbon dioxide at high temperatures, the oxidation depending on the amount of ozone present in the oxygen. Jones did not find the least evidence of oxidation by hydrogen peroxide, even when concentrated solutions were employed.

NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THE LAST NAMED ARTICLE

Lengthy press accounts have been given of the magnificent reception tendered to the Conservative leaders, Messrs. Borden and Monk, at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on the 19th ult.

The newspapers printed the interesting speeches in full, and gave all the details of the elaborate function, excepting the menu of the banquet, which was described by the correspondent of the Montreal Daily Star as "one of the most varied ever served in Quebec." The viands were indeed very tempting, and there was the usual complement of wines and Apollinaris.

DRUGGISTS' "DON'TS"

Don't think for your customer. If he thinks Baby's Own Soap is best, sell it to him, even if there is not much profit in it for you. Don't let him go elsewhere for it, nor buy some other kind and feel sore on you every time he uses it.

The other kind may be good, but always remember "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

COMMENDATION

How easy it is to find fault and how readily vent is given to our complaints. It seems to be human nature to think that the best is none too good and that perfect service in any respect is the due of every man at the hands of his neighbor. A word of appreciation is a deep working stimulant. To this fact Messrs. Elliot & Co. gratefully testify in expressing to us the satisfaction experienced as a result of many hearty commendations received from patrons with respect to the service rendered by this house. A growing letter-order business is evidently a result of "careful attention" delivered "As advertised." See their advertisement.

GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOURSELF

There are a great many men in this world of ours who do not know themselves! They are so busy with the business affairs of every day that they have no time to get acquainted with "No. 1." They do not know what good fellows they really are. So long as they tie themselves down to the routine business, putting in practically all their time, save what they devote to eating and sleeping, they make automatons of themselves. Their better instincts and finer tastes become quiescent.

They need the fresh air and freedom of the woods, the cheerful songs of the restful rivers, the charms of the sidepaths, and the glory of the hills to awaken them to a realization of what they are, and to an appreciation of the fact that their better natures are dormant, and their real characters are calloused by the exacting selfishness of commercial demands.

Get away from the marts of trade. Wake up! Put business worries aside; shake hands with Nature and give her a chance to be your friend and companion for a few days! Then, when you return to business, you will find that you are not the same man who left it a week or two before. You will like yourself better than you ever have, because you will know yourself better.—Michigan Tradesman.

SHIPPING MINERAL ACIDS, BENZINE, ETC.

The wholesale druggists of Canada have issued a circular notice to the trade reminding them of the regulations in force for the conveyance of mineral acids. This reminder is sent out in consequence of the unfortunate experience of some of the shippers where precautions had been neglected.

Retail druggists will, therefore, understand from the following notice why delay may sometimes occur in receiving shipments of acids, etc.:

"Important Notice.—Owing to recent accidents having arisen through the conveyance of Mineral Acids packed with other goods, the railway companies have drawn our attention to the Statutory Act, and have notified us that the same must be strictly observed, in consequence of which we beg to notify you that it will be impossible for us to include with general merchandise, any of the Mineral Acids, Benzine, Gasoline, Picric Acid, Picrates, or other dangerous or explosive substances, either in carboys, winchesters or smaller quantities.

These articles will only be received and forwarded by special Acid Trains, and must in every case be billed as such. Express companies or steamboats will not carry them at all."

This notice is signed by all the wholesale drug firms of Canada.

Armour & Co., of Chicago, offer to give free a water heater and half a dozen imported china mugs to any druggist purchasing a "Jim Dandy" Vigoral Case, which case contains enough Vigoral, Asparox, French Bouillon and Tomato Bouillon to make from 800 to 1,000 drinks. See advt.

Everything for the Drug Trade

JUST a little talk on **RUBBER GOODS**—of course you know that all prices on such goods have gone up—that is, on all except our new line of **"NATIONAL"** goods. This is a cut of our "National" Water Bottle—a Water Bottle at a medium price which you can guarantee, and which will give every satisfaction. We have "National" Fountains and Combinations too. These goods were bought before the recent advance in Rubber, and we are giving our customers the benefit of it while they last.

Canadian Agents for Swanson's "Five" Drops, Walnutta Hair Stain and Robinnaires Walnut Hair Dye and Toilet Preparations.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. & S. BRAND **Cocaine** **B. & S. BRAND**

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRATE, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

STOCKS KEPT WITH OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Montreal

The World's Great Complexion Soap!

CALIFORNIA LEMOLA TOILET SOAP

MANUFACTURED BY

Lemola Soap Company

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Retails at 3 Cakes for 50 Cents.

Without doubt the finest Complexion Soap on the market—Elegantly put up. An elegant Bath and Shampoo Soap. Excellent for shaving.

Price per gross, $18.00

Just send us your trial order—Your customers once using it, will come again.

TRADE MARK

CRESS—COS Chocolate Creams, Chocolate Wafers, Ginger, Cough Lozenges, Menthol, Horehound, Acid and all other Flavor Drops.
HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes, in 5c. packages and 5-lb. boxes.
RENTZ Salted Peanuts in 5c. packages.
FRENCH, CAVE & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide.
CHAPIREAU'S Cachets, Nos 0, 1, 2, 2 bis. and 3.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

58 Colborne Street TORONTO, ONT.

Webb's

By Appointment Purveyors to His Excellency The Governor General

CHOCOLATES

make an ideal side-line for a druggist—especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

You Need Them for the Christmas Trade

The Harry Webb Co., Limited

TORONTO

Webb's

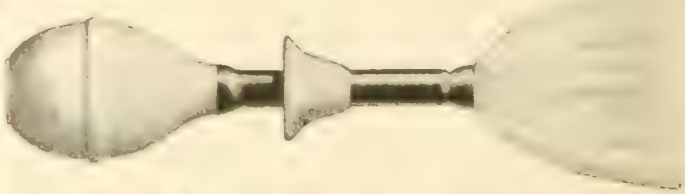
Lyman's Monarch Nebulizers

Throws oils so fine that it is just like smoke

Price $8.50 per Dozen.

Dr. Hall's Magical Syringe

Forward or Backward Flow.



A glance will show that this is the most effective and best Syringe on the market, and

Price only $21.00 per Dozen.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO.

Limited

Wholesale Druggists TORONTO

Trade Notes

Mr. Laycock has opened a new drug store at Pipestone, Manitoba.

Ebenezer Olive, druggist, St. John New Brunswick, died last month.

C. E. Shaw is opening a new drug store at Wapella, Assiniboia, N.W.T.

F. C. Churchill is opening a new drug store at Middleton, Nova Scotia.

R. Bennett has opened a new drug store at Rosthern, Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

W. H. Cummings has purchased the drug business of M. Fitch, Grimsby, Ontario.

E. J. Dinsmore, druggist, Hedley City, British Columbia, has discontinued his business.

B. M. Canniff, druggist, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, is advertising his business for sale.

Dr. A. E. Clendenan has purchased the business of the Mullett Drug Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

E. C. Wilson has purchased the drug business of A. W. Bleasdell, Morrissey, British Columbia.

Rupert P. Weeks has purchased the drug business of Thomas C. Beman, Toronto, Ontario.

S. Eversfield has purchased the drug business of Stanley & Ash, High River, Alberta.

A. M. Spence has purchased the drug business of A. C. Lochead, Lucknow, Ontario.

S. Moisan has purchased the retail business of Dawson, Wallace & Co., druggists, Montreal.

J. L. White has purchased the drug business of Davis Bros., Victoria, British Columbia.

J. A. Buckham has purchased the drug business of J. A. Miller & Co., Revelstoke, British Columbia.

The Winnipeg Drug Hall has been incorporated with J. F. Caldwell, L. W. Caldwell and others, as incorporators.

A new drug store is being opened at the corner of Yonge and Wood streets, Toronto, to be known as the Red Cross Drug Store.

COMPANIES

The Imperial Chemical Works, St. Johns, Quebec, has assigned.

L. Rosenthal has registered as The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal, Quebec, patent medicines.

The Denis Chemical Co., of New York, manufacturers of patent medicines, have registered at Montreal, Quebec.

H. Warren has registered as proprietor of La Compagnie de Cure du Dr. Leo Contre les Rhumatismes, Montreal, Quebec.

Chandler & Massey, Limited, Toronto, dealers in physicians' supplies, have opened a branch in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with W. K. C. Fisher in charge.

MONTREAL NOTES

Mr. Sylvio Moisan has succeeded to Mr. Wallace Dawson's pharmacy at the corner of Sherbrooke and St Lawrence Main street.

The pharmacists of Montreal have generally held that there is neither honor nor profit in keeping a branch post office. Mr. Desilets, they say, has resigned his position as a sub-postmaster, and asked the Government to find quarters elsewhere.

Wilfrid Lecours and Arthur Decary have gone into business together as pharmacists, under the name of Lecours & Decary, at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets, with a branch at the corner of Craig and Bonsecours street, Mr. Lecours' old stand.

"Many men, many minds, each cheats in his own way."—Terence.

This is the way it is done. A certain pharmacist filled his window with moth balls, and posted up placards telling how moth balls could be obtained within for 5cts. per lb. A lady went in to purchase and asked if they were fresh and good. Fresh, madam, Oh no, the 5ct. ones are last year's! Our 10ct. quality are this year's, much stronger than the old ones, madam, etc., etc.

A physician was attacked by [illegible] in the city a few [illegible] and was ordered to [illegible] the Quarter Sessions. In default [illegible] he was sent to prison to await [illegible] trial. It would be interesting to know what action will be taken in this case by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province.

Mr Mun, the energetic secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, is hard at work prosecuting pharmacists, as well as those who are not pharmacists, for infringements of the Pharmacy Act. Ample evidence is in hand and instructions have been given by the Council to prosecute, but in no instance is action taken without the delinquent having been previously warned, and in some cases reasoned with. When action is taken it may be taken for granted that the defendant is knowingly holding himself to the law.

It is not generally known that in the Province of Quebec there are three grades of persons who are qualified to serve in drug stores, viz.: Registered apprentices, certified clerks and licentiates of pharmacy. These persons must have successfuly passed the preliminary, minor and major examinations respectively.

Another clause of the Pharmacy Act which is not well known, even in this province, is that it is unlawful to keep open a branch pharmacy without having a licentiate of pharmacy or a registered physician in charge. It is furthermore forbidden for physicians to open drug stores unless they discontinue to practise as physicians.

Much satisfaction is expressed in Montreal at the progress made by the N. A. R. D. in the States. The lines are being tightly drawn around the cutters and a number have already yielded to the pressure of the anti-cutting sentiment in the trade. What is better than all is the fact that the manufacturers are beginning to realize the injury that has been and is being done to their business by having their dollar articles advertised at 59cts. Just fancy "Snooks' Perfected Preparation of Cod Liver Oil" sticking up in the centre of a basket of eggs in a grocery and ticketed "Cut price, only 59cts. this week." Does Snooks really think this sort of thing will increase public confidence in his article?

It would be as well if manufacturers would in every instance send a duplicate contract with the contract sent to be signed. The retailer should keep a record so as to know exactly how he stands and on what date he signed.

MANITOBA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The college this term can boast of the largest class which has ever been in attendance, and it is well that it is so, as there is a decided scarcity of drug clerks.

The college football team has not yet been organized for the season, but we expect that it will be in active practice soon in order to be able to play the return match with the team from the wholesale drug houses.

The hockey team has commenced active training, and we expect to have a good record from them.

The "Pharmacy Boys," about twenty strong, took part in the Hallowe'en parade and made the air ring with college songs, after which they were entertained by the medical students. Speeches, songs and refreshments were heartily indulged in at the medical college. Mr. W. V. Bellamy, on behalf of Pharmacy thanked the Meds. for their kindness.

PHARMACY STUDENTS ELECT OFFICERS

The Pharmacie Laborieuse held their annual meeting at Laval University, Montreal, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, J. A. Goyer; Vice-President, Charles Lippens; Secretary, V. Archambault; Treasurer, P. Mount; Organizer, L. Tellier. Committee, J. Desrosiers, M. Paquin, J. B. Cousineau, H. Barre, L. Boucher, A. Dansereau and P. Robichaud.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. D. Matheson, formerly engaged in the drug business on King street east, opposite the Rossin House, Toronto, Ontario, died last month in Bellevue Hospital, New York.

On October 7th, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 152 Menzie street, Victoria, B. C., the Rev. Leslie Clay performed the ceremony which made William Winfield Gardiner, formerly of Ommeney, Ont., but now druggist with Hall & Ruckel of that city, and Winifred Appleton Cooley, third daughter of Mr. Henry Cooley, man and wife. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate relatives of the family, and the host of friends which thronged to the reception, and the handsome array of valuable gifts, testified to the popularity of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner will continue to reside in Victoria.

On October 7th Mr. W. Booth, druggist, Trenton, Ontario, was married to Miss Helen E. Bywater, of the same place.

Mr. N. J. Halpin, of Brandon, Manitoba, died November 4th. Deceased went to Brandon in 1882 and was with Dr. Fleming for some years after which he engaged in business for himself and was highly successful. He was married in 1884 to Louise, daughter of Capt. Wilson, of Goderich, Ont. Mr. Halpin was for several years an alderman of the city, and he was also Past Grand Master of the Masonic Order.

SULPHATE OF COPPER WANTED

The secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade has received a letter from a chemical agent in Turin, Italy, Dott Frederico Mulvano, in which the writer asks for the addresses of exporters of sulphate of copper in the Dominion of Canada, not included in the American Trust. He does a large business in sulphate of copper, and would like to know who the important dealers are here.

LOW-PRICED SPECTACLES

Attention is called to the change of advertisement of T. A. Willson, Reading, Pa. This firm has a justly earned reputation for a fine line of low-priced spectacles, in which he claims to lead the world. Write to him for prices and be convinced.

FORMULA WANTED

A subscriber asks for a formula for massage cream "similar to Pompeian."

We do not know the composition of this article, nor should we feel inclined to publish the formula for any proprietary preparation for which a demand has been created by the maker, even if we were possessed of the information.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

MAJOR EXAMINATIONS

The pharmaceutical examinations were held in Quebec, October 12th to 15th. Those who have obtained the diplomas of chemist and druggist are:—P. J. Leduc, J. A. D. Godbout, A. B. Scarff, J. A. Roy, E. Dion, J. Pidgeon and J. A. Marceau. The latter obtained the highest marks, procuring 83 per cent. Eight applicants for the degree were sent back for further study. Those qualifying themselves for certificates as clerks, obtained the necessary marks as follows: C. E. Gravel, H. E. Pepin, J. B. Giroux, H. Therrien, C. A. Duchene, J. P. H. Lalonde and A. Hirbour. Eleven failing to procure the necessary marks have been rejected, and will require to present themselves for further examination.

NEW DENTRIFICE

Hall & Ruckel, New York, are placing on the market a new dentifrice, Sozodont Tooth Paste. This preparation is elegantly put up, and the display stand shows the goods to excellent advantage. No doubt this preparation will prove quite as much of a favorite as the other preparations made by this firm.

HARMONICAS

The Canadian agency of M. Hohner has been established in Toronto. The mouth harmonicas manufactured by this house have now a world-wide reputation. Their latest catalogue shows an assortment of 50 different styles at all prices.

Some idea of the business done in these goods may be had from the fact that at the factory in Wurtemberg, 1,500 persons are employed. The sales for one month alone from their New York house, recently, amounted to $50,000. This line of goods is specially adapted to the stock of the druggist who handles, stationery, fancy goods, etc.

SENECA ROOT

A large demand for seneca root is reported from Germany. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, have orders in hand aggregating two tons of the root. They have paid 65 cents for good seneca.

Stearns

Easy enough to sell the first bottle of any Cough Syrup, but it is the STEARNS' kind—always right—that retains and increases trade for your store and your preparation. It is not the proportionate profit on a single bottle that counts; it is the Season's turnover that tells. STEARNS have a record behind them and a guarantee of quality with them. Pleased customers mean increased trade while disappointment spells loss. Buy STEARNS' and be sure.

FREDERICK
STEARNS
AND
COMPANY
WINDSOR
ONTARIO
CANADA

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C H S MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

GIN PILLS
Are Selling

They contain properties that make people talk about them. That makes them sell. The talk has started—the sale is increasing rapidly. You will be asked for them.

Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Kingston jobbers have them.

Registered in Canada and United States.

THE BOLE DRUG CO.,
Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. All druggists are invited to use these columns for anything of importance to the trade. Every communication must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

A DESERVING CASE

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Dear Sir,—I write you to invite your co-operation in a plan to relieve an unfortunate fellow druggist. I will briefly relate the facts of the case and trust they will enlist your sympathy and help.

In 1892 Hugh Brown graduated from the O.C.P. Shortly afterwards he bought a small store at the corner of Wilton avenue and Parliament street, Toronto. I think I am correct in the location. I think it is now owned by Mr. Hedley. He worked as hard as druggists usually do and succeeded in building up a very nice business.

At the end of a year he was laid up with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. The early symptoms were abated and with the help of a graduate of the O.C.P. he carried on the business for the next two years, but was frequently laid aside with his rheumatic trouble. At the end of three years he found it necessary to give up altogether. He was treated by the best physicians in Toronto, being for six months in the General Hospital. He also visited mineral springs at Mt. Clemens and Clifton. After his entire capital of some $3,000 had been exhausted, he was taken in charge by his brother, Geo. Brown, of Bright, where he has lain for the last eight years a crippled, misshapen, deformed human being. Through all his suffering, which has been the most intense, his mind has remained active and his disposition cheerful and hopeful. Those who visit him go away with a keener appreciation of their own condition of health, but with a smaller opinion of their courage and happiness under adverse conditions.

It has been my privilege to make him an annual visit and minister to him to a small extent, and I assure you no more worthy person has ever been called upon to suffer as he has. During my last visit, while recounting some of the difficulties that confront the druggist and the cares and worries of business life I was dumbfounded at his remark, which was, "And to think what a blessing it is to be here with no care or worry with plenty of time to meditate and pray unhampered by the toil and strife of the world."

This will give you an idea of the character of the man after losing all he had in the world, that are ordinarily held dear, and after eight years of intense suffering with a body more like the picture of a demon than human.

But to come to the practical side. His brother with whom he lives at Bright has been a cripple from birth, walking always with two canes. He supports himself by gardening his small plot of about half an acre and by assisting in buying horses. There is, however, a mortgage of $1,200 on his little place, on which he has been of late years, owing to his care of his more invalided brother, unable to meet the interest, and now he is confronted with a foreclosure.

Believing that druggists of this country would, were the circumstances made known, respond generously in an effort to save this home for a brother druggist who suffers not from his own fault, but by the hand of fate, I respectfully bring the matter before you with a request that you will recite the facts in your journal and ask for, acknowledge, and take care of subscriptions of any amount from the fraternity. If you will do so, you may put me down for $10, and hope it will encourage others to assist as they feel inclined. If you comply, please ask for a generous and immediate response, as the mortgagees will not wait.

We can at some future time arrange for the conveyance of the money to its intended purpose. If agreeable, I will attend to that part of the matter in addition to my subscription.

I may say in conclusion that it is without the knowledge of my brother druggist in Bright I am taking this course, so it will come as a surprise to him unless he should inadvertently hear of it. Awaiting your reply, I am

Yours truly,
F. W. Merrill.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 27, 1903.

(We refer to this in our editorial columns, and hope the response will be immediate.

The case is a deserving one, the amount is required at once, and "he gives twice who gives quickly."—Edit.)

[illegible] within recent years, and the process of manufacture so greatly simplified, that every retail pharmacist should be independent of the manufacturer for this class of preparations. The fact that a nauseous dose of medicine may be taken with comparative ease when mixed with an effervescent drink or one highly charged with carbon dioxide, has long been known, and the introduction of effervescent salts has made it possible to take advantage of this principle without the inconvenience of obtaining a previously carbonated water. This fact was soon recognized, but for years the price was almost prohibitory because of the expensive method of manufacture, and since it required elaborate apparatus for recovering the alcohol, its preparation was entirely outside the province of the retail pharmacist.

In the former method the powders, consisting of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate in the proper proportion, together with the medicating substance, are thoroughly dried and powdered, and when uniformly mixed, moistened with alcohol and forced through a suitable sieve, to divide the pasty mass into granules; they are then thoroughly dried.

As the powders are only moistened with alcohol, in which they are practically insoluble, the finished preparation retained its property of effervescence when dissolved in water; but the use of alcohol, much of which was lost in the process, increased the cost and prevented the preparations from gaining great popularity.

Within a comparatively short time, however, this method has been entirely superseded by a much less expensive and more simple process, which takes advantage of the one molecule of water of crystallization in citric acid for supplying the desired moisture. Enough of the tartaric acid is replaced by citric acid to make a pasty mass of the powders when they are subjected to a temperature which will liberate the water of crystallization. In the large laboratory, when a suitable formula has been selected, the mixed powders are placed in a steam-jacketed, porcelain-lined kettle,

[illegible] Pharmaceutical [illegible] by the [illegible] Pharmac[illegible]

kept at the proper temperature and the whole mass manipulated until it becomes uniformly moistened; it is then passed through a suitable sieve and finally dried in hot air closets.

When the retail pharmacist, however, attempts to make a granular effervescent salt by the same method but with the apparatus usually at hand, he meets with the difficulty of securing a properly regulated heat, and the salt does not become uniformly moist; the surfaces which are exposed to the air become dry before the remaining portion is moistened, and the resulting granular salt is often not satisfactory.

While the expert may obtain a nicely granulated preparation by the use of a dish and open fire, yet the experience with classes in the college laboratory has shown that it is rather the exception that uniformly good results can be obtained by this method, while the modified manipulation suggested in this paper, yields good results even in the hands of a novice, and is adapted to the use of a retail pharmacist.

Numerous experiments have shown that a mixture of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid and citric acid, in a proportion which will produce a solution of neutral sodium tartrate and sodium citrate, and so adjusted that just sufficient moisture will be present to produce a pasty mass, without marked effervescence when the whole is heated, may be taken as the basis of many medicated granular effervescent salts, and good results obtained, even when the proportion of medicating substance varies considerably, the precaution always being observed, however, to thoroughly dry every addition. The following mixture fulfils these conditions:—

BASIS FOR EFFERVESCENT SALTS

	Grms.
Sodium bicarbonate, dried and powdered	580
Tartaric acid, dried and powdered	280
Citric acid, unefflorescced crystals	180

Powder the citric acid and add the tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate.

This basis may be mixed with many of the medicaments commonly used in the form of granular effervescent salts in the proportion which will properly represent their doses, and such substances as sodium phosphate, magnesium sulphate, citrated caffeine, potassium bromide, lithium citrate, potassium citrate and others will produce satisfactory products. A typical formula would be as follows:

EFFERVESCENT [illegible]

	Grms.
Sodium phosphate, unefflorescced crystals	[illegible]
Sodium bicarbonate, dried and powdered	177
Tartaric acid, dried and powdered	252
Citric acid, unefflorescced crystals.	162

Dry the sodium phosphate on a water bath until it ceases to lose weight; after powdering the dry salt, mix it intimately with the citric acid and tartaric acid, then thoroughly incorporate the sodium bicarbonate.

The mixed powders are now ready for granulation. The change in manipulation which is suggested to replace that usually followed, requires either a gas stove or a blue-flame coal oil stove, and one of the small tin or sheet iron ovens which are so largely used with these gas stoves. The stove itself will be found in almost every drug store, and the oven costs but from $1 to $2.

The oven is heated to about [illegible] degrees F. (the use of a thermometer is desirable at first, but one will quickly learn how to regulate the flame to produce the desired temperature), and the previously mixed powders are placed on, preferably, a glass plate, which has been heated with the oven about [illegible] pound being taken at a time, dependent upon the size of the oven. The door of the oven is now closed for about one minute, and, when opened, the whole mass will be found to be uniformly moist and ready to pass through a suitable sieve, the best kind and size being a tinned iron No. 6. This moist granular powder may then be placed upon the top of the oven where the heat is quite sufficient to thoroughly dry the granules, and the operator may proceed immediately with the next lot of mixed powder, easily granulating [illegible] or more pounds within an hour.

Sugar has often been proposed as an addition to these salts, but experience has shown that the slight improvement in taste, which is sometimes questioned, does not offset the likelihood of darkening, which is apt to occur when the salt is being heated, or the change in color after it has been made several months.

It should be remembered, too, that in making a granular effervescent salt by the method which depends upon the liberation of water of crystallization, a loss in weight, amounting to about 10 per cent., will be experienced. This is due in part to the loss of water, which is driven off, and also to a trifling loss of carbon dioxide when the powder is moistened.

RUBBER PLASTER

For an adhesive rubber plaster, made without machinery, C. S. N. Hallberg recommends the following formula:—

Rubber, cut in small pieces	20 Gm.
Petrolatum	20 Gm.
Lead Plaster	600 Gm.

Melt the rubber at a temperature not exceeding 150 deg. C., add the petrolatum, and continue the heat until the rubber is dissolved. Add the lead plaster to the hot mixture, continue the heat until it becomes liquid, then let it cool and stir until it stiffens.—Proc. Amer. Pharm. Assoc.

OXYGEN FROM AIR

M. G. Claude, of the French Académie des Sciences, has discovered a further development of the well-known process of obtaining oxygen from air by the liquefaction of the latter. In the general method of obtaining oxygen by this process, the modus operandi is to condense the air as a whole, and then to re-evaporate it, thereby enabling the nitrogen, which is the more volatile gas, to escape first, leaving subsequently a liquid containing a richer proportion of oxygen until the last 10 per cent. of the liquid contains approximately 92 per cent. of oxygen. M. Claude conceived the possibility of obtaining a gas richly impregnated with oxygen without previously liquefying the whole proportion of nitrogen present. For this purpose he designed a special apparatus, and by this means the liquid was drawn off as rapidly as it was produced. The result of this experiment demonstrated that as much as 48 per cent. of the liquid was oxygen.—Scientific American.

The works of the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Co. in St. Louis, with the exception of their ammonia plant, which they will continue to operate, have been sold to Merck & Co., of New York, and the branch house of the latter concern in Chicago will be removed to St. Louis. The main offices of Merck & Co. will remain in New York, and they will continue to operate their laboratories at Darmstadt and their works at Rahway, N. J.

SCHERING'S

ACID PYROGALLIC
Resublimed and Crystal Form

OF WORLD-WIDE FAME

SALICYLATES GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

ACID TANNIC Leviss and Commercial. ACID GALLIC

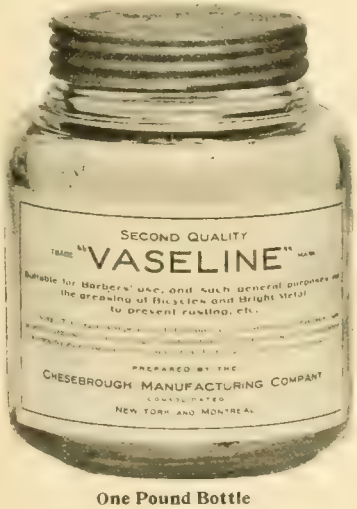
Urotropin, Iodine, Iodoform
Paraldehyde, Phenacetine, Piperazine
Borax, Boracic Acid, Salol, Potass. Iodide

Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies

A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, = 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

The Attention of Druggists

IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS:



One Pound Bottle

Vaseline Perfumed Toilet Soap	=	75c. per doz
" Family Soap (3 doz. boxes)	=	45c. "
" Shaving Soap Sticks	=	$1.25 "
" " " Round Cakes		75c. "
Oxide of Zinc Ointment (5 lb. cans	=	$2.80 per can
" " 1 oz. opal pots	=	1.00 per doz.
" " (½ oz. tins)	=	50c. "
Borated White Vaseline (2 oz. bottles	=	$2.00 "
Second Quality Vaseline (1 lb. bottles	=	2.00 "

NOTE.—Our well-known Blue Seal Goods can now be obtained in Metal Screw Cap Bottles.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO'Y
CONSOLIDATED

New York and Montreal

By Royal Warrant **CARTERS** To H.M. The King

6A New Cavendish St. Portland Place, London W. ENGLAND

The "Literary Machine"

For holding book lamp, meals, etc., in any position over an easy chair, bed or sofa. Delightfully luxurious. Almost useful gift.

Prices from 17 6

Adjustable Couches from 37 6. Mechanical Bedsteads.

Invalid Furniture

Bed Lifts.	£4 4	Bed Rests...	7 6
Reclining Boards....	25s.	Leg Rests...	10 -
Walking Machines		Crutches...	10 6
Portable W.C.'s		Bed Baths...	12 6
		Commodes...	21 -

Carrying Chairs from £1 1s.

Self-Propelling Chairs, from £22 2s.

Spinal Carriages

Ambulances

Hand or Horse - Best in the World'—Adopted by the Hospitals Association for the Street Accident Service of London. Used by H. M. Government.

COMPLETE HOSPITAL FURNISHERS

Bath Chairs from £1 10

Trade and Shippers Supplied.

Illustrated Catalogues Post Free.

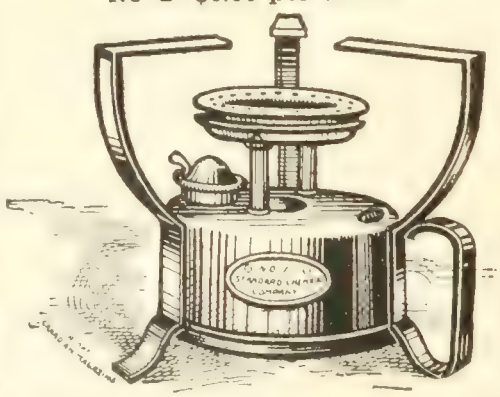
Breakfast-in-Bed Tables from 24s.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL ALCOHOL STOVE

(Made in two sizes)

No. 1—$4.00 per dozen
No. 2 - $6.00 per dozen

No. 1 RETAILS 50 CENTS



No. 2 RETAILS 75 CENTS

THE BEST STOVE ON THE MARKET

Converts the alcohol into gas and burns with a strong blue flame.

Consumes Wood Alcohol

Over 10,000 sold last year

Economical — Handy — Odorless — Powerful

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED

Gooderham Building, Toronto

Eastern Branch, 290 St. James St., Montreal

Cough Drops

— AND —

Fruit Tablets

E. & Co. Label

EXCELLENT GOODS. FINE FLAVOURS. QUALITY GUARANTEED

In 2 lb. pails 13c. per pound

Pink Menthol Balls (Sugared)
Black Cough (Button-shaped)

5 lb. bottles 85c., each 18c. each if five bottles.

Brown Paregoric Cough
Pink Menthol Balls
Black Cough

Acid	Barley Sugar	Butterscotch
Buttercups (4½ lbs	Cherry	Chocolate
Horehound	Lemon	Lime Fruit
Mixed Fruit	Orange	Pineapple
Rose	Raspberry	Strawberry

Rock Candy

Imported amber colored. Also white and pink. Can you use a 50 lb. case?

Gibson's Confectionery

in full assortment.

Armour's Hot Vigoral Urns

Tim Brandy Heaters and Hot Drink Supplies.

Christmas Gift Perfumes

If your stock requires assorting please write to us. You can depend upon us sending good values if you cannot see samples. Our lines are attractive and profitable.

"Elliot" Liquorice 4 oz. Sticks, 1 oz. Sticks

This extract is specially prepared for ourselves in Italy from whence we import direct. Our importations this year amount to several tons. If you will examine its quality the price will surprise you.

Mineral Waters, Malt Extracts

and other freezable preparations should be ordered now.

Correspondence solicited.
Letter orders receive special attention

The **ELLIOT & CO.,** Limited

TORONTO

Dollars and Cents

And How to Draw Them By Advertisements

A Short Monthly Talk Containing Some Ideas, A Few Suggestions and a Little Advice on Advertising Window Dressing, Etc

Conducted by J. J. Allen, 165 Bank Street, Ottawa, assisted by his fellow druggists throughout Canada

Readers are invited to send to this department samples of newspaper ads., booklets, folders, circulars, etc., for suggestion, criticism or eulogy. For your own benefit and that of the trade in general this request is made.

December will be almost here before some of you receive this journal. By then it will certainly be high time to be up and doing.

With Christmas but a month away you have none too long to make your public think as you do about holiday stock.

Many druggists don't get their goods on display early enough. The jewelery stores, the fancy goods men, the dry goods men, the departmental stores, are all in line bright and early. They are even now, as I write on November 1st, putting forth their claims for Christmas trade. Shoppers are looking around long before they buy. I know people, and so do you, who even begin months ahead to pick up occasional articles. It saves worry later on and comes easier, too, where money happens to be none too plentiful. Therefore, I say, it behoves you to get your stock out and get to talking about it, too. If you have any old goods, any of last year's stock left or packed away, bring them out, brush them up, make them look as fresh and new as possible. If you really want to get rid of them price them attractively and get them off your hands this year. Next year they will stick harder than ever if you don't.

Clean up your cases, brighten up your shop and give it a holiday air. As Christmas approaches, decorate, light up extra well. Light pays at all times, especially now. Evergreens, holly, flowers, hanging baskets all help wonderfully to put people in a holiday humor. Holiday humor means buying humor. Decorate.

Think up all the goods you have that you can push as gift goods. Get them well out to the front. Make room for them, if necessary, by putting out of the way such goods as are not particularly seasonable. Begin to talk about them in your store, in your ads., in your booklets, in your windows, etc. The larger your range the more to talk about. If you handle fancy goods, stationery, toys, etc., you will have plenty to keep you busy. Perfumes, of course, must receive attention. In many stores they are the principal line. Make your display very prominent, in your store and in your windows, both. Ebony goods have become so popular that you should make a decided push on them. If you don't, others will. If you are paying for newspaper space use it now, even if you haven't been in the habit of doing so. It is a good time to break away from carelessness in this respect. Increase your regular space. Double it, or treble it for the next three or four weeks. People read Christmas ads. They read them always, but at this time of the year they are particularly alive to suggestions. Whet their appetites. Tell them as attractively as you can of the goodness of your stock, of the variety of it, of the values you are offering. Write them to come in, to make themselves at home, to look around, to shop or to buy, just as they feel like it.

Get out now, if you haven't already done so, a folder or booklet on your holiday stock. Go into some details on certain lines you wish to draw special attention to. Give prices. They may not be lower than those of your competitor, but people are apt to think so if you are not afraid to come out with them. Anyway, it is information, and that is what people want. Generalities are all right, but they are not as good as details where such are possible. In this booklet talk to your customers and not at them. Infuse your personality into it. Have it neatly and well printed on good paper. Mail these to a selected list, or distribute them in some manner that will ensure their entry into the homes. Enclose them in all parcels for people not reached in this way. If you have farm trade get it out early enough to have it reach these customers before they have done their purchasing.

Begin dressing your windows three or four weeks before Christmas. Display hair brushes one week, fancy goods another, perfumes another, and so on. Whatever you have to sell, in quantity enough to display, make a window of it. Spend some thought on your arrangement of these windows, and don't forget your price-tickets and window cards. Don't be afraid, either, to spend a little money in buying material for bottom of your window and for draping it, if necessary. Here is a suggestion that will make an attractive perfume display for anyone who will take a little trouble. If your window is a fair size run a light pole from the centre of bottom to ceiling and fasten. Cover it with material the same as on the bottom of the window, preferably

Christmas Suggestions in Plenty

To the weary one not knowing what to buy or where to look, our stock offers many ideas. Here you can hardly fail to find something that will be suitable and acceptable to some of your friends.

OUR FANCY GOODS Department never was so full of good things—new things and novel things—suited to all purses.

OUR PERFUME CASES are a delight and a surprise. Here you will find everything from the tiny 10-cent bottle all through to the medium and high-priced package goods.

OUR BOOK SHOP is a paradise to the book lover and

OUR TOY DEPARTMENT a fairyland to the children.

Fancy fails and space forbids any detailed descriptions. You will simply have to come and see everything for yourself. We don't ask you to buy at all, and you won't be pressed to do so. We would, however, suggest that you make your visit early, so that you may miss nothing.

"WEALTHY," The Live Druggist

violet or purple. Either buy, or get your wife, sister or lady friends to make you a lot of paper violets, white and violet shades. Make ropes of them and run the cord strings from top of pole to all corners of your window and to centre, if you have enough. Drape them around the pole or

Perfume for Somebody!

Of course you will give perfume to some of your lady friends. There isn't anything that is more tasteful or more acceptable.

There isn't any place, either, where you can see a better class of goods or a more varied assortment than right here in our store.

We have the best and choicest of French, English, American and Canadian makes. In price we can surely suit you, for we have everything from a pretty little package at 25c. up to the rich and elaborate one at $5.00.

Come right in and let us show them to you. It will be a pleasure for us to do so, whether you buy or not.

"WEALTHY," The Live Druggist

in any way your taste dictates. Arrange your package perfumes on the bottom of the window, raising it towards the back by steps, covered, of course. Don't place goods too thickly and scatter a bunch of violets here and there through the window. Perfume a few pads of blotting paper also and place them in the window. Finish up by placing in one or two well-lettered cards adapted to your display.

If you can't get violets or some flower made this way you can at least get blooming plants, hanging baskets, holly, evergreen, etc. Don't be afraid of a little work or a little expense. It pays to make your windows and store attractive, and the man who does this best will get the cream of the trade, other things being equal or nearly so.

Now, then, get to work and do something to prove yourself alive. These suggestions I have given are but incentives. Every one of you should have some idea which you can put into practice if you will. The main thing is to do something—do it as well as you can, and do it quick.

If you feel like consulting me about your Christmas plans I will be pleased to advise you and help you in any way possible.

That advertising in the best papers costs more is true, but it is equally true that such advertising is sure to bring greater returns.

Stationery

PICTORIAL POST CARDS

The editor of the Picture Post Card and Collector's Chronicle, an English publication, prophesies a big boom in Christmas post cards in that country. These post cards, he is firmly convinced, will take the place of the old-fashioned Christmas cards. How much easier, he reasons, to purchase and despatch a dozen post cards than to send out Christmas cards in envelopes.

Dealers who handle Christmas cards should certainly include in their stocks an assortment of post cards, both of local nature, if a demand can be created for such, and also of the many very pretty designs which are now offered.

The sale is increasing, and that very rapidly, and advantage should be taken of the existence of this "fad" in order to make something out of it.

STAMPS AND CRESTS

The holiday season is always an excellent time for bringing to the front whatever is new or odd in these lines. Stamp dealers and collectors value their goods very highly and the enthusiasm of the collector can be brought to very profitable account by tasteful displays of postage stamps and crests, as well as albums for both these lines.

There are 227 lead pencil factories in Germany which employ 2,813 persons and export each year 1,614 tons of pencils worth $2,000,000.

ABOUT PENS

Quills of geese and crows were employed in the year 100 A.D. Russia and Holland led the world in the making of quill pens. Quill pens are still on sale at most first-class stationers. Metal pens were in use to some extent about two thousand years ago. They were curiosities, and were not for general use. Steel pens were first made in France about 1750. The first English manufacture of steel pens was as late as 1808. The first American patent for steel pens was in 1810. Joseph Gillott made his first pens in 1821. There are seventeen distinct and important operations in the making of a steel pen. Gold pens were first made in England in 1825. Gold pens were first made in the United States in 1835. Fountain pens were first successfully made in 1879—Journal of Education.

PLAYING CARDS

With the closing of the holiday season and the incoming of cool fall and winter evenings the demand for playing cards and scoring accessories is again stimulated. A most complete variety of cards at all prices is shown by Warwick Bros. & Rutter, who make a point of having all the new and attractive designs in these lines as quickly as they are issued.

In the well-known Congress Series, six new patterns are being shown. Some of these are now in stock and

ready for immediate delivery. The popular designs, which have already been shown, are also being carried again. Among other lines noticed were several with fancy-colored face cards particularly suitable for party prizes, etc. These may be had to retail for 50cts. and are handsomely boxed, with gilt edges. All the favorite standard lines, such as the Imperial Club, Angel Back, Bicycle, Winner, etc., are all shown by this firm, and quotations and samples would be gladly given any druggist in Canada

E. Merck Darmstadt

FIRST

And largest maker in the world of

Cocaine Hydrochlorate

To be obtained through the regular Trade Channels.

Canadian Agents,—J. JUDD MASON & BRO., Hamilton, Ont.

Vino Don Lorenzo

A LA FERRO-KOLA
PERUVIAN TONIC WINE

Vino Don Lorenzo is a rich, nutritious wine carefully selected from foreign vineyards, containing best medicinal ingredients that modern medical science can produce.

Vino Don Lorenzo, generous giver of strength and sustaining force, while very pleasant to the taste, gives vigor to the body and activity to the brain, and is especially indicated for all nervous diseases and general weakness.

FOR OVERWORKED BODY OVERTAXED BRAIN

LAWRENCE A. WILSON CO. Limited, Agents for Canada MONTREAL

Howards & Sons

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR LIMITED

Quinine Tablets

(SUGAR-COATED OR PLAIN)

Particular attention has been paid to the accuracy of the dose, a precaution too often neglected

Users of HOWARDS' TABLETS know that they are buying HOWARDS' QUININE, and that a 5-grain Tablet does contain 5 grains of the Quinine Salt exclusive of mucilage and coating. . . . . .

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

Sold in Bottles containing ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. of the Quinine Salt in Tablet form. Also in Tins.

QUININE PILLS

Stratford ✦ [Established 1797] ✦ Essex

BRANCH HOUSE:

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

HOT DRINK SUPPLIES

Free { Hot Water Urns with Heaters / Mugs and Glasses / Glass Signs, Hangers, etc., with

Armour's Vigoral Case Offers

VIGORAL URN CASE
$25.00 Duty Paid

Contains a two-gallon, nickel-plated hot-water [illegible], half a dozen mugs, etc., and sufficient Vigoral, Tomato Bouillon, Asparox, etc., to make from 1,200 to 1,600 drinks.

The price of each case is the list price of supplies it contains. The offers are limited to our present supply of urns, water pots, mugs and glasses. Order at once. Your jobber has them in stock, or send order to us with jobber's name and address.

Our illustrated price list in colors showing contents of each Case sent postpaid on request.

VIGORAL CRYSTAL CASE . . $18.75 Duty Paid

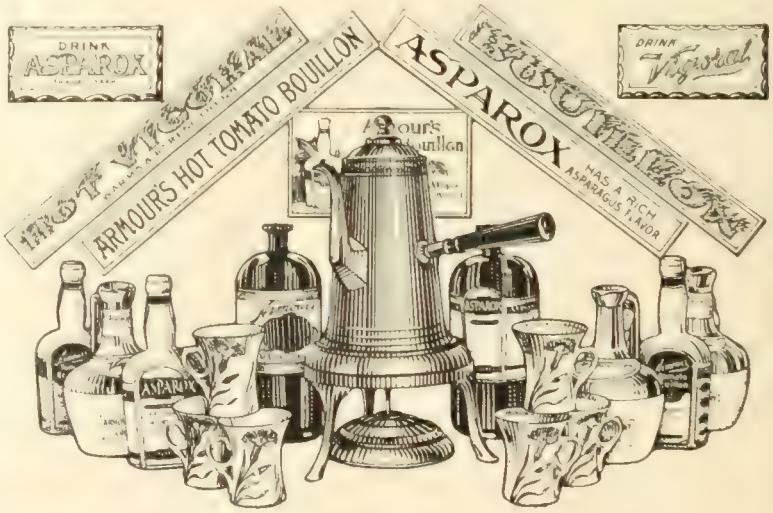
Contains two cut-glass effect separable quart water bottles, half dozen mugs and sufficient Vigoral, Tomato Bouillon, Asparox, etc., to make from 800 to 1,150 drinks.

VIGORAL COMBINATION CASE . $12.50 Duty Paid

Contains four two-pound fancy jugs Vigoral, half a dozen glasses, etc., and sufficient to make from 500 to 800 drinks.

JIM DANDY VIGORAL CASE . $20.00 Duty Paid

Contains a Jim Dandy water pot and gasoline heater, half a dozen mugs, etc., and sufficient Vigoral, Tomato Bouillon, Asparox, etc., to make from 800 to 1,000 drinks. See below.



JIM DANDY VIGORAL CASE

Address **ARMOUR & COMPANY**
CHICAGO

Window Dressing

TO MAKE THE WINDOW PROFITABLE.

To see the window as others see it should be the main idea of the window dresser. It is not sufficient that the window should appeal to him personally, but he must take into account the various tastes and necessities of the passers by. Above all things it is necessary to be seasonable and for this reason, if for no other, the changes should be frequent.

The window, which is attractive to-day and will cause people to stop and admire it or to look at some special article in it, should lose none of its attractiveness to-morrow, but should be equally effective for every day. A useful lesson can be taken from the departmental stores in this matter, not merely as to the arrangement of their windows, but in the matter of general disposition of goods within the store itself, where the scene always changes, and what appears in one part of the store to-day is to be found in another place on succeeding days. This is as it should be with the store window, and as the window is one of the best salesmen that the enterprising druggist can have, it pays to devote both time and money to its make-up.

One of the great mistakes that many druggists make is trying to fill the window to its utmost capacity, crowding it in such a manner that nothing especially is to be observed, but merely a congested stock of articles, and in many cases arranged in such a way as to hinder rather than help the sight-seer.

Far better to have a few well-displayed articles arranged with an eye to attract the notice of the passers-by in such a way as to induce them to linger for a moment, as well as to watch that window in succeeding days for something else equally attractive.

That the window is too frequently a neglected servant, goes without saying, just in like manner as is the general advertising of many in the trade. The standing advertisement running from day to day or month to month attracts but little attention, whereas frequent changes carefully worded and

From the Bookseller and Stationer. A WINDOW OF FANCY GOODS

ent place, and also a smaller one telling what one bottle did and what it will, therefore, do again.

An odd-looking old wooden velocipede, of about the vintage of 1492, was displayed in the window of a downtown druggist. Attached to it was a placard which read, "This bicycle was used by Columbus during his tour of the world when he discovered America, etc. A free ride on it goes to every customer who purchases ½ lb. of gum-drops."—Spatula.

If you can't advertise much, advertise as much as you can.

We should be glad at any time to have suggestions from our readers as to their ideas and also to insert any illustrations of well dressed windows which might be forwarded to us.

TRY THIS DISPLAY.

A very striking display may be made by simply and yet sufficiently draping the window interior and then placing upon a pedestal a single bottle of a preparation you wish to push. A large sign bearing the words, "One Bottle did it," should be in a promin-

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association

Semi-Annual Examination. Held in Vancouver October 14th and 15th, 1903

CHEMISTRY

H. H. Watson, Examiner. Time, two hours.

(1) Give the natural sources and preparation generally followed in the manufacture of Phosphorus.

(2) Prepare Cyanide Potassium.
Prepare Rochelle Salt.

(3) How is Arsenic Acid prepared? What are its properties?

(4) Compare the organic with the mineral acids.
Give the formulæ and describe the preparation of Acetic and Lactic Acids.

(5) What is the difference between Ferrous and Ferric, Mercurous and Mercuric Salts; give examples.
Prepare Ferri Redact.

(6) How much benzoic Acid will you require to make 100 grains of Benzoate Soda?

(7) How obtain pure Nitrate Silver Xlt. from silver coins?

(8) What is the antidote for Oxalic Acid; describe the action.
Write an article on the chemistry of hard and soft soap.

BOTANY

J. C. Stearman Examiner. Time two hours.

I. (a) What do you understand by a Typical Flower?
(b) Describe the following terms as applied to the parts of a flower.
(c) Incomplete.
(d) Perfect.
(e) Syngenesious.
(f) Sterile.
(g) Diocious. Value (15)

II. (a) Cell formation; (b) How many divisions come under this head; (c) Name each one and write a few lines upon the different forms and production. Value (20).

III. (a) Define Cryptogams and Phanerogams.
(b) Under the natural classification of the vegetable kingdom give the divisions of each. Value (20).

IV. Define the following terms and give a B. P. drug under each head (a) Syconium; (b) Hespiridium; (c) Cremocarp; (d) Cone; (e) Soresis; (f) Gallulus. Value (15).

V. (a) Name four official drugs found in Cell Sap.
(b) Give Latinic full name and natural Order of each one. Value (10).

VI. (a) Give the principal forms of reproduction of Ferns.
(b) Write a short description of Ferns as regards climatic growths and forms. Value (10).

VII. (a) What are the characteristics of the Umbelliferae family.
(b) Name three B. P. official drugs under this head. Value (10).

MATERIA MEDICA

J. C. Stearman Examiner. Time two hours.

I. Almond (a) Give plant name; (b) Habitat; (c) Description of the seed; (d) Per cent. of oil obtained from the sweet almonds; (e) medical properties. Value (10).

II. Tragacanth (a) Give three varieties; (b) Plant name; (c) Habitat; (d) Give manner of production; (e) Give B. P. test for purity; (f) Medical properties. Value (10).

III. Gum Resins (a) Define Gum Resins; (b) Name three official, giving plant names; (c) Give definition for a resin; (d) Give four official; (e) Explain the general differences between Gum Resins and Resins. Value (15).

IV. Cantharides (a) Describe how and from what obtained; (b) Principal constituent and per cent of same (c) Give B. P. preparations; (d) How distinguish between Tr. Cantharides and Capsicum. Value (10).

V. Give the plant name and habitat of the following (a) Cochineal; (b) Cinnamon; (c) Cubeb; (d) Copaiba; (e) Storax; (f) Blue Flag; (g) Spigelia; (h) Golden Seal; (i) Jalapæ; and Squills. Value (15).

VI. Guaiac Resin (a) Give plant name; (b) Habitat; (c) Mode of production; (d) Principal impurities and per cent.; (e) B. P. preparations and strengths. Value (10).

VII. Give the sources from which the following are obtained (a) Ox Gall; (b) Spartine; (c) Codiae; (d) Morrhuol; (e) Pepsin; (f) Tannic Acid; (g) Salicine; (h) Pilocarpine; (i) Glycerine; (j) Cocoa Butter; (k) Emetine. Value (10).

VIII. Nux Vomica (a) Describe its gross appearance; (b) Give habitat; (c) Name the principal constituents and per cent. of same; (d) Are any of the principal constituents obtained from other plants; (e) Name the plants and alkaloids as well. Value (10). Oral (10).

PRESCRIPTIONS

John Cochrane, Examiner. Time, two hours.

1. Translate into English the following:—

Recipe. Magnesiae subcarbonatis, sesquidrachmam.
Pulveris Rhei grana viginti quinque.
Tincturæ Gentianae drachmas duas cum semisse.
Syrupi Aurantii semiunciam.
Aquae Menthae Piperitae quantum sufficit ut fiant uncias sex.
Misce. Capiat leget, acido infestante, cochleare amplum unum vel duoee poculo lactis.

2. Transcribe the above prescription into the Metric system of weights and measures, giving the exact equivalent of the quantities used; also indicate in grammes the amount of the first-named ingredient contained in each dose of the mixture. Show work.

3. (a) Define "Incompatibility."
(b) Write out three prescriptions each containing an incompatibility different from the others, giving your explanation of each and any suggestions by which, if possible, they may be overcome.

4. (a) Extend into full Latin and give English translation of:—
C. V.; Mane pr.; Omn. bih.; Hor. decub.; Cong.; Mic. pan.; More sol.; Pugillus; Subinde; Hodie.
(b) Give Latin translation for:—
Behind the ear; Twice a day; By drops; Every third day; At pleasure.

5. How would you prepare:—

(a) R. Succ. Codii ..... ℥ii
Adeps Lan. Hyd.... ℥vi
M. Ft. Ung.

(b) R. Ferri Sulph.....gr. xxv
Potass. Carbon.. gr. xxx
P. Sacch. Alb.
Gum Myrrh. aa ℥i
Spts. Myristicae..Min. L
Aquae Rosae.....℥x
Ft. Mist.

6. Give quantity in grains of each ingredient you would use in dispensing the following prescription:—

AS THE PRINCIPAL DIET IN

Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Agalactia, Hyperchloric Dyspepsia, Diabetes and Kidney Disease, there is nothing as good as

Lacto-Globulin

It is retained and assimilated when every other form of food is rejected.

Lacto-Globulin contains in concentrated form all the digestive enzymes of fresh milk, and presents a practical result based on the researches of Concetti, Spolverini, Escherich, Noblecourt, Sevin and Pawlow on the soluble ferments.

A Canadian Scientific Discovery. Made in Canada by Canadians.

Sold through the Drug Trade Only.

THE LACTO-GLOBULIN CO., LIMITED

795 Craig Street, Montreal

If You Want **The Best** **Granulated Effervescent Salts**

Wm. R. Warner & Co.

ALWAYS SPECIFY ON YOUR ORDERS

YOUR JOBBER WILL SUPPLY THEM AND YOU WILL AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.

There are a number of notable preparations in our line of Salts that are largely patronized by physicians and every druggist should stock them:

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Phosphate Sodium
Has an Enormous Sale

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Bromo Soda
The Ethical Bromo

Granulated Effervescent KISSINGEN and VICHY SALTS
Largely Used in Alternation for the Treatment and Reduction of Obesity.

And Many Other Popular Products. You Should See Our Catalogue; sent for the Asking.

WM. R. WARNER & CO., Philadelphia.

BRANCHES AT NEW YORK, CHICAGO, NEW ORLEANS

Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1903.

TO THE TRADE:—

As you have already been advised by circular letter, the retail price of Ferrol was put at $1.00 per bottle from and after the 15th October, 1903.

The increase in price was made absolutely necessary by the scarcity and extravagant price of the best Cod Liver Oil, as we are determined that nothing shall be allowed to interfere with the excellency of our preparation.

It will be observed that the advance in price is not by any means in proportion to the increase in the price of oil. Ferrol at $1.00 per bottle, with oil selling as high as $7.50 per gallon, is much cheaper than at the old price with oil at $1 00 per gallon. Moreover, in raising the price we are giving the retail dealer the lion's share of the advance.

If you have not already signed the new contract sent you, kindly do so and return to us without delay.

The Ferrol Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

A SPECIAL LINE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Has the largest sale of any dentifrice. It ought to be worth your attention.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Preparations

AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

IMPORTED BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO., and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal.
LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto.
T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.
HENDERSON BROS., and McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON CO., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
HENDERSON BROS., Victoria, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

FOR

Infants, Invalids, the Aged and Travellers

SAMPLES, SIGNS AND ADVERTISING MATTER, FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION, WILL BE SHIPPED, PREPAID, TO DRUGGISTS UPON REQUEST.

Horlick's Food Company, Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
Pioneer Manufacturers of Pure Malted Foods.

Gilmour Bros. & Co., Canadian Agents
25 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL

℞ Thymol, 3 per cent.
Ol. Eucalypti, 10 per cent.
Adept. Lan. Hyd. q. s. ad., ℥ii.

7. Write a prescription for an eight ounce mixture, containing in each dessertspoonful maximum doses of Arsenic and Strychnine; also ℥ss of Syrup of ginger, using the compatible B. P. solutions of the first two ingredients and employing water as a vehicle.

8. Give dose of :—
Potass. Permang.; Tinct. Iodine; Phenol; Plumbi Acet.; Santonin; Succ. Hyoscyami; Hydrogen Borate; Res. Podophyll; Menthol.

9 & 10. Oral examinations.

DISPENSING

John Cochrane Examiner. Time two hours

1

JAMES PRICE

℞ Zinci Oxid.....℈i
Ext. Bellad.....gr. xv
Camphorae.....℈i
Paraffini Mollis q. s..℥i
M. Ft. Ung.
Sig. Applic. mod. pralscript. O.N.
B J.—M.D.

2

MISS RITCHIE

℞ Magnes Carb.....℥ss.
Bismuth.Subcarb....
Pepsin (Scale) āā....℈i
P. Carbo. Ligni.....℥ss.
M. Div. in Pulv. .....No. xii
Sig. Cap. pulv. unum ter quaterve indies.
A.T.—M.D.

3

WM. BOOTH

℞ Ol.Morrhuae.....℥iv
Syr. Simplic.....℥ss.
Creosoti.....Min. xx
P. Acaciae.....q. s.
Aq. Cinnamoni q. s. ad. ℥viii
M. Sign. Coch. ampl. a. c. ex. cyath. lact. sumend.
T.D.—M.D.

4

MRS. THOS. MASON

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic.....℈i
Quin. Sulph.....gr. xii
Ext. Nuc. Vomic.....gr. iv
Ext. Gentian.....gr. xx
M. Ft. mas Div. in pil.....No. xii
Sig. Pil. una t. i. d. p. c. et. h. s. s.
L.S.—M.D.

5

MR. DIXON

℞ Lotion. Hydrarg. Flav..℥vi
Sig. Utend. mor. dict.
M.W.—.M.D.

PHARMACY

H. H. Watson, Examiner. Time, two hours.

(1) Write a short article on (a) Management of heat; (b) Filtration; (c) Blowpipe.

(2) Calculate the number of liters in a gallon.
Name the metrical weights above and below a gramme and their relative value to the gramme.

(3) An article made of iron weighs 20 ounces, what would it weigh if made of gold?

(4) What is the antidote for lead poisoning, strychnine and aconite poisoning?
Define the term disinfectant and deodorizer.

(5) Write about volatile oils (a) General description; (b) Process of preparation; (c) Chemistry; (d) Medicinal uses; (e) How do they differ from fixed oils, and give some examples of each.

(6) Liq. Ammon. Acet. Fort. Give preparation, specific gravity and dose.
How do you estimate weight?

(7) Mention seven alkaloids of the B. P., their source, medicinal properties, and dose.

(8) How would you detect adulteration in Rhubarb and Opium?
Describe Marsh's test for arsenic.

(9) Prepare — Haustus Nigra, Tinct. Opium, Tinct. Nux Vomica, Aq. Rosae, Spts. Aeth. Nit. and Collodion.

THE PERILS OF MICROBE-DODGING

How is the Average Citizen to Escape

"Microbes snatch at us from around every corner," according to Eugene Wood in the November Everybody's. "We can get on the good side of a dog by patting his head and we can please the cat by scratching her under the chin (if she doesn't scratch first). We can tame other animals by giving them food or by putting the weight of our hand on them. If they won't be petted or tamed we can pick up a rock and let them have it between the eyes. But when a creature has no tail to wag and nothing to purr with, how can we pet it? How can we, without getting a crick in the neck, stoop down far enough to say "Pretty microbe!" to something that is to us as a grain of sand is to Mount Blanc? If it comes to exterminating them, what chance have we with a creature that every two hours breaks into two pieces, each of which is a perfect organism, ready in another two hours to break in two again, and each of these halves to break in two in another two hours, and so on and so on until in three days the progeny of one single bacterium numbers 4,772 billions? Nobody can keep up with that rate of increase. Of all the discoveries made by science it seems to me that the most disheartening is the discovery of germs."

A PATENT ANTISEPTIC

The general results of the recent discussion in this paper on the relative value and safety of various antiseptics derive confirmation from a monograph which we have received from the Pasteur Institute of Paris. We described the volatile or essential oils of plants as the safest—and the most pleasant, might have been added—of antiseptics for direct human use; that of eucalyptus holding a very high place. A couple of professorial members of the Association of Analytical Chemists of the Pasteur Institute have been studying Listerine, which is named after the great English surgeon. Listerine is a mixture of the essential oils of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, wintergreen and mint. It has relatively non-toxic properties peculiar to these oils, but the Parisian savants have brought out the important fact that the mixture of oils is much more potent than any one of them singly. It attacks more than one joint in the bacterial armour. Carbolic acid—used so much mainly because it is the original antiseptic employed by Lister—is 146 times as toxic as Listerine.—London Daily Chronicle.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE

The great difference between "The Canadian Magazine," on the one hand, and the other leading magazines sold in this country, is the national character of the contributions and contributors. The other magazines deal with topics especially interesting to residents of the United States or Great Britain; "The Canadian Magazine" discusses questions of importance to the people of this country, while its stories and poems reflect Canadian life and incident. The November number, for example, discusses only Canadian topics, and every contributor is a Canadian.

It is the body which gives beauty to the clothes, not the clothes to the body, and it is the soul which gives character and meaning to both.

ALBUMIN AS A PASTE

Fresh egg albumin is recommended as a paste for affixing labels to bottles. It is said that labels put on with this substance and well dried at the time, will not come loose,, even when the bottles are put into water and left there for quite a while. Albumin, dry, is almost proof against mold or ferments. As to cost, it is but little, if any, higher than gum arabic, the white of one egg being sufficient to attach at least a hundred medium sized labels.

AFRICAN RUBBER TREE

(Funtumia Elastica)

No time has been lost in cultivating this African rubber tree in Trinidad. There are now trees there four and a half years old and 30 feet high, seeding freely, and from these excellent rubber resembling that of Para has been obtained. It is much more easily grown and worked than the Castilloa elastica, which is so commonly used in Central America, trees of which of the same age yield a sticky and resinous unsaleable rubber.

PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS

PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS

The Palace of Liberal Arts, which is illustrated here, is one of the most attractive of the buildings erected for the St. Louis Universal Exposition to be held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904.

This building is intended to contain the exhibits of chemical and pharmaceutical products ; also those of medicine and surgery, photography, etc., etc. The building is 750 feet long and 525 feet wide and covers an area of nine acres. It has no courts or galleries, all exhibits being placed on the ground floor, and it has roof-light from monitor windows without the use of skylights. Applications for space for this building must be filed on or before December 1st, 1903.

The milk of the Funtumia readily coagulates on boiling and contains less albuminoids than Castilloa and a higher percentage of rubber.—Agric. News.

NON-FREEZING FISH-LIVER OIL

J. C. Umney and C. T. Bennett have examined a sample of non-freezing fish-liver oil which, in many respects, responded to the pharmacopaeial tests for cod liver oil. The refractive index and the percentage of free fatty acids were found to be the most valuable tests for purity, the fish oil showing over 3.0 per cent. of the latter. The B. P. nitric acid test has also been found to be useful for excluding fish oils from cod liver oil when time is not a matter of importance.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF COCAINE AND WHITE PRECIPITATE

Having had occasion to dispense the following prescription :—Cocaine hydrochloride, 2 ; white precipitate, 1 ; vaseline, 800, J. Marcel found that on dissolving the alkaloidal salt mixed with the white precipitate in a little water a black paste was immediately formed and the ointment when completed was very deficient in anæsthetic power. This decomposition may be avoided by rubbing down the white precipitate first with a little almond oil, dissolving the cocaine hydrochloride in a little water, adding this solution to the oily mixture and incorporating with the vaseline.—L'Union Pharm.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustration in this issue of the British Columbia Government Buildings, situated at Victoria, was engraved by Legg Bros. Engraving Co., Toronto, from a photograph taken by the firm. Duplicates and prices can be obtained on application to the engravers.

Elastic Hosiery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

1 2 3 4 5

In Silk, Mercerized and Linen.

Either from stock, or made specially to order.

We are Canadian Agents for

Messrs. Thos. Glover & Sons' English Elastic Hosiery

and can give you better prices on best Elastic Hosiery than any other firm in Canada.

Measurement blanks and net price list mailed on application.

We sell to the Drug Trade only.

The Griffiths, Dixon Co., Limited

164 Bay Street, Toronto

Canadian Agents for
SEAMLESS RUBBER CO., New Haven, Conn.
THOS. GLOVER & SONS, Nottingham, Eng.

Warrick Freres Grasse France

OLIVE OIL

½ Pint, 1 Pint and Quart Bottles
One, Two and Five Imp. Gallon Tins
Twenty. Fifty and 100 Gallon Barrels

Write for quotations to

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Ltd, TORONTO

Sole Agents for Canada

Stock Tumbles Fast

WHEN GOOD VALUE PRICES
ARE CARVED LIKE THIS

FOR THE BATH

Fine Abaco Velvet, large, soft and durable { 55c. size - 45c. / 45c. " - 33c.

Our Travellers are Coming
SEE THEM OR WRITE

CHAMOIS SKINS for lining or making vests at prices that make you buy.

Saunders & Evans, Limited
30 Wellington St East, Toronto

Learn It!

BY MAIL

How to Write Handsome

Show Cards!

We guarantee to make a good show card writer of you in **50** lessons **OR REFUND YOUR MONEY!** Lessons are attractive and easy to master. **NO PLATES OR CHARTS USED** Each student is taught individually **WITH HAND-PAINTED FRESH FROM THE BRUSH** illustrations and original letters of instructions. Don't miss this opportunity! **CLERKS** you can learn it; it will give you better salaries. Mr. Druggist, it will pay you to know how to mark your own cards and signs.

Terms very reasonable. **WRITE AT ONCE FOR TESTIMONIALS. CIRCULARS, TERMS, ETC.**

FOR LIMITED TIME we will give good discount off regular price.

Several handsome whole sheet show cards are given each student during the course of lessons for practice work (beside the regular lessons) which can be used afterwards for display in store or window.

Instructions include lessons in window dressing and ad writing.

Commence now! Improve your earning power! **BE A GOOD SHOW CARD AND SIGN WRITER! IT PAYS!**

HANDSOME OUTFIT FREE! Express and duty prepaid.

MILLER COLLEGE OF ADVERTISING ART

484 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

MATTINSON'S
THROAT PASTILLES

For Coughs, Colds, and All
Affections of the Throat

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR

Public Speakers and Vocalists

FORMULA
Linseed, Licorice, Eucalyptus, Menthol and Capsicum

The Kind That Sells!

GIVES SATISFACTION EVERY TIME
"Once Tried You Will Sell No Other"

Put up in One Dozen Display Boxes for the Counter

RETAILS 25c. PER BOX

—SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA—

The LONDON DRUG CO.

London, Ont.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil

was originated by us twenty-four years ago, during which time it has received the unqualified endorsement of the Medical Profession through whom it has always been introduced and exploited.

The object of this advertisement is to direct attention to the fact that numerous imitations of this preparation are being offered for sale at ridiculously low prices.

We have made analyses of these imitations, and in every instance found them almost devoid of medicinal value.

When ordering through your druggist or dealer, ask for, and insist on receiving WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION, which is marketed only in one (1) pound bottles —not in bulk.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION contains all the virtue of Cod Liver Oil without the nauseous grease, and in addition the tonic Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, the nutritious Liquid Extract of Malt, and the pleasant tasting, yet efficient, Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

Being palatable it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach. The results following its use are speedy and marvellous.

USE IT OR REFUSE IT ON ITS MERITS.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Canadian Branch Office and Laboratory:
TORONTO, CANADA

Main Offices and Laboratories:
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

YUNORA PERFUMES

From the Laboratory of

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

We are prepared to supply a line of odors which are the equal of any **in the world.** We have decided to offer them on the basis of quality and not price, which means that we will not attempt to compete with many other lines being offered at the present time.

YUNORA PERFUMES will be marketed in one-half (½) pound bottles, with a ground cut glass stopper, and it goes without saying that the attractiveness of the package will be in keeping with the quality of the goods.

Our price for the following odors will be at the rate of Five Dollars ($5.00) per pound, with terms as usual, i.e. "five per cent., thirty days."

White Rose	Jockey Club
Patchouli	Crab Apple Blossoms
Violet	Wild Hay
White Lilac	Lily of the Valley
Mary Stuart	Ylang Ylang
Carnation Pink	May Bells
Heliotrope	

and the next two, which are special odors, at the rate of Six Dollars per pound:

Sweet Pea Blossoms
American Beauty Roses

To any customer who will purchase, at one time, three (3) pounds (which would mean an assortment of six (6) odors) of the YUNORA PERFUMES we will give away an extra handsome counter display card, containing two (2) dozen sample bottles, which could be sold at retail for from ten (10) to fifteen (15) cents each.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

Branch Office and Laboratory,
TORONTO, CANADA

Main Offices and Laboratories,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Two Dollars a Month for Individual Advertising Service

ONLY a few Druggists can profitably do their own advertising. The majority haven't the experience or the knack necessary to advertising success. Many others who might do good work for themselves fail in getting best results because they haven't the time or won't give to it the time and study it deserves.

Confess to yourself—are you now doing really good advertising? Are you doing enough? Is it systematic? Could it be bettered? Is it drawing the dollars as it might?

You are in business for all the money there is in it. If you can't answer these questions satisfactorily you are not getting all that is coming to you.

Is it worth $2.00 a month to better your advertising? Is it worth $2.00 a month for a live individual service? Is it worth $2 00 a month to be the best advertised druggist in your town or locality? For this amount I will for a limited period undertake to plan and direct all your advertising—with all your new-paper ads., booklets, circulars, store signs, etc. In addition I will advise you on all matters pertaining to business, and suggest ways and means generally for advancement of business. Being a druggist myself I know your needs. Being an experienced and successful drug advertiser I know how to draw trade. I offer you the benefit of my experience and my knowledge.

That you may test my worth at a trifling cost I will give you one month's work for $2.00 or six months for $10.00—offer open until Dec. 31st only, and to but one man in a town or locality—the first who orders.

Sit right down and write me now. If you are not a first-class advertiser yourself you can't afford to pass this proposition by. To be sure of your town it is advisable to order immediately, enclosing postal or express order for proper amount. On receipt of either order or enquiry I will send full particulars explaining my plan and telling you all I need to know before starting on your campaign

"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day."

Allen the Advertiser for Druggists

165 Bank Street, Ottawa

PHARMACY IN RUSSIA.

By a Russian Pharmacist.

BUSINESS HOURS.

A pharmacy, once opened in Russia, cannot be closed without a permission of the authorities, and must be managed in a way that a prescription might be obtainable at any time of the day and night, and the legal time for a prescription to be made up is one hour. As every pharmacy is required to dispense at any time, an inevitable thing for all are night duties of the pharmacists, which are taken by turns. The business time all over Russia is from eight o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night, but, as people are so used to getting medicines at all hours, and at the same price, one is never able to close the pharmacy before eleven or half-past eleven at night; in very busy times often not before midnight. Generally, two pharmacists have night duties together, and so, in medium pharmacies, they have every fourth night duties, which is sometimes very hard when they are much disturbed. Night duties are from ten o'clock at night till eight o'clock in the morning, and after two to three hours' rest the pharmacist has to start another day's work.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

Every pharmacy is under inspection of the local medical department, and is obliged to keep several official books, which are laced and sealed by the Government. These are: (1) The book for copying all prescriptions, containing columns for the number of the prescription, the date, the ingredients, the price, the name of the doctor, and the name of the patient; (2) the book for the registration of all poisons which are dispensed. There is also a book for retail sales of medicaments. For guidance and reference every pharmacy must have (1) the official Russian Pharmacopoeia; (2) the official pharmaceutical tax (price-list).

PRESCRIPTIONS.

The original of the doctor's prescription is not allowed to be returned, and must be kept at the pharmacy as a document during ten years, as well as the book in which all prescriptions are copied. The patient gets only a copy, on a special sort of label—white for internal use, and yellow, red or green for external use, which label contains, besides the full copy of the prescription, the number, date, price according to the official tax, and if cheaper dispensed, the price also. This label is fixed on the box or tied round the bottle in a way that it might be easily removed, and when presented at any pharmacy of the Russian Empire, has the same force as a doctor's prescription, except those containing poisons registered under the letters A and B in the pharmacopoeia. The label of any medicine containing one of the preparations registered under A, and intended for internal and subcutaneous use must be signed by a doctor for every repetition. Labels of medicines containing preparations registered under the letter B are subject to the same rule as A if the prescribed quantity exceeds the highest dose of this preparation. The bottle, or box, or pot, etc., bears only a label, with the word "internal," "external," "subcutaneous," etc., which is stuck to it, as well as the number of the prescription. Now, if a patient has lost the label, and only brings the empty bottle or box, etc., with the number on it, he can get the medicine again. To be able to know who made the prescription, and who examined and dispensed it, every assistant who made a prescription signs his name on the original and the senior, after examining the medicine, puts his name on the label, which is handed over to the public. The keeping of the original is very important in settling disputes between pharmacist and doctor after the prescription has been dispensed, as it is in the handwriting of the doctor, and can be used as evidence in case of the latter's mistake.

ARRANGEMENT OF PHARMACIES

Every pharmacy is divided into two departments, viz., one for prescriptions, and one for retailing. In small and medium pharmacies these are generally in one room, and in some of them only at a separate counter. The goods of the retail business consist much of the same articles as in England, with the difference that patent medicines are not much sold, but instead of them large quantities of pharmacopoeia and similar preparations. These latter are so much in demand that the chemist is obliged to keep ready in bottles, boxes, pots, etc. (from five cop. up to thirty cop.), about thirty different tinctures, as valer. æth., chinae, etc., about fifteen different kinds of ointment, as ft. zinci, camphor, etc., plenty of herbs, roots, chemical preparations, etc., and all sorts of pharmacopoeia preparations. Chinin and natr. salicyl. are so much required that powders and capsules of the former must be kept ready of one, two, three, four, five grains and up to ten grains, and of the latter from five to twenty grains. To make all these things ready is the work of the apprentices in the first year of practice, under control of an assistant. In the retail department all mixtures or medicines which do not require the authority of a medical prescription are made. For the convenience of the pharmacist every preparation not allowed to be dispensed without a doctor's prescription is marked with a cross in the "official tax." Full details about pricing of prescriptions and retail sale can be found in the preface and "taxa laborum" of the official tax.

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.

The prescription department consists generally of a counter with desks, where prescriptions are received and handed over, and behind it, a little further away, separate tables for the assistants, where prescriptions are made up. To this department belongs a "coctorium," where decoctions and infusions are made, water distilled, glass washed, etc. The work is generally distributed in the following way:—We will take as an example of pharmacy dispensing an average of 150 prescriptions the day, requiring for that purpose a staff of eight to ten persons. The pharmacist who receives the prescription prices it immediately according to the "official tax," and gives to the customer a ticket, on which the number, price, name of the customer and doctor are written, as well as the time of acceptance and the time probably required for making it up. This ticket serves as a guarantee to the dispenser that the medicine has been handed over to the proper man, as servants often do not know the names of their masters. The pharmacist who receives the prescriptions has to copy them also on the special label, and to register them in order of their numbers. Sometimes he assists the other senior in examining the medicine made by the assistants, but generally his time is

Phar Journal (Eng.)

fully occupied. One pharmacist has only to examine the medicines made by the assistants, to finish them off—that means to cap the bottles, fix the label, and put his stamp or name upon it—and finally to hand over the medicines to the public on production of the ticket. These two pharmacists are the seniors, and only they, and perhaps one specially employed for retail business, have to deal with the public. The dispensers are generally separated from the public, and can thus pay full attention to the preparing of prescriptions. One dispenser makes generally an average of fifty prescriptions the day. He has to fix on the bottle, pot, etc., a label indicating if it is for internal, external, subcutaneous, etc., and to give the medicine to the senior, who tastes and examines it and questions the assistant on the method of manipulation, the quantities employed, etc. An assistant can hardly do more than fifty prescriptions a day, because not only powders, but also every liquid, even water must be weighed, and every solution which should be clear must be filtered.

COMPULSORY LABORATORIES.

Besides the above departments, every pharmacy is bound by the law to have a laboratory provided with apparatus required for making pharmacopoeia preparations, a cool cellar, a room for drying and storing herbs, roots, etc., and some other compulsory stock-rooms. One pharmacist is generally occupied in the laboratory. Thus, in a pharmacy of 150 prescriptions a day a staff of about eight pharmacists is required, of whom two are free every day by turns. Besides this staff of qualified pharmacists, there are one or two apprentices. To buy pharmacopoeia preparations from manufactories is allowed, but the proprietor of the pharmacy is alone responsible for their quality.

SALARIES AND PENSIONS.

The commencing salaries of pharmacists in the towns of Russia are, for an assistant, from £4 to £5, or, for a provisor, from £4 to £6 a month, in addition to full board and residence. An out-of-doors-system is now coming more into use and about £3 monthly is paid for board and lodging in larger towns. Afterwards, the salaries increase according to the time spent in one place, to the turnover of the pharmacy, and to the position of the pharmacist in the establishment. The usual salary for a manager is about £7 to £10, but the larger the business the higher the salary of the superior clerks. In large pharmacies assistants remaining a long time gain often as much as a provisor. Apprentices generally get full board and residence and £1 monthly the first year; £1 10s. the second, and £2 the third, and in many pharmacies they get about £10 for the assistant's examination. Every pharmacist having a situation in a pharmacy is obliged to pay every month 5 per cent. of his salary to the Russian General Pension Fund in Moscow, and becomes thus a compulsory member. It is quite a new institution, and the first pension will be paid in about five years. The value of the pension will depend on the amount paid by the member to the Russian General Pension Fund. This institution has the character of a private society, the head of which is the president appointed at the annual meeting. The secretary is in Moscow, where the meetings are held, and it is under protection of the Government. Proprietors of pharmacies are obliged to pay to this fund one-quarter of a copeck on every prescription, although personally they have no claim for a pension; they are also responsible for the regularity of the contributions of their clerks. Recently governors of all Russian towns have received instructions to assist in getting the compulsory contributions from persons unwilling to pay, of whom there are, unfortunately, a large number, the bulk of the delinquents being the proprietors. This assistance from the Government has become necessary because the proportion of the fund allowed for secretarial and other office expenses is not sufficient to provide for legal action against those who refuse to pay.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists held at Washington, D.C., last month, the following, amongst other resolutions, were adopted :—

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARKS.

Whereas, This Association has always taken a stand in opposition to the introduction of Proprietary Articles the promoters of which seek to gain trade by the use or simulation of well known trade names which have been made valuable through the expenditure of much money and energy by the owners of the same, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to our members that they discourage all efforts to make sales of any article that is an infringement of a well known proprietary.

PRICE PROTECTION.

Whereas, The N. A. R. D. at its last annual convention declared itself in favor of the Direct Contract and Serial Numbering Plan for marketing proprietaries, and

Whereas, We are convinced that this plan has been proven to be one by which the objects to be accomplished can be successfully carried out; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention reaffirms the position of the N. A. R. D. in favor of the Direct Contract and Serial Numbering Plan.

Resolved, That we commend the example of such proprietors as have already put this plan into effect, that we earnestly urge upon all proprietors who are sincerely interested in the cause of the retailer to adopt the same, and that the Executive Committee again call upon the individual proprietors to adopt the Direct Contract and Serial Numbering Plan.

Resolved, That we declare our unshaken faith as a result of demonstration in the power of this plan to alone give us that relief which we are seeking, and we believe that it should be made the basis of the Tripartite Plan.

Resolved, That manufacturers should discourage in all practical ways the distribution of their products through jobbing and retail channels outside of the drug trade, thereby cementing and strengthening the bond of friendship which unites manufacturers with wholesale and retail druggists.

Resolved, That the retail drug trade expresses itself as opposed to any new proprietary preparation, the retail price of which has not been protected by a satisfactory price-protective plan.

Dr. Charles Edward Caspari, son of Professor Chas. Caspari, secretary of the A. Ph. A., has recently been appointed professor of chemistry in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. For the past two years he has been in charge of the analytical department of the Malinckrodt Chemical Works in St. Louis.

EVANS & SONS

LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

We commend to your favorable consideration the following serviceable lines :

Evans' Imported English Confectionery

In following flavors :

(5 lb G. S. Bots., $1.00 per bot.)

Acid	Damson	Orange
Barley Sugar	Everton Toffee	Pear
Black Currant	Ginger B. Sugar	Pineapple
Butter Scotch	Green Gage	Raspberry
Cherry	Horehound	Rose
Chocolate	Lemon	Strawberry
Cinnamon Balls	Lime Fruit	Vanilla
Cloves	Malt	Wintergreen
Cough	Mixed Fruit	

Jujubes and Pastilles

(5 lb. G. S. Bots.)

Blk. Currant	Rose Lemon
Glycerine	Licorice

Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with a formula of Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of Throat, Nose and Ear.

1 doz , $2 00 per dozen.
3 " 1 00 "
12 " 1.75 "

Savarine Liquorice

Pure licorice of excellent flavor, in 2 oz., 3 oz. and 4 oz. sticks.

"Lessive Phenix"

The Celebrated Washing Powder.

By improved process of manufacture we have been enabled to greatly reduce the price of this article. It is put up in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packages to retail at 5c. and 10c. per package.

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

MONTREAL, NEW YORK, TORONTO

EVANS & SONS, LESCHER & WEBB, ENG.

IDEAL PERFUMES

were awarded the medal and diploma for Canadian-made Perfumes at the Dominion Exhibition.

They are Leaders in style and quality

MADE BY

Sovereign Manfg. Co.

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TORONTO

DON'T FORGET

To send in your Mailing List for

THE NEW YORK ALMANAC

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The Cover is lithographed in 8 COLORS

YOUR NAME WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY PRINTED THEREON AND

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75 Murray St., New York City

FACTS ABOUT CIGARS

By J. Edward Cowles, American Druggist

The finest tobacco in the world is raised in the Island of Cuba, that cultivated at the western extremity, and known as Vuelta Abajo, being regarded as the best.

The kind grown east of Havana is of an inferior quality, and designated Vuelta Arriba. The celebrated Yara is grown on a plantation near the town of Santiago de Cuba.

Until recently the finest cigars were made in Havana, but so proficient have some of our workmen become that they are manufacturing cigars from imported tobacco that are in many points equal to those imported. Connecticut bears away the palm for growing the finest domestic article for use as wrappers. The leaf is destitute of thick fibres, and has a fine texture.

THE MAKING OF CIGARS

is a branch of trade entirely distinct from that of tobacco manufacture, and here we see the benefits of a division of labor, for the packing of cigars is a distinct business by itself and one calling for the exercise of considerable skill.

The leaf having been removed from the stalk, is placed upon a square cutting block and cut into gore-shape strips. The pieces designed for filling having been bunched together, are by a dexterous movement of the hand incased in the strips. The cigar is then cut to its proper size by means of a gauge, trimmed, and afterward receives its wrapper, which is rolled around it, twisted at one end, secured by a bit of paste and the cigar is then complete, though hardly in condition to smoke.

After being made they are placed in drying closets until ready for the packer. After being packed, the top of the box is branded with the name selected by the maker.

Forms or moulds are still used to some extent in the manufacturing of medium and low-priced cigars.

The fillers are put into shape by means of the forms, after which they are wrapped by hand. The hand-made cigar, however, always has the preference.

TERMS USED TO DESIGNATE STYLE, SIZE AND SHAPE

The style, or size and shape, are indicated by terms common to all makers, and are generally stencilled on the front of the box.

The various grades of cigars are not infrequently quoted in the price-lists at different prices under one brand, the various shapes, sizes and styles being designated by the terms "Perfecto," "Concha," "Conchas Especials," etc., which will be found on the front of all stock boxes, signifying the lengths, shapes, etc. The different terms used by cigar makers to designate shapes, sizes, colors, etc., are briefly explained below.

Concha.—The word means "a shell." Cigars so marked are 4¼ inches long.

Concha Fina.—A first Concha, or of the choicest selection.

Concha Especial.—A finer finish than a Concha, and a little larger size, principally in length, and rather more tapering at the end.

Londres.—The word means London. The cigar is so named because of its popularity in England, and on account of its shape and unusual length.

Regalia.—Designates a cigar of a finer grade of tobacco than is used for Londres or Conchas.

Regalia Comme Il Faut.—Indicates a very handsome cigar, finished in a better manner than a Concha and made from very fine tobacco; generally packed in boxes of 25 with fancy paper rings.

Damas.—A very small cigar, about 3 inches long.

Panatelas.—A long, thin cigar that has been heavily pressed.

Non Plus Ultra.—A large, handsomely made cigar from the finest tobacco.

Escepcionales.—A very large cigar.

Opera.—Small after dinner or theatre cigar, about 3¼ inches long.

Princessas.—A small cigar, similar, but thinner than an Opera.

Colors are designated by one of the following terms branded generally on the end of the box.

Maduro.—Ripe, mature, dark.

Colorado Maduro.—Dark brown.

Colorado.—Medium, or 'tween light and dark.

Colorado Clara.—Light brown.

Clara.—Very light colored.

In the different sections of the country different tastes prevail as to color of wrapper, and in ordering in a wholesale way the importance of specifying the precise shade desired cannot be overestimated, slighted or ignored. Clara represents the lightest shade known in the selection of the leaf, Colorado Clara signifies the next lightest color; Colorado, medium light; Colorado Madura, medium dark, and Maduro, dark. The word Oscuro is sometimes (but seldom) used to signify very dark or black.

LIGHTER THAN CORK

There has recently been exploited a new substance designated by the name of "kapok," which is much lighter than cork, is a hydrofuge, is not subject to decay, and is capable of sustaining thirty times its own weight, while cork is capable of sustaining only five times its weight. This substance has been used to some extent in England, where it is employed in lining vests, belts, mattresses, pillows, etc., so that the traveller at sea finds ready at hand a means for saving his life in case of shipwreck. The advantages of this method over the ordinary awkward life preserver is manifest.

Recently, according to the Journal des Debats, Captain Truffert mentioned a tree which he observed in the Tchad and the Bahr-el-Ghazal regions called Marca by the natives, the properties of which are very similar to those of "kapok." This tree belongs to the Mimosa family; it reaches a height of from 12 to 15 feet, and has a trunk 10 inches in diameter. The tree only grows in damp places, and has a density much less than that of cork. At the same time its texture is such that it may be readily used for shields in war time. M. Truffert states that every native foot soldier carries a piece with him when on the march, the piece of wood being about six feet in length. The weight of the wood is insignificant, and when the line comes to a river or other water obstruction it is only necessary to cast the piece of board into the water in order to have a safe means of crossing either in the form of a raft or bridge.

TO CLEAN CHAMOIS

The following is recommended upon good authority: In a suitable vessel place a weak solution of sodium hydrate and add to this some rasped soap, or soap solution. Throw the chamois into this, let soak for two or three hours and then rub it clean. Rinse in clean, tepid suds, wring out, wrap in a cloth and dry quickly. When dry, rub together or brush with a stiff brush, to restore softness. A chamois skin thus treated will for all practical purposes be as good as new.

RADIUM—IS IT AN ELEMENT.

Radium belongs to the alkaline group,—such as calcium, strontium, barium and thorium,— coming between barium and thorium, and having a special affinity for the former.

At the International Chemical Congress in Paris it was proposed by Mr. Gramont and agreed that no new substance could be described as an element unless its spark-spectrum had been measured and shown to be different from every other known form of matter. This was considered to have been one of the most important transactions of the international congress. It is remarkable that the application of this rule was first illustrated in the recognition of radium as a new element. It rested with Demarcay to find that radium was characterized by a special spark-spectrum of fifteen lines, with no lines of any other element.

Radium, as a metal, belongs to the alkaline group of elements, and its place in the table, according to Mendeleff's periodic law of atomic weights, is between barium and thorium, as carefully determined by Madame Curie, who makes the atomic weight of radium, by chemical methods, to be 225 (barium being 136.4, and thorium 230.8). Prof. W. N. Hartley, however, from a remarkable study of the spark-spectra of these and related elements, assigns to radium a weight of 257.8, considerably above thorium. As to its truly elementary character, however, and its close relation to barium and the other members of this group, Professor Hartley's spectrum results yield full confirmation. From "Radium and Its Wonders," by George F. Kunz, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for November.

DUST CHALK

A new form of chalk called "gestaubte Kreide" has been placed on the market as a substitute for levigated chalk. While levigated chalk often contains as much as 10 per cent. of water, the new form of the pigment is dry, and hence less of it has to be used. It is said also to be much purer as regards solid impurities than levigated chalk. The following is the summary of the advantages claimed for the product, the name of which—"dust chalk"—is probably the nearest possible English translation. With 99.28 per cent. of carbonate of lime, it is free from the oxides of iron and magnesium. Being dust-dry, it does not ball or clump, and can be used without any preparation. Levigated chalk usually has to be dried (losing about 10 per cent. of its weight in the process), and then ground and sifted. All these processes are dispensed with with the new product. The new chalk is whiter than levigated chalk, and makes better putty. It is prepared by drying chalk in the air, and then scraping the blocks to powder with rotating steel brushes. The powder is finally sifted and packed.—Farben Zeitung.

NEW PROCESS FOR SYRUP OF TOLU

My process for syrup of tolu is so far superior to any I have ever seen used or suggested that I am constrained to give it to your readers; so here it is: Shake together in a dry bottle of proper size 2 ounces of granulated sugar and 1 dram magnesium carbonate (powd.); add 1 fluid ounce tr. tolu, shake for a few moments, add 8 fluid ounces water and shake again for a few moments or until the sugar is dissolved, and filter through a previously wetted filter into a 2½-pint flask. In the filtrate dissolve, with the aid of a gentle heat, 12 ounces sugar, and strain. The process is so rapid and easy of execution, and yields so fine a product that anyone once trying it will never use any other.—R. R. Snoden in San Francisco and Pacific Druggist.

OIL COLLYRIA

It has been recommended by some medical men to use oil instead of water as a vehicle in making collyria (eye lotions). Hallot, in a German journal, gives this method of making eserine collyrium with oil: Dissolve the alkaloid in some pure ether and mix this solution with the oil; then heat in a water bath to a temperature of 45 deg. C., until the ether is completely evaporated. To sterilize the oil itself, wash it with strong alcohol by mixing the two, setting aside for two days, agitating frequently during this time, then decanting the oil, and heating for 10 minutes to a temperature of 120 deg. C. The alcohol removes free acids and other acrid substances. Any bland fixed oil is suitable for these collyria. The alkaloid itself should be used as the salts are not soluble in oil.

MICROSOL

This new antiseptic disinfectant, which occurs as a green paste, acid in reaction and having an odor of sulphurous acid, consists, according to G. Fendler, of copper sulphocarbolate, 10; copper sulphate, 75; free sulphuric acid, 2.3, and water, 12 per cent. It may be prepared by heating phenol, 5, with strong sulphuric acid, 6, to 120-150 deg. C., until a portion of the mixture when tested with water is found to be entirely soluble. On cooling, the mixture is dissolved in water, 10, the solution saturated with copper carbonate and filtered. Copper sulphate, 75, is then added, with sufficient water to make a thick paste. The product thus obtained is an excellent and cheap disinfectant; in a 2.5 per cent. solution it is very efficient for the disinfection of closets, cellars, stables, etc.—Pharm. Zeit., 147, 599.

CASEIN EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

Casein emulsion is now according to the Giornale di Farmacia, very popular in Italy. It is prepared thus: Precipitate the casein from one litre of milk in the usual manner, and dissolve it in a 5 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate in cherry laurel water, and 50 c.c. of water. The resulting solution, 200 c.c. in volume, is transferred to a capacious flask, and 500 gm. of cod liver oil is added. Simple syrup, 250 gm., is next added, with enough water to produce 1,000 c.c. The whole is then thoroughly emulsified by agitation.—Nat. Drugg.

DISGUISING THE BITTER TASTE OF QUININE.

For administering quinine to young children, Borde employs a suspension of quinine in olive oil, made by rubbing down quinine sulphate, 1, with oil, 8 in a mortar. Twenty drops of this mixture, equivalent to ¾ grain of quinine sulphate, is poured into the centre of a tablespoon half full of sweetened milk. The dose is then taken. If a draught of fluid is then given, no bitter taste will be perceptible on the palate; even if no such drink be administered the bitter taste is only very slight and fugitive. The method has proved very useful in the administration of quinine to juveniles, who generally evince a strong repugnance to bitter medicines.—L'Union Pharm.

Gibson's Candies

A full line, including Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne Lozenges.

Petrolatum

Light Amber, Cream White, Lily White, Snow White.
In attractive bottles or in bulk.

Licorice

Solazzi, Corigliano, Y. & S. Pellets in bottles and bags. Also Heide's Pastilles and Jujubes.

Glycerine

1260 S. G., Water White.

Syrup White Pine

With or without Tar. A splendid Cough preparation handsomely put up with buyer's imprint.

Perfumes

A very choice assortment in singles and bulk of English, French and American makes.

Cod Liver Oil

Munn's Non-Freezing. Fresh.

Chamois Skins

From 60 cents to $13.50 per dozen.

A very nice selection of Hair and other Brushes in Ebony, Fox and Olive Woods.

Our IMPORT GOODS are now ready for shipment. We shall be pleased to forward at once on receipt of instructions and any additions you may see your way to send.

J. WINER & CO.

HAMILTON

ARTHUR COLTON

Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Manufacturer of

Pharmaceutical Machinery

Automatic Pill Machinery.
Tablet Compressing Machines.
Tablet Triturate Machines.
Gelatine Pill Coating Machines.
Sugar Coating Pans. Granulators.
Suppository Machines, Etc.

—— Write for Catalogue and Prices ——

BELT'S IMPROVED EYE SHIELD

Pat'd October 25, 1898.

Wheelmen, Street Car Men, Teamsters, Threshers, Navigators and Automobilists

In fact, all who are exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

Made in Five Colors
Clear, Smoked Blue, Green and Amber

Put up one pair in a case.

The only Eye Protector made that fits around the eye in a cup shape and is dust proof. A Clear Vision for fowls or lapstone through.

MANUFACTURERS

CHICAGO EYE SHIELD CO., 112 Randolph Street, Chicago.

QUINA EXCELSIOR

Massardier & Granjon, St. Etienne, France.

This Quina, the composition of which is a mixture of Kola-Cocoa, is based on Kalisaya Quina and old generous wines. (The electrified oxygen or ozone is to revivify the weakened organs and to cicatrize the mucous membranes.)

An Ideal Beverage in summer time when mixed with cool water. It is refreshing, healthy and curative for all affections of the stomach.

B. O. BELAND

IMPORTER OF

Chocolate de L'Univers, Fancy Soaps, Olive Oils, Perfumes and French Alimentary Products.

Phone Main 181. 26 LEMOINE ST., (Near McGill St.) MONTREAL

OUR Gasoline Lighting System

AND LAMPS

DRUGGISTS

local agents. Don't fail to send for our Catalogue and read about our up to-date Lighting System before buying one. It is the cheapest and

STANDARD GAS LAMP CO.

141-143 Ontario Street CHICAGO, U.S.A.

ROUGH ON RATS

TRADE MARK

15c. and 25c.

$1.20 and $2 Doz.

The Greatest Exterminator on Earth

Most Effective and Permanent Exterminator of

Roaches
Bed Bugs
Rats

Ants
and
Mice

GIVES UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

To the Public and the Trade

ALWAYS DOES THE WORK

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NO LOSS by breakage, leakage or evaporation.
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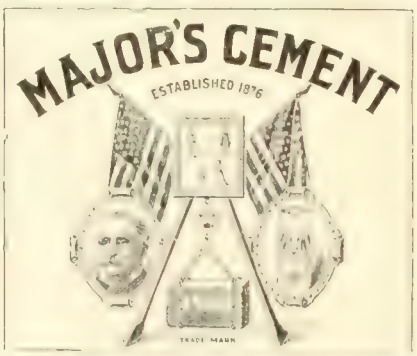

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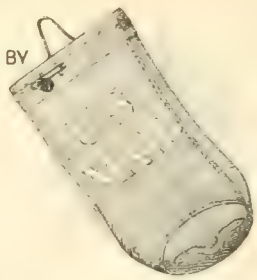

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NAIL POWDER.

White wax..... 8 oz.
Alcohol..... 8 fl. oz.
Eosine..... 6 grs.
French chalk..... 32 oz.
Electro-silicon..... 24 boxes.

Melt the wax, heat 7 fl. oz. of the alcohol and pour slowly into the heated wax. Into the large Wedgewood mortar put twelve boxes of electro silicon and gradually pour the mixture of alcohol and wax upon it, rubbing continually, then gradually add the balance of the electro-silicon and the French chalk. Finally dissolve the eosine dye in the residual alcohol add this solution to the powder and pass through a sieve.

CREME MARQUISE (COLD CREAM)

White wax..... ½ oz.
Spermaceti..... 2½ oz.
Expressed oil almond..2½ oz.

Melt, remove from the fire, and add

Rose water..... 1½ fl. oz. ...

Beat until creamy, not until cold.

When the cream begins to thicken we add a few drops of oil of rose. Only the finest almond oil should be used, and one should be careful in his weighing of the wax and spermaceti. These precautions will insure an elegant product.

CHILBLAIN REMEDIES.

1.—Carbolic Acid..... 1 part.
Lime Liniment..... 20 parts.
(In unbroken chilblains.)

2.—Tincture Digitalis..... 2 parts.
Thymol..... 1 part.
Alcohol..... 50 parts.
Glycerin..... 50 parts.

3.—Comp. Tinct. Camphor and Tinct. Belladonna.equal vols.

4. Soap Liniment..... 32 vols.
Tincture Cantharides ...16 vols.
Oil Cajuput..... 3 vols.
(In unbroken chilblains.)

5.—Spir. Chloroformi ... 2 oz.
Linim Belladon..... 4 oz.
Tinct. Benzoin Co..... 2 oz.
Lin. Saponis. ..... 24 oz.

LOTIONS.

1.—Ammonium Chloride ... 8 parts.
Glycerin..... 8 parts.
Strong Rum..... 48 parts.
Powdered Camphor ..... 1 part.

PAINTS.

1.—Zinc Oxide..... 2 parts.
Tannic Acid..... 1 part.
Glycerin..... 10 parts.
Balsam Peru..... 8 parts
Powdered Camphor..... 1 part

2.—Belladonna Liniment ...20 vols.
Aconite Liniment..... 10 vols.
Carbolic Acid [illegible] 1 vol.
Flexible Collodion [illegible] vol.

3.—Flexible Collodion,
Castor Oil,
Oil Turpentine..... equal vols.

4.—Resorcin..... 1 part.
Ichthyol..... 1 part.
Tannic Acid..... 1 part.
Water..... 5 parts.

OINTMENTS.

1.—Creosote..... 10 minims.
Solution of lead acetate..... 10 minims.
Extract of opium..... ½ grain.
Lard..... 1 oz.
Pract.

2. Sozoiodole zinc..... 1 part.
Petrolatum..... 5 parts.
Adeps Lanæ..... 5 parts.

3.—Tannic Acid..... 25 grn.
Tincture Iodine..... 50 drops.
Carbolic Acid..... 20 grn.
Petrolatum..... 1 oz.
Adeps Lanæ..... 1 oz.

4.—Yellow Pyoktanin ..... 1 part.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate 2 parts.
Cerate..... ...120 parts.
Adeps Lanæ..... ...120 parts.
(In painful chilblains.)

FLOOR WAX.

I.

	Parts.
Yellow wax.....	25
Ceresin.....	25
Burnt sienna	5
Boiled linseed oil.....	1
Turpentine oil.....	4

Melt the wax and ceresin at a gentle heat, then add the sienna, previously triturated with boiled linseed oil, and mix well. When the mixture begins to cool, add the turpentine, or as much of it as is required to make a mass of consistence of an ointment.

II.

	Parts.
Yellow petrolatum.....	40
Yellow wax.....	6
Tallow.....	5

III.

Yellow petrolatum.....	40
Train oil.....	4
Ceresin.....	8
Linseed oil.....	7

IV.

Yellow petrolatum.....	50
Yellow wax.....	10
Castor oil.....	7

PASTE FOR LABELS ON METALLIC SURFACES.

1.—Rye flour..... 5 parts.
Venice turpentine ..... 1 part.
Glue, liquid, sufficient.

Evaporate the flour with the turpentine and then add sufficient liquid glue or gelatin [illegible] to water, to make a stiff paste. Use the paste slowly but it will attach labels to any and all metallic surfaces.

Gum arabic..... 5 parts.
Glycerin..... 10 parts.
Water..... 20 parts.
Antimony, chloride, liq. 2 parts.
Mix.

3.—Dextrin..... 2 parts.
Acetic acid..... 1 part.
Water..... 5 parts.
Alcohol..... 1 part.

Dissolve the dextrin and acetic acid in water by heating together in the water bath, and to the solution add the alcohol.

4.—Senegal gum..... ʒii
Glycerin..... ʒii
Water..... ʒvi
Liquid antimon. chlorid. ʒss

Make a solution.

PASTE FOR AFFIXING CLOTH TO METAL.

According to the Deutsche Chemiker Wochenschrift, the following formula furnishes a paste which will prove very satisfactory for affixing cloth to metal:

I.

Starch..... 20 parts.
Sugar..... 10 parts.
Zinc chloride..... 1 part.
Water..... ...100 parts.

Mix the ingredients and stir until a perfectly smooth liquid results entirely free from lumps, then warm gradually until the liquid thickens.

COMPOUND WINE OF CINCHONA.

	Parts.
Fluid extract of cinchona.	10
Tincture of quassia.....	10
Tincture of opium.....	3
Tincture of orange peel ...	10
Sweet wine.....	967

Mix.

Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

Cod liver oil ..... ʒvi
Yolk of one egg 1
Powd tragacanth ..... gr x
Solution of saccharin .... ʒss
Tinct. benzoin ..... Mxlv.
Spirit of chloroform ..... ʒiii
Flavouring oil ..... Mxii
Distilled water to ..... ʒxii

Mix the tragacanth and yolk of egg in a dry mortar and add alternately the oil and sufficient water to keep the mixture in a suitable consistency. Lastly, add the other ingredients and enough water to make twelve ounces

Photographic Notes

TO TRANSFER A PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM TO A NEW SURFACE.

In photographic practice it often becomes necessary, or at least desirable, to strip off the negative film, either for reproduction or other purposes. The Schweizerische Photographische Zeitung gives a series of quite practical processes for achieving this end, all being variants more or less of the well-known process commonly in use. Of these, one, however, gives very satisfactory and certain results, and is as follows :

Prepare a solution consisting of 4 parts each, of methylic alcohol and water, and 3 parts of formalin. For use, add 8 parts of this to 1 part of water. Now, with a sharp knife, cut the negative away for about 5 mm. (1 5 inch) from the edge and place the plate in as nearly a horizontal position as possible, and pour over it some of the last-named liquid, in such manner that the entire surface of the negative is moistened therewith. This is best achieved by spreading it with a strip of paper.

In the course of 2 or 3 minutes the corners of the film are carefully raised to assure one that the gelatin is completely dissolved. If this has not occurred to the satisfaction of the operator, the liquid is allowed to remain in contact a little longer. Have ready prepared a sheet of paper somewhat larger than the negative, saturated with the formalin solution. Place this on the surface of the film and roll it down smooth with the squeegee so that the two surfaces are in contact at every point. The paper, and the film with it, may now be raised and the latter transferred to any desired surface, gelatin, celluloid, etc., when, after drying (which usually occurs in five minutes), the film is ready for use. If it be desired to transfer the film to a fresh glass plate, it should be first covered with a paper saturated as above, and then pressed to place with the roller, when the paper may be removed.—Nat. Drugg.

THE MOUNT AND THE PHOTOGRAPH

A paper by H. D. Gower, read before the London Scientific Society

The mount which has been used for photographs has, during the last twenty years, undergone considerable modification, as most of you know, and, like many things which come and go, has been subjected to fashion to a somewhat alarming degree in many ways. Photographs being but a single color, or monochromatic production, leave very little scope for invention in color, but probably more changes are brought about in the material that is brought into use from time to time, and generally supplanted by fresh and newer mediums, but rarely far from the colors to which we have been trained to some extent as a suitable tint for mounting our pictures upon. Years ago the walls of our exhibitions had upon them little else than a plain, white mount, sometimes cut out, which contained the picture, mounted in the centre with, perhaps, a line of some color surrounding the print, leaving a wide margin of white, and outside this light frames. It was the fashion of the moment; to-day this is all changed.

IMPORTANCE OF MOUNTS

Now, the subject of mounts is one that should always command some attention from the photographer; of course, pictures may be kept in boxes, or albums, where they are not always detachable, and are sometimes inconvenient, and to my idea a print and mount should (if it is worth it) be a creation in itself, especially if some individual design and arrangement are personally carried out in its production. The commercial mount is, of course, useful where prints are multiplied by the dozen, but when you have a picture that is worthy of some consideration of arrangement, then by all means leave the bought mount alone and carry out your idea in other ways. There are, at the moment, any number of tinted papers that adapt themselves to home invention; paper makers recognized this some time ago, and they now offer these papers in so many tints and varieties that it is difficult to find a color that does not exist, but you must pardon me if I tell you I am somewhat conservative in saying I prefer the white or cream paper for many subjects if they are small. I am not alluding to large photographs that require no mount, but those little pictures that so often find their way into my hands for the portfolios, a small print badly trimmed, that, had the producer just given a little care and attention and mounted the subject, he or she might have found on the criticism sheet some words of praise for even the mount, and perhaps a little for the picture.

A plain mount has much to recommend it, rather than it should be decorated in such a fashion as to call one's attention from the print, and although a colored mount may be used, it should be of a nature that the color harmony of the picture is not destroyed. Some years ago that dreadful frame known as the Oxford frame was the cause of much comment and dissatisfaction on our exhibition walls, with the result that it was at last barred from being hung. Then we had the Oxford line in red decorating our trade mounts, and afterward, to some extent, followed by ornamental corners, not of Oxford origin, but at the same time not beautiful, and so on until we reached the age and craze of matt surface prints, bromide and platinum, that called forth our tinted mounts with a plate-sunk mark, which was, of course, an effort, to some extent, to copy and plagiarize the engravings. From this we got away to large pictures, which were framed up close in dark frames, and in this point we seem to have tried to follow out the fashion, when occasion has arisen, to mount our small pictures upon dark mounts to give some prominence in the final framing.

AN EASY FORM OF MOUNTING

The passe-partout is both an easy and early form of both mounting and framing, and has been somewhat revived during the last few years, but it has its objections, and was commonly used to illustrate books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is simply the mount, and a sheet of glass bound together, lantern-slide fashion. If such a method of binding as this was adopted with all pictures that were to be framed, and which I advocated years ago, we should hear less of dust and pictures getting dirty with age, and probably it would be a great protection from waste gases deteriorating our print when hanging in a room; for convenience and economy in exhibiting, this method has much to recommend it, but for permanent work is not desirable.

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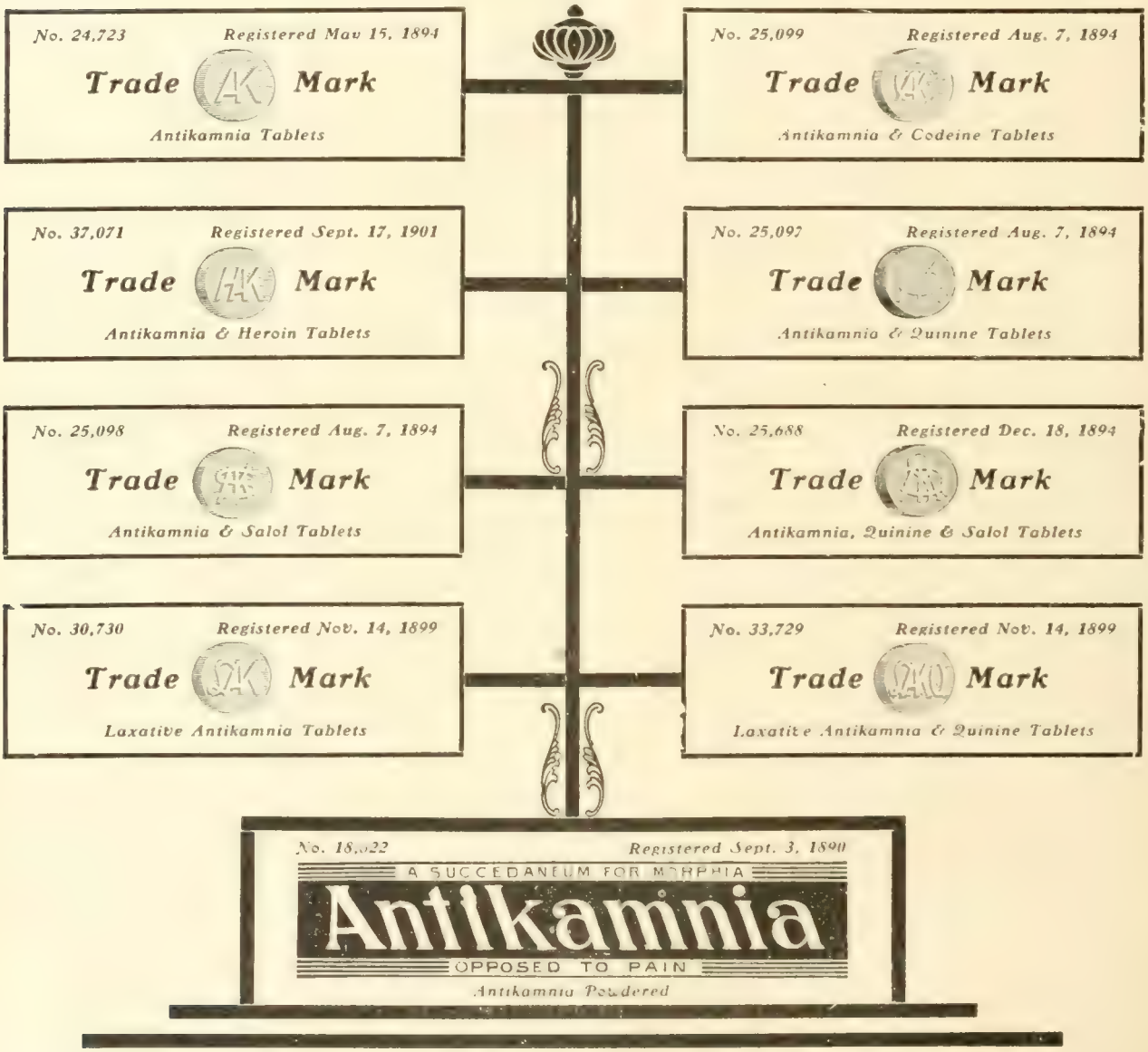

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making mounts suitable for our photographs are many, and perhaps one of the most useful a choice is brown paper. There are many against it (for the simple reason because it happens to be brown paper), but there are any number of browns to be had, and a large selection of samples is valuable, and it must not be forgotten that a brown paper is capable of being stained with colors that will entirely alter the tint, and be quite as good as many of the commercial tints we now get and have to pay a much larger price for; but for lighter colors we must make our choice accordingly.

Colors may range from pure white, through the greys, to a black, if necessary; but when we choose a white to range through other colors we come to tints that are in no way suitable for mounting pictures except when the mounts are very dark indeed, and, in nine cases out of ten these are unsuitable. The harshness of such combinations is very pronounced if the picture is not of a suitable tint, and that is rare, indeed, unless the color of such a picture matches to some extent the colored mount (such as we may get in some carbons and toned prints), and then they should be of such a nature as to be used with that amount of judgment so necessary with good mounting.

The second hint in mounting is a method that may be carried out in several ways, first by masking the print, and, to some extent, reducing the size of the picture; and, secondly, by using a matt of any tint desirable, and, what is more, it has the effect of making the print appear larger than it really is.

HOME MADE MOUNTS

Now, comes the question of home-made mounts. How many times has the question been mooted that the sizes and shapes of our photographic plates are inconvenient for pictures upon artistic lines, and how many times have photographers been told to trim their prints to the proper limit and leave the plates alone? And once for all, let me say that the size of our plates has nothing whatever to do with any of our pictorial creations. It is the latitude that we can take advantage of in this respect, to make our mount to fit our finished print, and not the print to fit the commercial mount. The making of mounts calls for no particular skill by anyone who has a straight edge and a thick piece of board, such as ash, beech, teak or oak, and a supply of different tint papers.

The print may be mounted on a series of tints, or simply plain with a line of some quiet color round it; or even pencil or crayon, or a tint may be made by the so-called old fashioned method of splatter work. To the experienced photographer many ways of improving the mount will suggest themselves, and much may be learned from a little experimenting. Then, each one should help his fellows by making known every improvement.

BACKGROUNDS

The background has its place, and it is an important place, in portraiture, but it should always be subordinate to the main interest—the subject. There are occasions when emphasis may be given by a strongly-contrasted ground, but such are as rare as angel's visits, and even then the highest point of the background should simply lend to the still higher point of interest in the subject. The ground should always convey repose, be in harmony with the rest of the picture, not a discordant note by its obtrusiveness.

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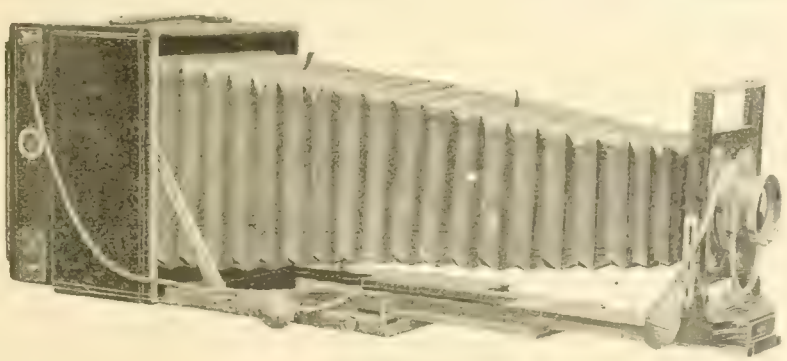

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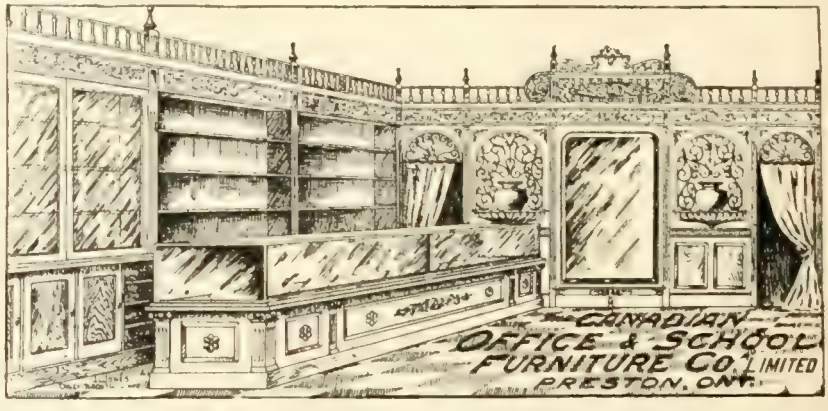

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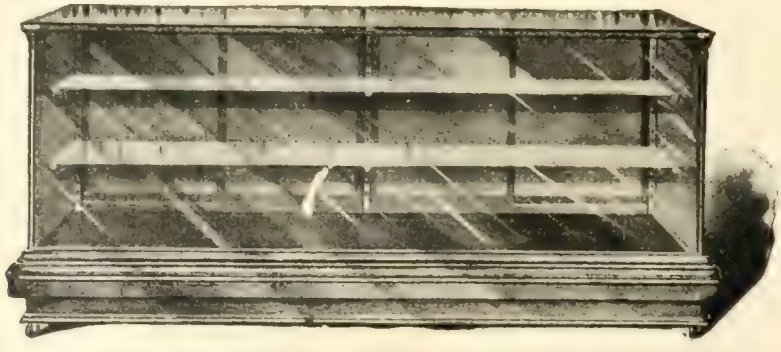

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Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

It is the aim of the editor of this department to give each month an article meriting careful perusal by earnest opticians. Those who have read carefully the articles given here during the past eight years must be pretty well posted upon the questions which commonly arise in the daily routine work of the optician. To new readers of this journal we feel like advising you to secure and preserve as many of the back numbers of the Canadian Druggist as possible for study and refreshing your memory.

It is probable that many of the same subjects may be written up again herein as time elapses, but this is uncertain, and, even if such should be the case, it is not at all likely that the subsequent articles would be any improvement on the former. As opticians are more and more studying heterophoria and as an intelligent knowledge of the action of the ocular muscles is imperative to successfully prescribe prisms along this line, we reprint this month an article from an old friend which is very much the same as given by the editor on the same subject a few months ago. But it will serve a good purpose, for if there is one thing opticians seem to have neglected it is the anatomy and physiology of the ocular muscles.

THE MOTOR MUSCLES OF THE EYE

By Lionel Laurence.

There are three pairs of muscles attached to the globe of each eye, by means of which it is rotated in any and every direction, so that the visual axes of the two eyes may be directed towards an object situated in any position in reference to them.

The two muscles which constitute a pair are antagonistic to each other; when the one contracts the other relaxes to the necessary extent, and when the six muscles are at rest the eye is in its primary position with its visual axis parallel to that of the other. The three pairs are :—

1st. The internal rectus which turns the eye inwards, and the external rectus which turns the eye outwards.

The movements effected by this pair of muscles are on a vertical axis.

2nd. The superior rectus which turns the eye upwards and inwards, and the inferior rectus which turns the eye downwards and inwards.

The movements of this pair are on a horizontal axis, which forms with the optic axis an angle of about 70 degrees on the nasal side.

3rd. The superior oblique which turns the eye outwards and downwards, and the inferior oblique which turns the eye outwards and upwards.

These movements occur around an axis which forms with the optic axis an angle of about 35 deg. on the temporal side.

The directions referred to are those taken by the cornea, the back of the eye revolving in an opposite direction, the rotation occurring around the centre of rotation situated in the vitreous some six millimetres behind the nodal point and nine millimeters in front of the retina. The three axes of rotation cut each other at the centre of rotation.

The four recti are attached to the front of the globe so that they act directly in moving the anterior portion of the visual axis in any direction. The two obliques, however, have their attachment to the sclerotic at the posterior portion of the globe, and so, by their contraction, cause a movement of the front of the eye contrary to that which their names seem to indicate. Thus, the superior oblique turns the back of the eye upwards and inwards, and, therefore, the front moves downwards and outwards.

The eye is turned to any other direction, other than those mentioned, that is, to any intermediate position by the combined action of two or more muscles. The four recti by their attachment to the front of the globe tend to retard it in its socket, while the two obliques are so attached to the back that they tend to advance it.

The combined action of the muscles of the two eyes so that they are both turned in a certain and same direction is termed "yoked" or "conjugate"; thus, when both eyes are turned to the right there is a "yoked" action on the part of the right external recti, and the left internal recti.

The most important of the yoked muscular actions is that of the two internal recti in convergence and this is an action independent of lateral and other movements; it can be effected [illegible] with them. Thus the two eyes can be converged and yet both turned, say, to the right, so that there is at the same time a yoked action of movement to the right by the right external and left internal recti and that of convergence by the right and left internal recti.

Convergence is the most important of the yoked actions in that movement of the head could be substituted for all of them except convergence. If this function did not exist simultaneous binocular V. for objects nearer than 00 would be impossible.

When the eye is turned upward there is joint action on the part of the superior rectus and inferior oblique, the former turns the eye upwards and inwards, and the latter upwards and outwards, so that the "in" and "out" movements are neutralized and the final direction is directly upwards. Similarly in turning the eye directly downwards the inferior rectus and superior oblique combine to effect the required movement.

With the exception of direct movement inwards and outwards, there is always more than one muscle involved in taking up any position for the visual axis; even with movements directly inwards or outwards it is probable that the superior and inferior recti act in conjunction with the internal rectus in the former, and the two obliques with the external rectus in the latter movement.

The internal recti cause adduction or convergence, and they are, therefore, termed "adductors." The superior and inferior recti are also "adductors," in that they cause the eye to turn inwards. If both were contracted adduction would ensue without vertical deviation of the eye.

The external recti cause abduction or divergence, and are therefore called "abductors." The two obliques are "abductors," also, since they achieve movement outwards. A simultaneous contraction of them would cause abduction only.

The superior rectus and the inferior oblique are "superductors," as they turn the eye upwards. While, since they turn the eye downwards, the inferior rectus and the superior oblique are "subductors."

When the eye is in its primary position or turned directly inwards, outwards, or downwards, the vertical meridian remains vertical, but when

it takes up a certain direction of the visual axis, it being turned both vertically and horizontally, it is twisted about or torted on its optic axis and the vertical meridian of the eye becomes oblique, the upper or lower portion of the vertical meridian being inclined to the side towards which the eye is turned, as the eye is directed respectively upwards or downwards. The inclinations of the two eyes are parallel to each other when the two eyes are turned in any particular direction, and they are inclined towards each other below when convergence takes place.

A vertical prism is one base up or base down, the base apex line being vertical. A horizontal prism is one with base out or in, the base apex being in the horizontal plane.

An adducting or minus prism is one base out; it causes adduction or convergence or extra convergence.

An abducting or plus prism is one base in; it causes abduction or divergence, or relieves convergence.

The eye is always turned in the direction of the edge of a prism placed before it. A single prism placed before the one eye has its effect equally shared by the two, and is therefore similar in effect to a pair of prisms of half the strength, one placed before each eye.

A relieving prism is one placed base over that muscle which it is intended to relieve. An adverse prism is one placed over the stronger of a pair of antagonistic muscles of which the one is relatively weaker than the other.—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS

To the officers and members of the Canadian Association of Opticians, greeting:

Having, under the blessing of Divine Providence, recovered from the attack of illness which almost prevented me from enjoying the pleasures and privileges that are always the accompaniment of the annual convention of our Association, allow me to most heartily thank you for your gracious act of courtesy and kindness in electing me to the honorable position of presiding officer, which I undertake with confidence, not only because I have such excellent examples in the able presidents who have watched over your interests, especially President Maybee, whose self-sacrificing zeal has been the admiration of us all, but because I am surrounded by such an enthusiastic and energetic corps of officers and supported by a membership of honorable and highly competent optometrists, a combination that will enable our society to take its place among our many sister societies in America and shine with a galaxy equal to theirs.

But in order to do so, it is absolutely necessary that we falter not in our earnest endeavors to continue in unity, to press forward to our higher and more noble aim, the elevation of our profession to a plane of equality, both scientifically and socially with that of our sister professions of the age.

I feel that our society already numerically strong and representative, should have the active support and membership of every optometrist in our broad Dominion, and thus by concentrated power and numbers wield an influence extending from the centre to the circumference.

Although the advantages derived from, and attached to, active membership in optical associations have been so fully set forth by able authorities at various times in the columns of our high-toned optical journals, yet I hope it will not be considered out of place to touch upon the advantages which the members who were present at our annual convention in September last were enabled to revel in.

The course of lectures by Prof. Rogers on the ocular muscles and the correction of their anomalies, with practical illustration of the subject, supplemented by the experienced tutorship of the greatest living exponent and master of the subject, was a revelation to those that were fortunate enough to avail themselves of the privilege of attendance thereat. The open lecture illustrated by stereopticon views on the physiology of the eye and retina in health and disease by Dr. Earle Brown, of Chicago, defies description, as view after view was exhibited, accompanied by full and lucid explanations, enthusiasm and admiration were raised to their highest point, and although the lecture was of three hours' duration, the interest was as intense at its close as expectation had been active at its commencement. When it is considered that the costly and elaborate apparatus for this lecture had to be transported from Chicago and that the total expense fell upon the Association, some idea of what the Association is doing can be appreciated.

The able address of Prof. Rogers, and instructive discussions by the members of the Association in daily session, together with the crowning banquet, "A Feast of Reason and a Flow of Soul," made our annual convention something to be remembered, and will, I hope, lead us all to look forward to future re-unions with pleasurable anticipations.

To those who have not as yet identified themselves actively with us as members, I extend a thorough and heartfelt invitation so to do, feeling that in unity there is strength, and in strength we build.

Yours fraternally,

Samuel S. Grant.

Montreal, October 8th, 1903.

Dr. Hamill, the Principal of the Canadian College of Optics, reports that during the past two years more students have taken up the correspondence course by mail than have attended the college class courses.

Optics by mail is a positive success and students can become proficient opticians in a few weeks without leaving home at all.

An hour or two of study in the evening at home for a few weeks under proper piloting is all that is necessary.

Philately

Go to Japan for the world's cheapest postal service. A 2 sen. stamp—a little over a farthing—franks a letter from end to end of the Mikado's Empire.

In America there is a recrudescence of the fac-similes of Newspaper and Periodical stamps originally put on the market by a well-known German firm. They are being offered by dealers at a dollar the set, and are recommended as "good space-fillers." The "Philatelic West' advises collectors what to do with them. "Let them alone," says our contemporary; and the advice is good.

There is another new empire, if the claims and pretensions of Jacques I., Emperor of Sahara, are finally recog-

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Guaranteed accurate.
We have installed a surface grinding plant, and can attend to your special orders.
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Our low-priced steel spectacles lead the world.

Send for descriptive catalog.

If your jobber cannot fill your order, advise us so that we may send you the names of jobbers in your vicinity who carry our goods in stock.

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Established 1870

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Ask us to write you how to handle these goods at a profit. : : : : : : : :

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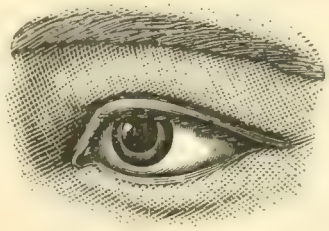

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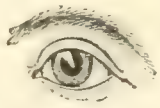


COURSE IN OPTICS

who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can for full particulars to.

Janes Building, TORONTO

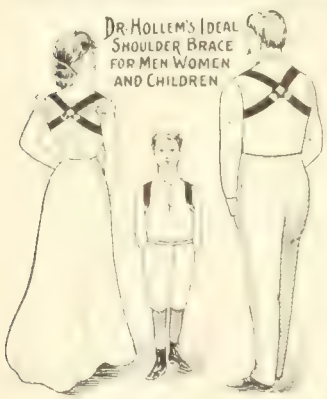
SATISFACTION

For seven years we have worked hard and earnestly to prove to the Druggists of Canada that a Canadian House could manufacture for them as satisfactorily as the best of American Houses. The proof has only been accepted by degrees, but it has been accepted, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, about two thousand Druggists have tested our goods to their satisfaction.

The buyer who purchased four years ago by the pint, now buys by the gallon, and he who bought by the dozen, now buys by the gross. It was hard to get orders then, now it is easy. Our goods were as good then as now, but the buyer was not sure of it. We always knew that quality would win in manufacturing, as in everything else, but our difficulty consisted in convincing the Druggist that first class goods could be furnished him at the prices we charged. It has taken time, patience and conscientious effort to do it, but it has been done, and we have the pleasure of knowing that the retail trade believes to day that we are as conscientious in manufacturing for them as we were when compounding the physicians prescriptions, as retail druggists. We always wanted to give satisfaction, we steadfastly tried to give it, and now our customer believes we do, and his support has been given us as the result. Satisfaction did it all. - - - - - - - - - -

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited

TORONTO, = MONTREAL, = WINNIPEG.



Dr. HOLLEM'S
Ideal Shoulder Brace

Patented 8th Jan. 1901

For Men, Women and Children.

Recommended by medical men as the only reliable aid to Health, Beauty, Strength, and Longevity. The only practical Shoulder Brace on earth for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. A splendid proposition for the retail drug trade, price $1.50 per doz., assorted sizes, yielding the retailer a very handsome profit. Send chest measurement for sample Brace, $1.00 post paid.

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JOHN HEATH'S

Got the lead Years ago **PENS** and have held it ever since.

"The Pen of a ready writer"—in 9 cases out of 10 is one of John Heath's Celebrated Steel Pens. British made throughout.

Send for SAMPLE BOX

London Agency:
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Here are a few of the most popular favorites:
"TELEPHONE,"
"POSTAL TELEGRAPH"
"G.J." "BARRISTERS"
"OLD COURT HAND."

Try them all, and stick to the one you like best.

UNLOSABLE STOPPERS

FOR

HOT WATER BOTTLES

THE "Holdfast" Attachment

PAT'D AUG. 6TH AND OCT. 1ST, 1901.

IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

Delights Everybody Who Sees It

We are prepared to furnish any of our HOT WATER BOTTLES with Unlosable Stoppers, at an extra charge of seventy-five cents per dozen.

When Ordering Specify with "Holdfast" Stoppers

Canadian Rubber Co. (of Montreal)

MONTREAL — TORONTO — WINNIPEG

nized, although it is probably on the opera bouffé order. The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly says "In private life the new-made monarch, whose sovereignty is not yet formally recognized by anybody but himself, is simply Jacques Lebaudy, the millionaire son of a millionaire soapmaker. As outward and visible tokens of his kingship, the Emperor Jacques has issued stamps and taken unto himself a flag. A few faithful followers will help the young millionaire to build his new empire in the sands of the Sahara, and there will doubtless be much waving of the Lebaudy flag, which is described as a 'blue triangle, ornamented with three yellow or golden balls.' Such a design, says the East Anglican Daily Times, is suggestive of what may be called the avuncular way of raising revenue, and is, no doubt, indicative of the manner in which Jacques I. means to replenish his civil list."

The small island of Barbuda, having come into the stamp collectors' world through its association with Antigua in the recent issue of stamps for each of the five presidencies of the Leeward Islands, is signalized somewhat through its peculiar governmental situation; the little island is private property, belonging to the Codrington family, according to statement.

A study of the nomenclature of the West Indian Islands reveals historical details of some significance, as the following recital shows: "St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, as it is now generally called, was named after the Christian name of Columbus. Dominica carries in its name an allusion to the fact that it was discovered on a Sunday (dies Dominica). St. Vincent was named because of its discovery on the day devoted to that saint; Guadeloupe was so called after the famous monastery of that name in Estremadura, and Grenada is merely the French form of Granada. The Virgin Isles were so named in honor of the 11,000 virgins commemorated by the Roman Church, the number, smallness and beauty of the isles probably having suggested the fanciful name. The Island of Trinidad plainly suggests the Holy Trinity, and carries the reader of to-day back to the violent storm in which Columbus was tossed in 1498, and his vow to name the first land that he sighted in honor of the Holy Trinity."

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain in referring to the allegorical design of female, cross and harp, taken from the seal of the island, on the new issue of Montserrat, says:—"What the subject represented is intended for is not clear, but it may have some connection with the original Montserrat in Catalonia, whose mountains are said to have been split up in their present serrated shape at the time of the Crucifixion. The Spanish, who first colonized the island, doubtless gave it the name from its resemblance (fancied or real) to that which they had known at home, which is said to have been noted for the piety of its people, and for its wonder-working image of the Virgin and Benedictine Abbey, plundered and burned by the French in 1811."

There appears to be nothing to report this month in connection with the commemorative series of stamps for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The officials having the matter in charge are still engaged in debating the questions of detail, the number of stamps to comprise the series, and the values of each, together with the questions as to design, shape, etc. However, at this writing, no news is obtainable and the proposition has not reached a point where one can safely prophesy. It is likely, however, that there will be four stamps in the series.

The "Canada Stamp Sheet" is again appearing from Quebec, published by its former editor, Mr. Paxman.

The new catalogue will be issued about December 1st, and judging by the demand for many Canadian stamps, some buyers count it a good speculation to buy now.

A 12-penny Canada stamp is floating round Toronto, its holder asking the modest sum of $150.00, and he is afraid someone will snap it up. It is not a very good copy, and would be dear at one-quarter the price. Condition is everything with a rare stamp.

This fall and winter will see a big demand for stamps throughout Canada, and the collector who buys only during this season is now hunting up his album and buying [illegible] to catch up.

If the proposed idea of placing the head of Napoleon on the St. Louis series of stamps for 1904 ever matures it will be an interesting sight, and pleasing to a stamp man, and will be the only time Napoleon has been granted this honor by any nation.

STAMP COLLECTING
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1000 all different Foreign; $3 and $4; 500 all different, $1 25, 300, 50c; 200 25c., 100, 10c.; 9 King's Heads 30c.; set 4 new Greece, 10c. Canada Jubilee, rare, 1c., 20c; 10 animal stamps, 25c.; 50 different British colonies, 25c; 25 different S. and Central America, 15c.; 100 different Africa, $1; 1000 mixed stamps, 25c. Thousands of sets, packets and single varieties. Price lists free. We buy stamps.

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Stamps Free, 98 varieties all different. Send the names of two Collectors and 2 cents Postage.
10 Animal stamps all different 10 cents
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We buy stamps. Send 2 cents for buying list of U. S. and Canadian stamps.
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STAMPS—The Finest Stock at Lowest Prices
Largest importers British Colonials in U.S.
4 St. Vincent 10c, 6 Hawaii 15c, 5 Martinique 8c, 25 British West Indies, China, Corea, Siam, etc., 35c.; 8 Uruguay 10c, 3 Congo 10c, 25 British West Indies 25c, 4 Corea 8c. 6 Newfoundland 10c. Cloth bound stamp album for 600 stamps 8c. Our "Zoological" packet, 25 unused stamps, containing pictures of 22 different animals and birds, only 60c. Write to-day for copy of our catalog.
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Magazines

LITERARY NOTES

Reginald Wyon, the English correspondent whom the Turkish officials tried to imprison in Macedonia because of the letters which he reported the atrocities perpetrated by Turkish troops at Monastir and elsewhere is the author of a striking narrative "What I Saw in Macedonia," which The Living Age for November 7, reprints from Blackwood's Magazine. It is a vivid account of recent occurrences in that devastated region.

The issues involved in the Austro-Hungarian crisis, which seriously threaten the existence of the dual monarchy, are briefly described by that keen observer of European politics, Mr. E. J. Dillon, in an article which appears in the Living Age for October 31.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

The Review of Reviews is keeping up its reputation as the best interpreter of the news of the day among our monthly journals. The November number deals with the Panama Canal situation, the award of the Alaska boundary tribunal, the protectionist movement in England, and the issue in the far East between Russia and Japan. Contributed articles describe "Men and Issues of the New York City Campaign," just closed; "The New Springfield Rifle and the Improvement in Small Arms;" "Galveston's Great Sea Wall;" and "The Rebirth of the Japanese Language and Literature,"—a history of the movement for the adoption of the Roman character in writing and printing, in place of the Chinese systems of picture-writing. Dr. George F. Kunz writes an authoritative account of the discovery of radium, and the uses and properties of that wonderful element. In this number also appears the defence of Russia's policy in Finland, which was addressed last month by Minister de Plehve to Mr. W. T. Stead. Altogether a especially fine number.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION IN 1904

As the years increase The Youth's Companion endeavors to keep pace with them in all that is wise, beautiful and progressive, and not only to retain but to deserve the honorable and exceptionally high place it holds in the confidence and affection of three generations of readers. The greatest living authors in all branches of literature continue to contribute to it.

Among the important series of articles will be one on the occupation of the farmer in many parts of the world—in England, in Ireland, in India, in Argentina, etc.

The annual Announcement Number of The Companion, describing the principal features of The Companion's new volume, will be sent to any address, free.

The new subscriber for 1904 will receive all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1903 free from the time of subscription; also The Companion Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

The Youth's Companion,
Boston, Mass.

144 Berkeley Street.

METHODIST MAGAZINE AND REVIEW

This number is rich in illustrated articles, among them: "The British House of Commons," "The Keswick Movement," "Picturesque Ireland," and three illustrated critical studies of much interest—the eccentric artist, J. A. McNeill Whistler, Rudyard Kipling, and the Canadian poet, Charles Sangster. "A Typical Canadian Camp-Meeting," by Dr. Sutherland, our Missionary Secretary, is a vivid picture of an old-time scene. A strong new serial is begun, and the November and December numbers, containing the opening chapters, are offered free to new subscribers.

Toronto: William Briggs; Montreal, C. W. Coates; Halifax, S. F. Huestis. $2.00 a year; $1.00 for six months.

THE NOVEMBER HOUSEKEEPER

Bright, practical and entertaining are adjectives that accurately apply to the contents of the November Housekeeper, which comes in a charmingly appropriate dress, the handsome cover portraying a typical Thanksgiving scene. Chief among the literary features is a Thanksgiving story, by Fred John Splitstone, with something new in the way of plot and treatment. Fiction is also contributed by Eliza Orne White, Martha McCulloch-Williams and Grace McElroy Jones. Jessie Ackermann describes "Drinking Customs in Many Lands," and contributes many interesting photos. His Royal Highness continues his amusing comments on matters feminine from the masculine viewpoint, and the many usual practical departments, that have given The Housekeeper the title of the Magazine of Helpfulness, teem with good things.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINE NOTES

An uncommon novel by a new pen appears in Lippincott's Magazine for November. It is called "A House Divided," and is by Ella Middleton Tybout, hitherto known for a series of delightful negro parables. "A House Divided" introduces white characters on the shores of the Delaware, where a great dramatic flood furnishes a climax. It is a tender love story with two grim parents in the background who have not spoken to each other for years. A remarkable tale written with power and charm.

Drug Reports

Toronto, November 10th, 1903

Business during the past month has been very active; the scarcity of competent hands is a general complaint among the jobbing houses. The month has been peculiarly void of any special changes in values with the exception of gum shellac, which seems to be steadily advancing, and is worth to-day 65cts. for a good grade.

Oil of cloves will no doubt go up to a very high price on account of the scarcity of cloves, and the probabilities are before the winter is over the jobbing houses will have to get at least $2.00 per lb. for it.

Vanillin will also likely be higher.

Acid Benzoic and preparations have a tendency to higher prices.

All rubber goods are steadily advancing in price owing to the high price of crude rubber.

For the information of many customers who do not seem to understand the matter, we would say that the Ferrol Company have discontinued the manufacture of all combinations and there is only one article on the market now, viz., "Ferrol," and the new price is $8.— per dozen.

It isn't the much you know that counts—it is whether you know how to best apply the much you know

Save the Leaks

Autographic Standard Cash Register

Does what no other Register will.

It gives you a complete statement of your day's business.

IT Makes Clerks Careful. Detects Carelessness.

What more do your want?

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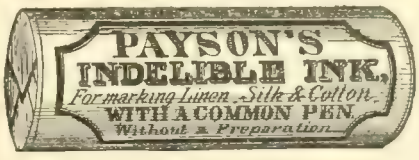
Is the only Brandy distilled in Canada under the supervision of the Excise Department of Canada.

It is recognized by the Medical Faculty as genuine and equal to the highest class French Brandies for medicinal purposes.

For sale in cases of 12 q'ts. and 24 pts., and in packages of 5 gallons and upwards.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
Brantford and Pelee Island, Canada.



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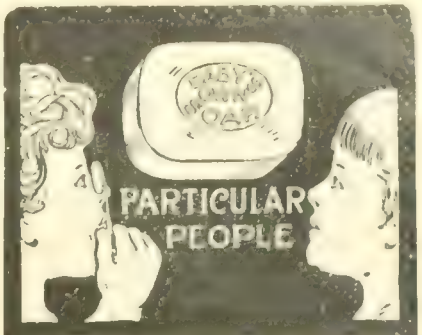
Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion



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used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

No other Soap is just as Good. 224
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL

This Soap is being extensively advertised. It will pay you to keep it in stock and supply the demand.

The MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
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We carry one of the largest and best assorted wholesale Drug stocks in Canada.

Correspondence solicited with anyone wishing to purchase a new drug stock.

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The finest preparation for the teeth ever made. The wholesale trade of Montreal and Toronto have been handling **Areca Nut Tooth Soap** for years and the demand in Ontario and Quebec is increasing.

Put up in nice metal case, one-dozen in box. Retails at 25 cents.

Write for quotations

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for the e variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Pho phodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold to the trade from

HALIFAX TO VICTORIA

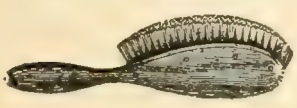
by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Hattie & Mylius.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons, Canadian Drug Co., The McDiarmid Drug Co.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co., proprietors.
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., Evans & Sons.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co., Elliot & Co., Evans & Sons, Northrop & Lyman, T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Dominion Drug Co., J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co., Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Bole Drug Co
VANCOUVER and VICTORIA — Henderson Bros., McDowell, Atkins & Watson.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

Essential=Oils

Almond Oil Olive Oil

Lautier Fils = = Grasse, France
Paris, London, New York



100 Different Shapes
Tooth Brushes in 70 Different Patterns

Head Office and Factories:
CASTLE MILLS,
AXMINSTER, Devon,
ENGLAND

BIDWELL'S Tooth Brushes always reliable, extra quality, every Brush guaranteed.

BIDWELL'S Nail Brushes in Bone, Ivory, or Wood Many Novelties, Patent Self Drying, etc

BIDWELL'S Hair Brushes in Bone, Ebony, Ivory, and Wood, extra value.

ESTABLISHED 1830

High-Grade Confections

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHOCOLATES IN BULK
CHOCOLATES IN PACKAGES

AS FOLLOWS:

In packages, assorted
One pound, one-half pound and one-quarter pound

Special Chocolate Caramels.
" " Burnt Almonds.

Special Chocolate Peppermint.
" " Ginger.

FULL LINE

Druggists' Bottle Confectionery

Acidulated Drops and Tablets.
Cough Drops.
Fruit Drops and Tablets.
Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne Tablets.

McGregor's Butterscotch

(SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY)

McGregor & Harris Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to November 10th, 1903.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	55	60
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Bayberry, lb	15	18
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, b.	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	55	60
Ground, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	45	50
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	15	16
BEANS, Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	60	65
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	80	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	18	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 40	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	23
GUARANA	$1 40	$1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	3	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb		9 20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	75	80
Myrrh, lb	45	04
Powdered, lb	55	66
Opium, lb	4 10	4 25
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 05
Shellac, lb	65	70
Bleached, lb	65	70
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	00
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Sorts, lb	55	75
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	20	22
Boneset, oz., lb	20	25
Catnip, oz., lb	20	25
Coltsfoot, lb	25	30
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	22	25
Jaborandi, lb	75	80
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	30	35
Motherwort, oz., lb	30	35
Mullein, German, lb	20	22
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	20	25
Peppermint, oz., lb	25	30
Rue, oz., lb	35	40
Sage, oz., lb	22	27
Spearmint, lb	25	30
Thyme, oz., lb	25	30
Tansy, oz., lb	22	27
Wormwood, oz	25	27
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	20
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	30
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 35
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 10
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	58
Belladonna, lb	25	27
Buchu, long, lb	65	70
Short, lb	45	50
Coca, lb	55	55
Digitalis, lb	15	60
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	70
Senna, Alexandria, lb	30	32
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LYCOPODIUM, lb	95	1 00
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 85	1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 00
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12
Powdered,	20	25
PARALDEHYDE, oz	$ 20	$ 22
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	13	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	27	29
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	02
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	15
Dandelion, lb	18	20
Elecampane, lb	15	16
Galangal, lb	15	16
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	35	40
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb.	90	1 15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	18
Ipecac., lb	2 00	3 00
Powdered	2 25	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	1 00	1 05
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	3 00	3 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	40	45
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Anise, Star, lb	35	35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	90	1 00
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	10

Strophanthus, oz	$ 50	$ 55
Worm, lb	22	25
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	30
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	30
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	30	35
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	50	55
Gallic,	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	55	60
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	85	90
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	42
ACETANILID, lb	40	45
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	45	50
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	1 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 45
ANTIPYRIN, oz	50	50
ARISTOL, oz	1 80	1 90
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. each	80	
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	3 50	3 75
Subnitrate, lb	2 85	3 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	30	35
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 25	1 50
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	85	1 00
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	30	35
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	30	35
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 00	7 00
CODRIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3

DIURETIN, oz	$1 40	$ 1 50
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 00	4 50
IODOFORM, lb	5 00	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
Ard Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	60	65
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85
Iodide, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	28	32
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 75
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	13	15
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	30	35
Bromide, lb	60	65
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 00	3 25
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz	45	47
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	6 50	7 00
SALOL	1 30	1 40
SANTONIN, oz	60	65
SACCHARINE	4 00	4 50
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	75	80

SODIUM, Acetate, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	65	70
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	40
Salicylate, lb	70	75
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	45	75
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	35	40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	45	50
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	65	70
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	11	12

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 75	2 00
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 00	2 75
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 58
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 85
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	5 50	6 00
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	6 00	7 00
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	80	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	6 50	7 00
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	8 00	8 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Winergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 75	9 00

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	17
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	5 50	6 00
Norwegian, gal	6 50	7 00
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 05
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	65	70
Raw, gal	60	65
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 50	1 60
OLIVE, gal	1 50	1 75
Salad, gal	2 75	3 00
PALM, lb	14	15
SPERM, gal	1 60	1 65
TURPENTINE, gal	95	1 00

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XV. TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1903. No. 12.

Canadian Druggist

MONTHLY.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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Telephone, Main 3263. **TORONTO, ONT.**
Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

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DOLLARS AND CENTS—

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

DRUG REPORTS

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

There has never been a time in the history of the drug business when it was more necessary that there should be mutual co-operation between the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer, than the present. The condition of affairs just now makes it pre-eminently essential that there should be no misunderstanding and that all branches of the trade should work together for the common good. "Where there's a will there's a way," and there is not the least doubt in our mind that each of the three branches of the trade, which will have enumerated, can, if they will, see clearly how solutions of the various problems now before the trade can be made. Particularly is this the case in reference to the patent medicine trade. The manufacturer, in order to protect his own interests, apart from whatever regard he may have for those of the wholesale or retail drug trades, cannot fail to see that protecting jobbing and retail prices must in the end result favorably for himself.

The jobber or wholesale druggist in order to carry out his part will, we believe, conform to any fair-minded restriction that may be placed upon the sale of goods, either by the manufacturer, or by a representative retail dealers' organization, and it therefore remains for the retailer to support heartily and conscientiously any provisions made for or any restrictions placed upon the manner of selling goods between the wholesale and retail dealer.

Let it be distinctly recognized that there are three branches of trade and three only, in any plan such as the Tripartite agreement, namely, the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer, and that there can be no go-between in any sense of the word, and that all sales must be squarely made, upon the basis of agreement, and we have no doubt that the results will mean a better and more profitable condition of affairs than have existed for some time.

ORGANIZATION

If the retail druggists, not only of Ontario, but of all Canada, were thoroughly alive to their own interests, and would preserve for themselves such business privileges and advantages as they already possess, they must come in closer touch with each other, and that through organization of some kind.

Many disturbing elements are continually arising, all of which tend to interfere with the drug business, and in many cases and localities to demoralize it—for the time being at least.

The majority of druggists have, either through indifference or ignorance of the actual condition of affairs, or it may be from a feeling of security, because nothing has transpired in their immediate locality to give them reason for alarm, failed to take that active part which they should have done, in furthering the interests of the whole body of the trade, by supporting an organization which would be the means of not only protecting individual and collective interests, but could, if properly managed, do much toward the betterment of the conditions of the trade in many directions.

Attempts have been made in this province to form a provincial association, but from lack of proper support these attempts have had to be abandoned. Divisional associations which have held meetings in various portions of the province have been productive of much good, not only in bringing together the individual members of the trade, and thus becoming acquainted with each other and exchanging ideas, but also by establishing rules for the guidance of members, looking to the improvement of business methods and the straightening out of real or supposed grievances. This work might, and should be, still

further extended, so that each territorial division, as organized for Council elections, would have an association of its own looking after the welfare of the members in that division.

But we would not have organization stop here. To make it complete we want a provincial association, and in saying this, we mean in every province of Canada; but take Ontario as a sample of the provinces, and indicate through it the lines upon which an organization of this kind might be carried on.

Such a body as we indicate could be a central association, being the outcome of, and the executive if so desired, of the various divisional bodies. To make this in any wise a success it would be necessary to have an organizer, whose duty it would be to form district associations where none were in existence, to enlist members for the provincial association, and to visit localities where any disturbing questions may arise, such as infringements of the Pharmacy Act cutting prices, or any of the many difficulties which are continually cropping up. Take, for instance, the case mentioned in another part of this issue. It would be the organizer's duty to visit the locality where any such complications might be threatened, and to strengthen the hands of the druggists by banding them together for their own protection, and also ferreting out the persons who would perpetrate any such business tactics and frustrating their schemes.

Organization is necessary, and now is the time to act. Let the central body, the committee appointed by the Council of the O. C. P. at its last meeting, take the initiative, and thus secure to the trade that protection and means of furthering their interests to which they are justly entitled.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Stress of competition often leads into business animosities.

Frequently the expression is heard that one man is going to "do up" a competitor and "put him out of business." This is the most foolish and expensive extravagance in which a man can indulge, for it generally transpires that the aggressor is the one who is the greatest sufferer by the cutting and slashing that such a course involves.

Again, the business man who harbors this kind of a grudge unconsciously thinks more about "doing up" his competitor than he does about building up his own business. No man can afford to nourish a business animosity of this kind; it will lead him into extremes of competition and ultimately sap the vitality of his enterprise.

MR. W. M. WARREN

The firm of Parke, Davis & Co. have suffered a great loss in the death of their general manager, and the business world mourns the decease of one who has shown not only administrative but practical business ability in all stages, from the lowest round of the ladder to the very top.

During his comparatively short life of 50 years Mr. Warren has demonstrated what a man may accomplish, and that not only as seen by his rapid advancement with the firm with which he had become associated, but also as evidenced in the very high esteem in which he was held by the executive and by all connected in any way with the business.

GIVE HIM A WIDE BERTH

The accompanying letters, received by a druggist in Western Ontario, show one of the schemes by which the writer of the letters seeks to enrich himself by working on the credulity and the fears of the party addressed.

Taking his cue from the business methods of another party in this province, he imagines he can see the druggists in fear and trembling lest the same methods should be adopted in their towns, and seeks by threatening "to establish patent medicine drug stores" to secure sufficient funds to enable him to "patent" his "two good ideas."

He very considerately does not wish "to bluff, to coerce, merely to grant just rights of privilege," and he also graciously signifies that he will "wait ten days before advertising for a representative." How good of him to grant just rights and to allow the druggist to give him, as indicated in his second letter, $20, as "a compromise in order to keep out interfering principles."

Our object in publishing these letters is to warn any others in the trade who may be in receipt of such epistles, and to urge the necessity of the druggists in the various towns, etc., keeping more closely in touch with each other than is usually the case, in putting away all petty differences and working in unison for the protection of individual and collective interests. No druggist or locality is exempt from attacks of this kind, and a bold and determined front, together with a decided understanding with manufacturers and wholesale houses that the retailers' interests must be protected will, we believe, compel any adventurers to seek other fields for the development of their schemes.

We give below these "straightforward" propositions, the second letter being a reply received by the party to whom the first was addressed, and who answered the first communication in order to further "draw him out."

Dear Sir,—I have at present two good ideas which I wish to have patented, and in order to raise the necessary funds I have decided to establish patent medicine drug stores in a number of good Canadian towns. These stores will be operated by citizens of the said towns, and they can carry drugs as a side line to any other business they may be already engaged in. Patent medicine drug stores are a profitable investment, and I'm sure that to be established in your town will prove as great a success as the one operated by Mr. Wane in Peterboro. The wholesale houses wouldn't supply me with goods, but Mr. Wane has a binding agreement, so they must fill his orders, and they have been doing so for nearly a year, and he will fill mine. Naturally enough the Trade will vigorously protest, since we will reduce the price on all patent medicines, as Mr. W. did, and it is nothing more than courtesy demands when I address the druggists of ———— through you, so that if they wish to compromise before I engage a representative they have the opportunity of doing so.

After a representative has been engaged it will be impossible to consider any offers of compromise. I do not wish to antagonize any particular trade, but only want the funds as above, and this paves a good way to realize them, as my representatives will undoubtedly receive a large percentage of the drug custom, as is proven in Peterboro's case.

I am not writing to bluff, to coerce, merely to grant you your just rights of privilege, and I'll wait ten days to hear from you before advertising for

Farbenfabriken vorm: Friedr. Bayer & Co.

ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

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PHOTO DEPARTMENT

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Fixing Salt—Bayer (powder and cartridges).
Intensifier—Bayer (powder and cartridges).
Flashlight—Bayer.

Instructions for using above, also samples and prices supplied.

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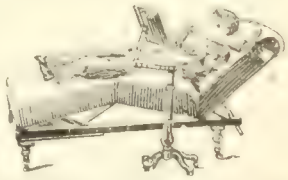

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Illustrated Catalogues Post Free.

Some Druggists

are now seeing they did not order sufficient of of our Elegant line of Christmas Packages, including Cut Glass and Leather Goods. We wish to impress again on our many customers who have sent in late additions to their orders, the necessity of ordering these goods when shown by our travellers in the spring. Kindly do this and avoid disappointment later on. We are the largest Perfume and Toilet Requisite house in Canada, and received the medal of highest award at the Dominion Exhibition, 1903. : : : : : : : :

SOVEREIGN

MANUFACTURING CO., Limited

Perfumers and Chemists

TORONTO

a representative in your town. In the meantime I remain,

Resp. yours,

Dear Sir,—Your esteemed favor of recent date received, and in reply may say that I have about decided definitely to open a patent medicine store in your town; not to antagonize anybody, but to realize funds to patent a new device for claw hammers. I wish to remove every vestige of ambiguity in regard to the matter and be thoroughly explicit. I am certain that my invention will prove a great financial success, and will entirely supersede the hammers in use at the present time. What I want to do is to raise the necessary funds to patent this, which will be about $100, and as I am induced to open drug stores (I know a good thing can be realized from the sale of patent medicines in your town as well as elsewhere) it would be in your interests to compromise to the extent of $100 or more to keep out interfering influences, but I am not going to ask that. I wish to be straightforward, and I hope the druggists of ———— will invest a few dollars in this enterprise, and be fully compensated in the future if the invention proves a success. I will allow you twice as much as you invest, and will give you a lien on the invention so that you will receive it. If in any case the invention should not be considered worthy of a patent, prior to making application for it, you will receive a refund of your money. If successful you receive twice what you invest, and at the same time protect your interests in the drug business, as I will then promise not to interfere with you either now or at any future date. I am sure you wouldn't admit an outsider to cut rates when you have an offer before you such as I make. It's perfectly honest, and I sincerely trust you will help me out of a dilemma and maybe on to a fortune. Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

P. S.—You will confer a favor by submitting this to your compatriots, and would, if considered proper, suggest $20 from the trade of ————; but, however, please yourself. — — —

Follow no advice that your own judgment does not pronounce sound and practicable.

SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE

Now that the cod liver oil season is in full swing and the large and growing demand for this article made more apparent by the great scarcity of the pure oil, the trade is better able to realize the position occupied by Scott's Emulsion. Every winter the trade is confronted by at least one new cod liver oil preparation and until the following spring every inducement is made to load up the druggists with these articles. This year has been no exception, despite the great scarcity of pure cod liver oil. It is by reason of this latter condition that the trade should be careful what it recommends in the way of cod liver oil preparations that are not absolutely guaranteed.

With cod liver oil selling at unheard-of prices, the composition of some so-called emulsions, wines, extracts, etc., is likely to be far below the standard and comparatively worthless.

It has been a great protection to the trade to know that Scott's Emulsion has maintained its position as the standard emulsion of cod liver oil during this unsettled time and that its quality and purity have not been changed in the slightest particular. Its popularity has never been menaced or its usefulness superseded by any of the hundreds of imitations that have come and gone since Scott's Emulsion was first offered for sale.

The confidence that Scott's Emulsion has won during thirty years of its existence is best shown in the great increase in its sale during the time when so many worthless substitutes for pure cod liver oil are being offered, proving conclusively that the physicians, the public, and the trade know what to depend upon in the time of need. The success of Scott's Emulsion may be attributed to the fact that it is the substance and not the shadow of cod liver oil.

The trade was quick to appreciate the stand taken by Scott & Bowne in maintaining the price of Scott's Emulsion at the old figure and continuing in force the same liberal terms as prevailed formerly.—Advt.

William Weightman, one of the founders of the well-known Philadelphia house of Powers & Weightman, celebrated his ninetieth birthday recently, and in honor of the event a reception was given him by the employees of the laboratory.

OBITUARY

Mr. William Matthew Warren, general manager of Parke, Davis & Co., died at his home in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 11th, from cerebro-spinal meningitis, pre-induced by a fall in a railroad car ten days previously, while on his return home from New York city.

Mr. Warren was born March 16, 1864, at Columbus, Ga. His father was Maj. Archibald Warren, a native of Ireland. His mother was a southern woman. At the close of the civil war his parents moved to New York city, where their son was educated in public and private schools.

After 1880, when he entered the employ of Parke, Davis & Co., at their New York branch, his life was identified with that firm. His first position was that of chore boy, and sweeping was one of his duties. He rose rapidly, and so familiar did he become in a short time with the requirements of the business that he became purchasing agent for the New York branch, a position which he held when in 1886 he was called to the Detroit headquarters. Here he spent some months in actual work in the laboratories and then went on the road, taking in time the management of the travelling service.

As a salesman, he went to every state in the Union. In 1892 the salesman became assistant to General Manager George S. Davis, and five years later he became general manager. From his position as manager, and from the journals published by the firm, Mr. Warren's reputation, in the pharmaceutical field, became world-wide, and his business ability recognized everywhere.

In 1893 he married Miss Mary C. Buhl, daughter of Theodore D. Buhl. Mrs. Warren died three years ago. One daughter, Elizabeth Buhl Warren, aged 9 years, survives them.

Mr. Warren was personally of a cheery and sociable disposition, as well liked by those under him as by those over him. He was a member of many clubs, and became well known in yachting circles as the owner of the yacht Cadillac, the Canadian cup defender.

Though there was never a halt in the activities of the vast labyrinth of laboratories and shops in the establishment of Parke, Davis & Co., the sudden death of William M. Warren robbed the army of 2,000 workers of their executive chief. Though the

young captain fell, his orders are being carried on at the Joseph Campau avenue plant to-day as though nothing had happened.

The following tribute to his memory was adopted at a meeting of the directors and employees of the firm:—

In loving memory of a beautiful and beneficent life we, the assembled directors, executives and employees of Parke, Davis & Company, would fain express the sorrow and heartache caused by the untimely death of our General Manager, William M. Warren. For the relief of our own grief, as a just tribute to a life rich in effective performance, and in deference to the sentiments of a wide circle of surviving friends, we record this testimony to the noble character, the massive and solid integrity, the large, warm, generous heart, the brilliant and gifted mind, the abounding energy of our beloved friend. As long as life and memory may linger in our mortal frames, we shall cherish the recollection of his lofty spirit and his winning manners simple, sweet, and genial. The benevolence of his heart shone out in the engaging smile, in the keen and penetrating, yet kindly eye, which gained for him a friend in every acquaintance. No man ever lived whose granite-like probity inspired quicker or more lasting trust. To know William M. Warren was to like him; to know him well was to love him and trust him to the gates of death.

THE LATE MR. W. M. WARREN.

Mr. Warren won many of the great prizes of life—high position, wealth, influence, popularity, business success, but he never paid any of their tragic penalties. His temper remained sweet, his faith in men unimpaired, his honor unsoiled, his love of humankind unchilled.

Mr. Warren had barely crossed the threshold of his fortieth year. Entering the service of Parke, Davis & Company when a lad of seventeen, he rose steadily through its various grades until at thirty-two he fulfilled the highest place in the gift of the House, that of General Manager. At his death his administration was seven years old almost to a day. Its wonderful success has been manifested in a rapid and unceasing increase of the business; in the multiplication of our laboratories and branch houses; in the erection of new buildings, acre after acre; in the successful invasion of foreign markets and new fields of scientific enterprise; in heightened prestige; in the formation of a remarkable corps of veteran executives, animated by the principles of their leader, and trained to perpetuate his policies. No ambitious merchant could wish a nobler monument than the contributions made by William M. Warren to the power and growth of the great enterprise, whose progress was the blood in his veins and the breath in his lungs! The secret of his brilliant career was threefold. He knew how, and loved, to discover talent. Into the hands of dozens of obscure and untried men he put the key of opportunity. Wholly free from national antipathy, race prejudice or social narrowness, he measured his lieutenants by the single standard of ability to produce results. As an organizer, as a co-ordinator and manager of men, his rare gifts would have brought him fame in public life. He had an eagle's eye for opportunity and an insatiable appetite for fresh enterprise in fields that remain unperceived by the dull vision of the mediocre. In the arts or mercantile construction he was a gifted architect, and to build was the darling occupation of his bold and inspiring mind. Every actuality, every present-day condition that could affect the welfare of this house was the object of his assiduous study, but his also was the rarer power to connect the present with the distant future by new lines of policy. He had the statesman's instincts for tendencies as well as realities; and when the tendency of to-day became the fact of to-morrow it found him armed and prepared. With the magnanimity of a true leader, he feared no rivals; he reared and trained his own successors that his lifework might survive its author; that the house to which his labor was dedicated might thrive and prosper during the generations to come. Fidelity to a trust receives its supreme, its heroic expression when the Trustee strives to make himself dispensable.

Oh, beloved friend of happy days, partner of our triumphs, architect of our success, may thy serene spirit remain an invisible presence in our lives and comfort our aching hearts. May the sweetness, the strength, the wisdom, the genial cheer of the young life be distilled upon our souls and sustain us in the task which thou hast forever resigned. May thy great, large-minded thoughts be breathed into our toil; may they help us dedicate our lives and our labors to a solemn work which touches the very nerve of pain and human suffering. In our feebleness we could not abridge thy ailment or prolong thy days; may it be given us to cherish, to preserve and to augment thy handiwork!

The following emulsion of guaiacol, orthoform, and menthol, prescribed by Freundenthal, is useful for application to the surfaces of the mouth, pharynx and larynx, either with a brush or by means of the intra-laryngeal syringe: Guaiacol, 5 to 10; menthol, 2 to 15; olive oil, 30; yolk of egg, 30; orthoform, 12; water to make 100. This application is of special service in cases of laryngeal tuberculosis.—Med. Chron.

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CE—ESS—CO'S Chocolate Creams, Chocolate Wafers, Ginger, Cough Lozenges, Menthol, Horehound, Acid and all other Flavor Drops.
HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes, in 5c. packages and 5-lb. boxes.
RENTZ' Salted Peanuts in 5c. packages.
FRENCH, CAVE & Co.'s Celery Caffeine Bromide.
CHAPIREAU'S Cachets, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 2 bis. and 3.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

58 Colborne Street TORONTO, ONT.

Trade Notes

N. J. Halpin, druggist, Brandon, Manitoba, is dead.

J. L. White succeeds Davies Bros., druggists, Victoria, British Columbia.

Sylvio Moisan, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, has registered.

H. J. Mahon is opening a drug business at Souris, Prince Edward Island.

Kent & Turcotte have been appointed curators of the Imperial Chemical Works, St. John's, Quebec.

F. A. Wilson, Morden, Manitoba, has moved into his new drug store, recently built for him.

F. C. Humphries has opened a new drug store at 471 Yonge Street, Toronto, calling it the Red Cross Pharmacy.

The drug business of B. H. Porter, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, purchased by Hattie & Mylius, Limited, Halifax, N. S., has been sold by them to W. F. Porter, son of the former proprietor.

Cawker & Souch, druggists, Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, N. W. T., have dissolved partnership, B. F. Souch continuing the business. We understand that Mr. R. M. Cawker is about to open a new drug store in the same town.

COMPANIES

La Reina, aerated waters, has been registered at Montreal, Que.

The Hunter & Cummings Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont., has been dissolved.

The Western Medicine Company has been incorporated at Vancouver, B. C., to manufacture medicines, etc., capital stock, $200,000.

AN OPPORTUNITY WORTH EMBRACING

It is a significant fact that, notwithstanding the advance in prices of all rubber goods, the J. Stevens & Sons, Limited, 145 Wellington Street W., Toronto, are able to make the special offer which they do in this issue on page 679.

The large volume of trade done in these goods, not only by the Canadian house, but also by the parent firm in England, enables them to produce these lines at figures which commend themselves readily to the drug trade, and they are willing during the month of December to give their customers the advantage of a special discount in order to stock up for the coming season.

THE HUGH BROWN FUND

The response to the appeal in last month's issue for subscriptions to a fund to be used in behalf of a fellow-druggist, who is unfortunately a cripple for life as the result of a rheumatic affection, has not been as general as we had hoped. No doubt there are scores of other druggists who intend subscribing but have neglected to attend to the matter at once, and from whom we will hear just as soon as their attention is again called to it.

The case is a very deserving one, and should appeal to every individual druggist. This is simply one of those cases where we are now able to contribute our mite instead of waiting until it is too late, and then regret our selfishness or our indifference.

The following are the amounts received up to the time of going to press. We give them in order as received:—

George Henderson, Toronto, Ont.	$ 2.00
George G. Ingersoll, Sarnia, Ont.	5.00
C. McD. Hay, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, Ont.	10.00
F. A. Jacobs, Toronto, Ont.	2.00
Canadian Druggist, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
G. M. Petrie, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
C. G. Millard, Coldwater, Ont.	1.00
J. J. Allen, Ottawa, Ont.	2.00
W. Emerson, London, Ont.	1.00
"Brother Druggist," St. John, N. B.	1.00
A. W. Dewar, Oil Springs, Ont.	1.00
W. T. C. Bethel, Pembroke, Ont.	5.00
J. Johnson, Rat Portage, Ont.	5.00
Cyrus H. Bowes, Victoria, B. C.	2.00
A. T. Budd, Arnprior, Ont.	5.00
J. B. B.	5.00
J. F. Vanderburg, Merritton, Ont.	1.00
C. Thompson, Esq., Tilsonburg, Ont.	5.00
C. A. Watson, Huntsville, Ont.	2.00
J. E. Neville, Berlin, Ont.	1.00
F. Terry, Toronto, Ont.	1.00
W. R. Austen, Winnipeg, Man.	2.00
Dr. D. Gould, Fenelon Falls, Ont.	1.00
Andrew Jeffrey, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
P. Bawden, Ridgetown, Ont.	1.00
J. C. Gordon, Winnipeg, Man.	5.00
J. C. Hedley, Toronto, Ont.	5.00

COSMOS PICTURES

Cosmos pictures have made a decided hit wherever introduced, and our readers will do well to read carefully the advertisement in this issue and order supplies at once. These goods are of the highest grade of workmanship, and are sold at such a popular price that the demand is very large. These pictures will undoubtedly sell rapidly as they have only to be seen to be admired and purchased.

SULPHUR DEPOSITS IN WESTERN CANADA

In connection with the recent exploring operations, an interesting report comes via Winnipeg from Steep Rock Lake district, near Atikokan Iron range to the effect that sulphur in paying quantities has been discovered there. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann are said to have what appears to be a big deposit of pyrites carrying from forty to forty-five per cent. of sulphur, which is considered a profitable percentage. The product is suitable for making sulphuric acid.

A BUSINESS MAN'S SCHOOL

The British American Business College, Toronto, is probably the best known Business College in the country. Established in 1860 it has ever been a leader in commercial education. Business men have such confidence in the school and its management that applications for help are received in numbers far beyond the power of the College to fill.

The British American was affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in 1896 and has the distinction of being the only Business College in Toronto recognized by this Association.

Ever on the alert to supply the best for its patrons, Gregg Shorthand was introduced in the College some two years ago. This system has been adopted by over 400 business schools during the last four months, to the displacement of the older and more complicated systems.

Any young people desirous of attending a business school should send for the catalogue of this college. Address the Principal, J. W. Westervelt, C. A., Y.M.C.A. Building, Toronto, Ont.

The arguments that sell goods in the store would make good data for newspaper advertisements.

DON'T BE A KNOCKER

If your neighbor is prosperous, let him prosper. Don't grunt, growl, or grumble. Say a good word for him and let it go at that. Don't be a knocker. Your turn will come. No man is the whole show. If you see the town is moving along nicely, feel good about it. Help things along. Shove a little. Push. Try and get some of the benefit yourself. Don't stand around like a chilly old cadaver. Don't waste your time feeling sore because some fellow has a little more sand and sense than you have. Do a little hustling yourself. Don't be a knocker.

If you can say a good word, say it like a prince. If you are full of bile and disposed to say something mean, keep your mouth shut. Don't be a knocker. No man ever made a dollar knocking. No man ever got rich or happy minding everybody's business but his own. No man ever helped himself up permanently by knocking his neighbors down. Give up a kind word. Give it liberally. It won't cost you a cent, and you may want one yourself some day. You may have thousands to-day and next year be without the price of a shave. So don't be a knocker. You can't afford it. It won't pay. There's nothing in it. If you want to throw something at somebody, throw cologne. Or roses. Don't throw brick-bats. Or mud. Don't be a knocker. If you must kick, go around behind the barn and take a good kick at yourself. For if you feel that way, you're the man that needs kicking. But, whatever you do, don't be a knocker.—Exchange.

THE WAY TO WAKE UP AND GET UP

(From Medical Talk)

Don't jump up the first thing your eyes are open. Remember that while you sleep the vital organs are at rest. The vitality is lowered and the circulation not so strong. A sudden spring out of bed is a shock to these organs, especially to the heart, as it starts to pumping the blood suddenly.

Take your time in getting up. Yawn and stretch. Wake up slowly. Give the vital organs a chance to resume their work gradually.

Notice how a baby wakes up. It stretches its arms and legs, rubs its eyes and yawns and wakes up slowly. Watch a kitten wake up. First it stretches out one leg, then another, rubs its face, rolls over and stretches the whole body. The birds do not wake up and fly as soon as their eyes are open, they shake out their wings and stretch their legs waking up slowly. This is the natural way to wake up. Don't jump up suddenly, don't be in such a hurry, but stretch and yawn, and yawn and stretch. Stretch the arms and the legs; stretch the whole body. A good yawn and stretch is better even than a cold bath. It will get you thoroughly awake, and then you will enjoy the bath all the more.

THE MOST STUPENDOUS SALE OF FOUNTAINS ON RECORD

Mr. North, the President of the American Soda Fountain Co., has authorized the Advertising Manager, Mr. Charles E. Marble, to sell their entire stock of second-hand fountains aggregating in the neighborhood of half a million dollars' worth of soda fountains of various designs. These fountains have all been made over in the factories of the American Soda Fountain Company, and are as good as new for all practical purposes. In fact, many of them cannot be told by inspection from new apparatus. A sweeping reduction of from $60,000 to $70,000 has been cut off the price of these fountains and a chance is offered to the dispensers of the United States and Canada to secure an apparatus adequate for their needs at a price never equalled before in the history of the business.

The American Soda Fountain Co. are now mailing to the dispensers of the United States and Canada a sheet 24 x 26 in size with half tone reproductions of these fountains, 190 different designs in number. The dispenser will,indeed, be very hard to please who cannot find among this wonderful array of soda fountains, an apparatus such as he requires in his business. Such a sale was never known to the soda water business before. The dispenser should act quickly for this opportunity will never come again.

Write , wire, 'phone or call on the nearest office of the American Soda Fountain Co., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, Oklahoma, San Francisco.

DOCTORS VISIT APPOLLINARS SPRINGS

About two hundred physicians recently made a visit to the Apollinaris Spring at Neuenahr, Rhenish Prussia, where the famous table water of that name is bottled. An interesting account of the visit appeared in the Colonge "Volkszeitung" of Sept. 17th.

Apollinaris is bottled only at the Spring and only with its own natural gas, and the physicians were thus enabled to witness personally the interesting processes involved in the cleaning, filling and dispatching of the millions upon millions of bottles in the course of the year. With the greatest readiness the Directors of the Spring furnished information concerning the various features, and the unanimous opinion of the visiting physicians was that the Apollinaris Spring is an establishment of the first rank in magnitude and administration.

CURED BY A LETTER

The son of a railway director was, through his father's influence given a position of some importance on a large railway. He was fresh from Cambridge, and in the orders which he from time to time issued to the men under him always made use of the longest, most unusual words. This habit led to some rather expensive blunders and, the matter coming before the general manager, he wrote the young official the following letter:

"In promulgating your esoteric cogitations and in articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communication possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehensibleness, a coalescent consistency and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomeration of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affectation. Let your extemporaneous decantings and unpremeditated expatiation have intelligibility and veracious vivacity without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloqial verbosity and grandiloquent vapidity. Shun double entendre, prurient jocosity and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words,

Everything FOR THE Drug Trade

Paper —something you are using every minute of the day—but are you using the **right kind?** We have it specially prepared for the **Drug** trade—a chemical proof paper—the only kind Druggists should use.

Costs no more than the ordinary kind.

Rolls, 6, 9, and 12 inch.

We have mottled Drug Paper, too, in three colors, **Pink, Green** and **Buff.**

CHRISTMAS GOODS. If your line requires a little sorting remember that our stock is the most complete in the country.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

The Attention of Druggists

IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS:

One Pound Bottle

Vaseline Perfumed Toilet Soap	=	75c. per doz
" Family Soap (3 doz. boxes)	=	45c. "
" Shaving Soap Sticks	=	$1 25 "
" " " Round Cakes		75c. "
Oxide of Zinc Ointment (5 lb. cans)	=	$2.80 per can
" " 1 oz. opal pots	=	1.00 per doz.
" " ½ oz. tins	=	50c. "
Borated White Vaseline (2 oz. bottles	=	$2.00 "
Second Quality Vaseline (1 lb. bottles	=	2 00 "

NOTE.—Our well-known Blue Seal Goods can now be obtained in Metal Screw Cap Bottles.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO'Y CONSOLIDATED

New York and Montreal

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

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Business College

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The only Business School in Toronto affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants, or which has a chartered accountant on its staff.

Gregg Shorthand and all commercial subjects practically taught. Catalogue free.

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OUR Gasoline Lighting System

AND LAMPS are delighting our customers because our improved Generators are properly constructed. We have been improving them for four years, anyone can easily clean them, hence they always work. Hundreds of testimonials from merchants. 600 candle power Lighting Systems. Arc Lamps. Gravity Lamps, all styles. We are selling hundreds of our Improved Gravity Generators to put on other lamps where the generator has proven worthless. Rig up your old lamps with generators that will work. Special inducements to **DRUGGISTS** to act as local agents. Don't fail to send for our Catalogue and read about our up-to-date Lighting System before buying one. It is the cheapest and the best system on the market.

STANDARD GAS LAMP CO.
(Established 1899)
141-143 Ontario Street CHICAGO, U.S.A.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

FOR GROWING CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, City and County Analyst.

Used in the Russian Imperial Nursery

SOLD IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, Eng.
Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, purely and truthfully. Don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say and don't use big words."

The young official took the gentle hint and changed his style.—Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS TRAINING OF PHARMACISTS

We have on several occasions spoken of the necessity for a business course, to be taken in some good College by students and even principals in pharmacy. This matter has again been brought to our attention by letters shown us which have been received at various times by wholesale houses, which show in many instances the most glaring ignorance of the first principles of business. We do mean to say that such ignorance prevails as a rule, but that it does prevail is most evident, and the wonder is that men who are so lacking in this essential branch of education can succeed at all in mercantile life.

It is quite apparent to the observant student that he cannot, as a rule, find the necessary time nor, it may be, the opportunity, to take up the Commercial side of his calling, as it requires all the spare moments which he can command to prepare himself for his course at the College of Pharmacy, so that the "business side" of his education must be left comparatively without any attention in order to devote himself to the "professional."

There should always be thorough commercial training, if we want to make the business a profitable one, and if it cannot be obtained in the drug store, if time and opportunity will not permit, it should be regarded as a necessary adjunct to a college course, and where such a course cannot be obtained at the College of Pharmacy, as unfortunately it cannot in Canada, it should not be neglected, but a course in some good Business College, or a good business man's training should always be acquired before launching out in business on one's own account. Competition in these days is too keen and results too uncertain to permit anyone taking the risk of learning "by experience," but rather be sure of your abilities and then go ahead.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Flavoring extracts and spices will be in large demand at this time, and the druggist who does not seek to cultivate a trade in these lines is neglecting one of the best opportunities that is offered for securing the continual patronage of the "women of the household," who are the actual spenders of the money and whose good-will is worth catering for.

In the preparation of Flavoring Extracts one of the first things to be considered is the Menstruum. Scovil says:

The question of menstruum is of more importance. A 50 per cent alcohol (a mixture of 2 volumes of water with 1 volume of strong alcohol) will extract all the flavor from vanilla beans, but it also takes out the gummy matter and yields an extract which is extremely difficult to clarify. If the alcoholic strength be high enough this gummy matter is not extracted, and a clear fluid results without trouble. But this requires about 2 volumes of alcohol to 1 of water, and the difference in cost is considerable. It is scarcely necessary to say that the manufacturer usually prefers the trouble of a difficult and tedious filtration to the added cost of alcohol—that is, indeed, if he doesn't take the bull by the horns and send out a cloudy extract, as some manufacturers prefer to do.

Diluted alcohol is a very common menstruum. Sugar and glycerin are ordinary additions. They impart a desirable viscosity and weight to the extract, and help in showing it off to advantage, but whether they have any real value in the extraction, or any influence upon the flavor, is questionable. Of course, some sweetness is necessary to develop the flavor, but this is always found in the article flavored.

Speaking of flavors the same authority says in reference to Vanilla and other flavorings:—

First, as to true vanilla: It is easy to say what is "the best" vanilla bean, but after all, ideas differ as to just what constitutes "the best." The Mexican vanilla bean undoubtedly has the most delicate flavor, and to one who appreciates this it is the best. The Bourbon bean has a less delicate flavor, but it has the effect of being stronger in flavor; while the Tahiti bean is likewise less delicate, but stronger in flavor. It will be noticed that the apparent strength of flavor varies inversely with the quality. This is not because the cheaper beans contain a larger proportion of the flavoring constituents, but because the flavor, being coarser, is more plainly observed in the mouth. It is also less easily obscured by other agents and therefore stands out more distinctly in cooking. This explains why the cheaper varieties of vanilla beans are often preferred, and it is important to keep in mind this distinction between actual strength and apparent strength in catering to the public taste.

In general, it may be said, that only epicures appreciate and demand the Mexican vanilla bean, and they are but a small proportion of the populace. These do not mistake coarseness of flavor for strength, and they are willing to pay for the true flavor that they desire. But a large proportion of the public would be better satisfied with an extract made from Tahiti bean, which is also much cheaper. Success in selling a true vanilla extract will depend largely upon how closely the public taste has been cultivated.

ORANGE

Orange extract corresponds in all respects to lemon extract, except that there is no substitute for citral to use for orange. The best extract of orange can be made by substituting orange peel and orange oil for lemon in the U. S. P. spirit of lemon, i. e.:

Fresh orange peel, outer portion only	Gm	50
Oil orange	Cc	50

The flavor will vary more than with lemon because of the greater variety of oranges to be had. Tangerine oranges, for instance, would impart their peculiar odor and flavor to the foregoing product. For a cheaper extract recourse must be had to the terpeneless oil of orange, which has very recently come into the market at moderate prices. By substituting this and orange peel for the lemon oil and peel in the first lemon formula above a soluble extract of orange is obtained.

CINNAMON

This extract can be made from oil of cassia, oil of Ceylon cinnamon, or synthetic oil of cinnamon. The Ceylon cinnamon, as might be expected,

makes the finest flavor if not heated, but it is not suitable for cooking. The heat quite spoils the flavor. Synthetic oil did not prove satisfactory in Miss Haynes' experiments, because it was found to lack a fulness of flavor that was present in the natural oil. Oil of cassia fulfills all the requirements, withstanding heat well. A 10-per-cent. solution of oil of cassia is the most satisfactory, all things considered, as a cinnamon extract.

ROSE

Rose extract is always made from the oil of rose, and preferably is colored with rose petals. A slight amount of rose geranium adds a piquancy which many like. A similar effect is produced by a trace of oil of clove or of spearmint. There should not be enough of these employed to be distinguishable, but just enough to develop and enhance the rose odor and flavor. The following illustrates:

Oil rose	dr. 1
Oil clove	mm 6
Rose petals	oz. 2
Alkanet	gr. 10
Alcohol	oz. 24
Water, enough to make	pints 2

OTHER FRUIT FLAVORS

The other fruit flavors are made from ethers. They have never been popular, and are likely to be less and less used as fruit juices become better known. If they are desired the pharmacist will find it to his advantage to buy the mixed ethers, rather than to purchase a variety of individual ethers and mix them according to the formulas to be obtained. It will be found that variationr in the ethers cause variations in the mixtures, and many of the formulas are designed to fit peculiarities in the ethers employed.

It is more economical as well as more satisfactory, as a rule, to purchase the mixed ethers and coloring agents from some oil or extract house, and dilute the ether to make extracts as wanted. This applies particularly to such extracts as strawberry, raspberry, cherry, pineapple, etc.

Hydrogen Peroxide is preserved by the addition of boric acid, which increases its antiseptic value. According to the Journ. Med., the addition of 3 per cent. of boric acid prevents the liberation of oxygen to the extent that only about one-tenth of 1 per cent. of oxygen was lost after two weeks' exposure.

VERONAL

THE NEW HYPNOTIC INTRODUCED BY E. MERCK, DARMSTADT

A few months ago, di-ethyl-malonylurea, also known as di-ethyl-barbituric acid, was introduced into medicine by Emil Fischer and J. v. Mering as a new hypnotic under the name of Veronal. It consists of small water-white crystals, odorless and of slightly bitter taste, melting at 191 deg. C., and soluble in about 12 parts boiling water or 145 parts water at 20 deg. C.

Veronal forms easily soluble salts with alkalies, which is very important for its absorption in the intestines.

The preparation has been since its introduction by Fischer and v. Mering the subject of thorough investigations in large hospitals and institutions, for instance, in the Imperial General Infirmary in Vienna (Wiener), in v. Leube's Clinic in the Julius Hospital at Wurzburg (Poly), in the Sanatorium for Nervous Diseases at Gross-Lichterfelde (Lilienfeld), in the In-Patients' Department of the Moabit Hospital (Berent), in the Grand Ducal Asylum for Idiots at Hofheim (Wurth), in the Psychiatric Clinics at Strassburg (Rosenfeld), Jena (Fischer, W.), Freiburg (Spielmeyer), Gottingen (Weber) and Vienna (Raschkow), in the Evangelical Deaconess' House and Infirmary at Freiburg (Schule), in the Psychiatric and Nerve Clinic of the Charité, Berlin (Jolly), in Professor Mendel's (Mendel-Kron) as well as in v. Leyden's Clinic (Lotsch) in Berlin and in the Clinic of the University Halle (Trautmann). It has also been the subject of clinico-therapeutical investigations by Oppenheim and Aronheim.

The unanimous conclusions drawn from the above-mentioned reports are the following:—The experiments on animals, made by Fischer and v. Mering, as well as in the Moabit hospital, demonstrate that Veronal is a comparatively harmless drug, the absence of danger in the use of which is apparent from the great variations in the doses employed. In clinical practice it has proved to be free from any deleterious secondary effects whatsoever, and on account both of the certainty and potency of its action, is worthy of very prominent notice. In all cases of simple sleeplessness, that is to say, not occasioned by pain, the effect of Veronal was always prompt.

Veronal is above all indicated in purely nervous agrypnia, i.e., in sleeplessness resulting from neurasthenia, hypochondria, hysteria, melancholic depression, nervous restlessness and a feeling of anxiety, as it complies with all the claims of psychiatrists. Excellent results have been attained in all cases of sickness attended with depression, and accordingly Veronal is particularly efficacious in dementia, katatonia, insanity, paranoia, paroxysms of paralytics and epileptics as well as in insomnia or morphiomaniacs when breaking off the morphia habit. Its administration has also been authoritatively recommended as an equally successful and harmless sedative in all cases of motorial and maniac excitement, when the sedative action will remain effective also during the next day. Particularly noteworthy is the readiness of its action in cases of hallucinatory irritation as well as in excessive excitement resulting from a feeling of anxiety. As a rule Veronal has proved to be highly successful in those cases of insomnia, that have been combated with other remedies with little effect or none whatever.

Veronal has also answered very well in combating sleeplessness resulting from minor bodily complaints, slight pains, bronchitis, in incipient phthisis, in cases of laryngitis, pharyngitis, crystitis, muscular rheumatism, etc. In all these cases doses of 8 to 12 grains usually suffice. With young girls and women, under some circumstances, even smaller doses of 4 to 5 grains are sufficient. Veronal is best dissolved in hot tea or warm milk, a prompt and certain effect being thus secured.

Veronal is prescribed as follows:—
Rp. Veronali 4 grains — 5 grains —8 grains—12 grains—15 grains
dentur tales doses No. X.

In any case there is no difficulty met with in the administration of the remedy. Owing to its ready solubility and its comparative tastelessness, Veronal may be suitably administered as an admixture with a good many kinds of food and drinks. It is therefore well recommendable also in such cases in which under generally unfavorable circumstances, lacking other appropriate sedatives, a restless patient has at any rate to be kept quiet for some time.

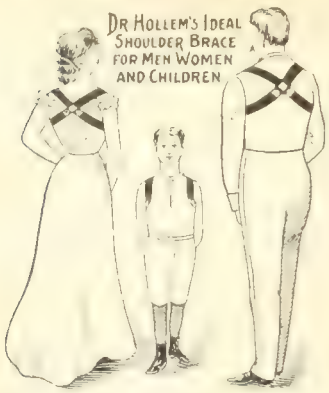
In maniacal excitement, cases of severe alcoholism, delirium tremens, conditions of great agitation accompanied by confusion of thought, in

Stearns
ESTABLISHED 1858

The HOUSE OF STEARNS has enjoyed a most successful year's business for which they desire to thank their Friends the DRUGGISTS of CANADA. They sincerely wish each and every one of you a profitable Holiday trade, and the Season's most hearty GREETINGS.

FREDERICK
STEARNS
AND
COMPANY

WINDSOR
ONTARIO
CANADA



Dr. HOLLEM'S
Ideal Shoulder Brace

Patented 8th Jan. 1901.

For Men, Women and Children.

Recommended by medical men as the only reliable aid to Health, Beauty, Strength, and Longevity. The only practical Shoulder Brace on earth for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. A splendid proposition for the retail drug trade, price $4.50 per doz., assorted sizes, yielding the retailer a very handsome profit. Send chest measurement for sample Brace, $1.00 post-paid.

T. M. SIBBALD, 167 Royce Ave., TORONTO.
Sole Canadian Manufacturers.

JOHN HEATH'S

Got the lead Years ago **PENS** and have held it ever since.

"The Pen of a ready writer"—in 9 cases out of 10 is one of John Heath's Celebrated Steel Pens. British made throughout. Send for SAMPLE BOX

London Agency:
8 St. Bride St., E.C.

Here are a few of the most popular favorites:
"TELEPHONE,"
"POSTAL TELEGRAPH,"
"J," BARRISTERS,"
"OLD COURT HAND."

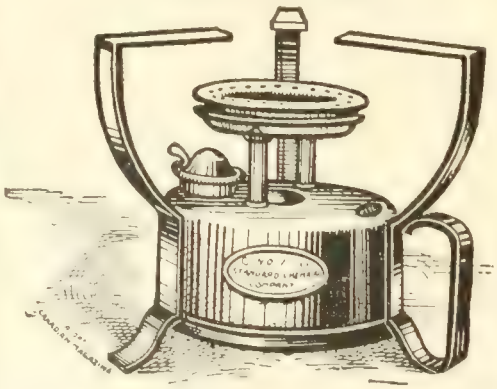
Try them all, and stick to the one you like best.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL ALCOHOL STOVE

(Made in two sizes)

No. 1—$4.00 per dozen
No. 2—$6.00 per dozen

No. 1 — RETAILS 50 CENTS



No. 2 — RETAILS 75 CENTS

THE BEST STOVE ON THE MARKET

Converts the alcohol into gas and burns with a strong blue flame.

Consumes Wood Alcohol

Over 10,000 sold last year

Economical — Handy — Odorless — Powerful

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED

Gooderham Building, Toronto
Eastern Branch, 290 St. James St., Montreal

Cough Drops
— AND —
Fruit Tablets

(E. & Co. Label)

EXCELLENT GOODS. FINE FLAVORS. QUALITY GUARANTEED

In 20 lb. pails @ 12c. per pound

Pink Menthol Balls (Sugared)
Black Cough (Button-shaped)

5 lb. bottles @ 85c. each; 80c. each if five bottles.

Brown Paregoric Cough
Pink Menthol Balls
Black Cough

Acid	Barley Sugar	Butterscotch
Buttercups (4½ lbs.)	Cherry	Chocolate
Horehound	Lemon	Lime Fruit
Mixed Fruit	Orange	Pineapple
Rose	Raspberry	Strawberry

Rock Candy

Imported amber-colored. Also white and pink. Can you use a 50 lb. case?

Gibson's Confectionery

in full assortment.

Armour's Hot Vigoral Urns

"Jim Dandy" Heaters and Hot Drink Supplies.

Christmas Gift Perfumes

If your stock requires assorting please write to us. You can depend upon us sending good values if you cannot see samples. Our lines are attractive and profitable.

"Elliot" Liquorice ¼ oz. Sticks / 1 oz. Sticks

This extract is specially prepared for ourselves in Italy, from whence we import direct. Our importations this year amount to several tons If you will examine its quality the price will surprise you.

Correspondence solicited.
Letter orders receive special attention.

The ELLIOT & CO., *Limited*

TORONTO

sleeplessness arising from acute infectious diseases, as well as in epileptic and hysterical states, stronger doses of 15 to 25 grains are necessary. Cases in which the soporific effect of the remedy is sometimes delayed when the same dose is often repeated are exceptional. It is advisable with such patients to begin with a dose of 8 grains and to increase it daily by 1 grain. Usually a gradual increase of the doses to 15 grains suffices.

Aronheim has also prescribed Veronal in combination with methyl atropine-bromide with very satisfactory results in insomnia caused by more or less severe physical pains or by pruritus.

According to observations made in the Vienna General Infirmary and elsewhere Veronal is very serviceable in suburæmic conditions, chronic interstitial nephritis and, as particularly mentioned by some authors, in uncompensated defects of the cardiac valve. In cardiac troubles the action of the drug is always prompt and even in severe cases there is no disturbance whatever of the organic functions.

The temperature of the body, the heart, vessels and respiration are not changed even through large doses and long continued use. The pulse exhibits no notable variations in frequency or quality after the use of Veronal. The urine was always free from albumen, sugar, blood-pigment and other abnormal constituents. The gastric functions as well as body weight are absolutely not influenced, but according to the concordant observations of Wuerth, Mendel and Kron a constant increase of body weight is observed in most patients.

By very careful and thorough clinical experiments Trautmann has ascertained the important fact that the consumption of albumen during matabolism is checked by Veronal and that nutrition is therefore favorably influenced by its administration. In his opinion preference should consequently be given to the remedy in all cases in which the administration of a hypnotic is indicated for a prolonged period of time. Veronal is further advisable in all diseases accompanied by increased waste of albumen, that is in all febrile stages (pyrexia), sickness attended with dyspnoea, in anemia and declines, in particular phthisis, carcinoma and diabetes mellitus as well as with psychopathics refusing to take food.

Veronal is liked by all patients and its hypnotic action is well borne. It produces a nearly natural desire for sleep without troublesome secondary effects; it neither offends the smell nor taste of the patient and secures within half an hour or one hour several hours perfectly quiet dreamless sleep. On awakening in the morning the patients feel refreshed as from natural sleep. Only large doses are followed by a feeling of langour and desire for sleep on the next day, but no bodily discomfort. As usually small doses only are necessary, Veronal is quite as cheap as other hypnotics.

Samples and literature of this new hypnotic are placed at the disposal of medical men for trial purposes free of charge.

NOTES ON PERFUMES*

COLOGNE.

This resembles closely the popular "Farina" colognes usually sold in sealed packages:

Oil of bergamont	3iss
Oil of lemon	3vi
Oil of neroli	3iv
Oil of orange	3ij
Oil of rosemary	3ij
Tincture of benzoin	3i
Orange flower water	3xij
Alcohol to make 1 gallon.	

This costs $3.40 per gallon (July prices). The predominating odor is that of orange flowers. Other odors may be substituted for this if desired, rest of the formula remaining as it is. For instance, a

LILAC WATER

or Lilac Cologne, is made by substituting terpineol for the oil of neroli, as follows:

Oil of bergamont	3iss
Oil of lemon	3vi
Terpineol	3iv
Oil of orange	3ij
Oil of rosemary	3i?
Tincture of benzoin	3i
Water	3xij
Alcohol to make 1 gallon.	

Cost, $2.90 per gallon. Not an ideal Lilac Water, but is suggestive.

Or an

ANTISEPTIC COLOGNE

having some of the fragrance of the pine woods, and particularly adapted for spraying a room, may be made with a slight variation as follows:

Oil of bergamont	3vi
Oil of orange	3i
Oil of rosemary	3i
Eucalyptol	3ij
Bornyl acetate	3ss
Tincture of Benzoin	3i
Alcohol	Ovss
Water	Oiiss

*From a paper by A. L. Soville

Cost, $2.[illegible] per gallon.

Bornyl acetate is the odorous principle of oil of pine. It is about twenty times as strong as the oil is much more soluble, and has a delightful fragrance. The substitution of eucalyptol for oil of lemon increases the antiseptic qualities of this cologne, as well as develops the characteristic pine woods odor in an improved degree.

LAVENDER WATER

This article is not so popular as it deserves to be, owing, perhaps, to variations in lavender oils. No oil is more variable than this, it being listed all the way from 50 cents to $16 per pound. The sample was made with an oil costing $1.65 per pound. A finer oil would not need the oil of orange to soften it:

Oil of lavender	3iv
Oil of bergamont	3i
Oil of orange	3ij
Oil of neroli	3ss
Coumarin	3ss
Tincture of benzoin	3i
Water	Oi
Alcohol	Ovij

Cost $3.05 per gallon.

Many formulas direct oil of rose to soften the lavender, but neroli has a much finer effect and makes the lavender more fragrant.

The following resembles in a general way a number of commercial violet odors, but it will never be mistaken for a bunch of violets:

Ionone (commercial solution)	3ij
Oil of sandalwood	3iv
Oil of neroli	3i
Oil of bitter almond	Mviij
Oil of spearmint	Mxv
Heliotropin	3i
Musk (artificial preferred	gr. ij
Tincture of civet	3iv
Water	Oij
Alcohol	Ovi

Cost about $4.75 per gallon.

Violet, more than any other odor, needs time to develop. Ionone disappears entirely when first added to alcohol, but after a few days it begins to show its presence, and it continues to develop for some time. Most of the published formulas direct excessive quantities of ionone, and the result may be unsatisfactory while the cost is prohibitive. Oil of orris may be used in place of ionone, using about eight times as much.

In some of the popular "violets" the rose odor is very prominent, and combinations with rose are almost as prominent as ionone mixtures. In the cheaper grades rose geranium is used in place of rose.

NEW DRUG WAREHOUSE

The handsome new warehouse of the Bole Drug Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, is now occupied by the company. The building, an illustration of which is shown herewith, is located on Princess street, directly opposite the warehouse lately occupied by the company. It has a frontage on Princess of 66 feet, is 70 feet deep, and has six floors, including the basement. The basement is filled with heavy drugs. At the time of the visit of The Commercial representative a car of epsom salts and two cars of sulphur had just been put in. This makes one wonder what such large quantities of these goods are required for in the West. In the basement are also situated the boiler for the steam heating system; a large fireproof vault for storing expensive chemicals; also a vault for books and documents which are not in frequent use in the office, and the machinery for operating the automatic cut-off electric elevator, toilet rooms, etc. Under the driveway, which passes through the building along the south side, provision is made for storage of fuel.

The ground floor has been very carefully arranged. The offices in the front are handsomely fitted up and finished in quartered oak. The general office at the entrance is enclosed by a handsome circular counter. There are two private offices, for Mr. D. W. Bole and Mr. W. W. Bole. Near the entrance there is a counter for receiving city orders, and convenient to this is a package elevator, reaching all floors, by which small parcels are quickly conveyed from any floor. There is also a package elevator for handling small country orders separate from city business. These small package elevators obviate the necessity of using the large freight elevator for small packages. The checking room occupies a portion of the ground floor. One side of this floor is fitted up with sections of shelving for broken packages of patents, the shelving being so arranged that 127 feet of shelving is secured without taking up much room. Occupying a central portion in the rear is the office of Mr. Fred Bole, who has the management of the warehouse. There are separate receiving and shipping doors, convenient to the packing room, one opening to the driveway through the building on the south side, and the other door in the rear. The stairway to the upper floors is in the centre of the building, and is enclosed all the way up as a protection in case of fire, etc.

The second floor is given to the sundry department. Here is carried the great variety of goods known as druggists' sundries, including toilet articles, perfumery, surgical dressings, etc. Ten large show cases are located here, in which are kept samples of all the goods carried in stock in this department. There is shelving around the walls for the lighter packages, and heavier ones are piled on the floor.

On the third floor is the laboratory, all of this floor being used for this purpose. Here are manufactured essences, tinctures, fluid extracts and pharmaceuticals of all kinds, as well as proprietary articles. A number of proprietaries are made which now have a large sale throughout all parts of the West, some of the best known being Gin Pills, a famous kidney remedy, Bole's Blackberry Brandy, used extensively for summer complaints, and Bole's Liniment. This department has been fitted up with the latest appliances for scientific chemical work, and with the largely increased room at their disposal, it is the intention to greatly increase the work of the department. A section of the floor is made of cement, so that there will not be any danger of fire in case of combustion of chemicals or from the stove used here. About fifteen persons, mostly girls, are employed in this department, which is in charge of E. B. Stevenson, head chemist.

The fourth floor is known as the drug flat, where the dry drugs are kept and also pharmaceuticals. Sections of shelving are fitted up for the latter lines, also bins, etc., for drugs.

The fifth floor is used for the storage of surplus stock and the lighter packages, such as glassware, bottles, show cases, etc.—Commercial.

Model your character and conduct on the best lines; then try to live up to the ideal.

E. Merck Darmstadt

Veronal "Merck"

THE NEW IDEAL HYPNOTIC

may be obtained through the regular trade channels.

Canadian Agents,—J. [illegible] Hamilton, Ont.

See *British Medical Journal* of 3rd October, No. 2231, p. 51; and 17th Oct., No. 2233, p. 59 and 60.

Literature upon application.

WATERSTONS

Druggist's Wax

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be
You bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing.
—2 Henry VI., iv.

Howards & Sons

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR **LIMITED**

Quinine Tablets

(SUGAR-COATED OR PLAIN)

Particular attention has been paid to the accuracy of the dose, a precaution too often neglected

Users of HOWARDS' TABLETS know that they are buying HOWARDS' QUININE, and that a 5-grain Tablet does contain 5 grains of the Quinine Salt exclusive of mucilage and coating. . . . . .

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE DRUGGIST FOR PRICES

Sold in Bottles containing ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. of the Quinine Salt in Tablet form. Also in Tins.

QUININE PILLS

Stratford ☙ [Established 1797] ☙ Essex

BRANCH HOUSE:

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

AS THE PRINCIPAL DIET IN

Typhoid, Tuberculosis, Agalactia, Hyperchloric Dyspepsia, Diabetes and Kidney Disease, there is nothing as good as

Lacto-Globulin

It is retained and assimilated when every other form of food is rejected.

Lacto-Globulin contains in concentrated form all the digestive enzymes of fresh milk, and presents a practical result based on the researches of Concetti, Spolverini, Escherich, Noblecourt, Sevin and Pawlow on the soluble ferments.

A Canadian Scientific Discovery. Made in Canada by Canadians.

Sold through the Drug Trade Only.

THE LACTO-GLOBULIN CO., LIMITED

795 Craig Street, Montreal

If You Want **The Best** **Granulated Effervescent Salts**

Wm. R. Warner & Co.

ALWAYS SPECIFY ON YOUR ORDERS

YOUR JOBBER WILL SUPPLY THEM AND YOU WILL AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.

There are a number of notable preparations in our line of Salts that are largely patronized by physicians and every druggist should stock them:

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Phosphate Sodium
Has an Enormous Sale

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT
Bromo Soda
The Ethical Bromo

Granulated Effervescent **KISSINGEN and VICHY SALTS**
Largely Used in Alternation for the Treatment and Reduction of Obesity.

And Many Other Popular Products. You Should See Our Catalogue; sent for the Asking.

WM. R. WARNER & CO., Philadelphia.

BRANCHES AT NEW YORK, CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS

Window Dressing

THE CHRISTMAS WINDOW

It goes without saying that the show window at this time should, if possible, be more attractive than at any other season.

Merchants as a rule are now endeavoring to make the best displays they can, and of those classes of goods which will be most likely to induce purchases.

The druggist's window should be a particularly attractive one, brightness and color lending to the "drawing power" of the goods displayed. Remember that a comparatively few articles judiciously selected, and artistically grouped, displayed against a proper window base and background will produce a much better result than a crowded window, tending to confusion.

The window display should create a clear, sharp impression on those who are attracted by it. It is a good rule to change the base and background of the window when changing the articles displayed, and various suggestions might be offered as to the best material for this use. Velvet, of course, is the richest, and it may be had in so many colors that give a warmth and richness which are particularly pleasing when snow is on the ground, that it is considered one of the most desirable materials for window dressing. Velvet is, however, expensive, and a very nice substitute, and one which may be had in a variety of colors, is crepe paper, and it will be found to give a very pleasing effect. The colors and designs are both very suitable, and the paper may be made into very handsome decorative designs.

Above all, let the window at this time be well lighted. Too many druggists are apt to look upon the expense of lighting a window brilliantly as a needless expenditure, but we believe money so expended is one of the best advertisements the retail druggist can have.

A "SPECIALTY" WINDOW

Our illustration this month shows what can be done in dressing a window for a proprietary medicine which is being well advertised at the time through the daily papers. Red-Heart Tonic Wine is made so conspicuous that very passer by must notice it. And it at once recalls to mind the advertisement which has already been read concerning this remedy.

SOMETHING ABOUT SHOW WINDOWS

The show window is a storekeeper's closest connecting link with the public. Many retail businesses stand or fall according as the show window attracts or repels customers. By the storekeeper's expressions in his show window the public "size him up."

It is possible for him, through this means alone, to gain a reputation for being wide-awake and up to date, or just the reverse. Time and thought devoted to the show window daily is, therefore, one of the best investments that can be made.

Presuming the storekeeper to have a well-selected stock, sufficiently comprehensive to meet the desires of all classes in his town, it is a simple matter for him to have a new and attractive display every day. Even the storekeeper who wants to have his

entire stock represented in his window all the time may, by the exercise of a little taste and ingenuity, rearrange the articles each day so that the display will present a quite new appearance. If the proprietor hasn't the small talent necessary, doubtless one of his clerks or some one else in his establishment has.

We are strongly of the opinion however, that it is bad judgment to fill the window with a profusion of stuff. The tendency of the leading retailers of New York and other large cities is to place but a few well-selected articles in the window at one time. Although not so many people are appealed to at once, those who are attracted are strongly drawn. Even with the mass of people this means is, as a rule, most effective. It is better to suggest than to hit a man with a club, and a rifle bullet is more deadly than the scattering charge of a shotgun. Of course, when only a few articles are displayed at a time, frequent changes are imperative.—Trade News.

DRUGGISTS' PROFITS

By Prof. W. M. Searby.

I have for many years, advocated that pharmacists are justly entitled to be compensated for their labor, time and skill in compounding prescriptions in addition to the charge made for materials, assuming these as goods sold at a reasonable profit; that is, if the materials cost twenty cents, a reasonable profit on the sale of these goods would be not less than ten cents, making thirty cents, and to this should be added the compensation I have referred to.

I take the liberty of enclosing an article on this subject which I wrote some years ago.

I notice that neither your editorial nor Professor Hallberg's article takes account of one item which should never be overlooked in any just estimate of druggists' charges, and that is responsibility. On this subject my views are fully expressed in the article referred to.

Professor Searby's article on the subject is as follows:—

Many persons are under the impression that the profits of the drug business are very large, and that the charges made by druggists are excessive. The people who entertain this view are not themselves in that line of business. Our attention was directed to this question by a furious attack that was made upon our vocation by a newspaper article written by someone who was wholly ignorant of the facts in the case, but as similiar views sometimes find expression from others who are equally ignorant, we think it may be well for our readers to view the question from a common sense standpoint, and be prepared to meet the charges that are from time to time made against us.

"The profits of any business are determined largely by the cost of conducting the same. If the expenses incident to the preparation and sale of any class of merchandise are large in proportion to the amount received therefor, the percentage of profit charged must necessarily be high in order to cover these expenses; or, if the amount of capital invested be large in proportion to the volume of business transacted, the proportionate profit must also be large. If it be a manufacturing enterprise, the manufactured goods must pay not only a profit on the raw material, but also the cost of labor and a profit upon that cost in order that the capital invested may be remunerative. Now, the retail drug business happens to combine within itself all these three kinds of business, the character of which is such that the profits must be large in order to be remunerative; the expenses of business are large in proportion to the volume of trade that is possible; the capital employed is also large in proportion to the volume of business; and to a considerable extent a retail pharmacy is a manufacturing concern in which the cost of labor far exceeds the value of the material. All these three causes combine to make it absolutely necessary that the profits upon drugs sold should realize a large advance upon first cost. Upon this point Henry George has put the matter so clearly that we quote his language:

"'When I go to a druggist's and buy a small quantity of medicine or chemicals, I pay many times the original cost of those articles, but what I thus pay is in much larger degree wages than profit. Out of such small sales the druggist must get not only the cost of what he sells me, with other costs incidental to the business, but also payment for his services. These services consist not only in the actual exertion of giving me what I want, but in waiting there in readiness to serve me when I choose to come. In the price of what he sells me he makes a charge for what printers call "waiting time." And he must manifestly not merely charge waiting time for himself, but also for the stock of many different things only occasionally called for, which he must keep on hand. He has been waiting there with his stock in anticipation of the fact that such persons as myself, in sudden need of some small quantities of drugs or chemicals, would find it cheaper to pay him many times their wholesale cost than to go farther and buy larger quantities. What I pay him, even when it is not payment for the skilled labor of compounding, is largely a payment of the same nature, as were he not there, I might have had to make overtures to a messenger.'"

EXPENSES.

"It is generally conceded that the expense of carrying on a retail drug business amounts to about 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. of the sales. It is seldom less than 18 per cent., and often over 25 per cent. Most druggists in figuring up their expenses take no account of interest on capital employed, nor of compensation for their own services. Where these are taken into account at any reasonable estimate for the latter, the expense will generally run over 30 per cent. In conversation with a prominent dry goods merchant some time since, a man in a very large way of business, we were surprised to find that his expenses were 18 per cent. of his sales, yet his business is of much larger volume than any retail drug store on the Pacific Coast. This gentleman has made more money in his business within the last fifteen years than any pharmacist of our acquaintance. Manifestly, then, his profits cannot be less than 20 per cent., and we understood him to say that they averaged about 25 per cent. We do not believe that druggists average more than 35 per cent., but if we should admit that they averaged 45 per cent., which is a very outside figure, it is easy to see that the profit on drugs is not as great as on dry goods.

COMPARATIVE PROFITS.

"If we compare the profit on drugs with those made on some other articles, the comparison is not assuring to the druggist. We remember some time ago investigating the profit on buttons. They were much larger than those made by druggists on

SCHERING'S

ACID PYROGALLIC Resublimed and Crystal Form
OF WORLD-WIDE FAME

SALICYLATES GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

ACID TANNIC Leviss and Commercial. ACID GALLIC

Urotropin, Iodine, Iodoform
Paraldehyde, Phenacetine, Piperazine
Borax, Boracic Acid, Salol, Potass. Iodide

Sole Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Colonies

A. & M. ZIMMERMANN, = 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE

MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

B & S. BRAND **Cocaine** B. & S. BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations

Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine

ALSO OF

ACETANILID, CAFFEINE, CHLORAL-HYDRATE, CODEINE AND ITS SALTS, CUMARIN,

Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited Montreal

MATTINSON'S
THROAT PASTILLES

For Coughs, Colds, and All Affections of the Throat

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR

Public Speakers and Vocalists

FORMULA
Linseed, Licorice, Eucalyptus, Menthol and Capsicum

The Kind That Sells!

GIVES SATISFACTION EVERY TIME
"Once Tried You Will Sell No Other"

Put up in One Dozen Display Boxes for the Counter

RETAILS 25c. PER BOX

—SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA—

The LONDON DRUG CO.
London, Ont.

A SPECIAL LINE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Has the largest sale of any dentifrice. It ought to be worth your attention.

CALVERT'S
Carbolic Preparations
AND TOILET SPECIALTIES

are in demand all over the British Empire.

Our Canadian advertising has recently been re-organized, and we hope that retailers will, in their own interest, stock our goods in reasonable quantities in view of the increased demand we confidently expect.

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LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal.
LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited, and EVANS & SONS, Limited, Toronto.
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and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application. A trade list and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers.

F. C. CALVERT & COMPANY, Manchester, England

EVANS & SONS
LIMITED

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists

We commend to your favorable consideration the following serviceable lines:

Evans' Imported English Confectionery

In following flavors:

(5 lb. G. S. Bots., $1.00 per bot.)

Acid	Damson	Orange
Barley Sugar	Everton Toffee	Pear
Black Currant	Ginger B. Sugar	Pineapple
Butter Scotch	Green Gage	Raspberry
Cherry	Horehound	Rose
Chocolate	Lemon	Strawberry
Cinnamon Balls	Lime Fruit	Vanilla
Cloves	Malt	Wintergreen
Cough	Mixed Fruit	

Jujubes and Pastilles

(5 lb. G. S. Bots.)

Blk. Currant	Rose-Lemon
Glycerine	Licorice

Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with a formula of Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of Throat, Nose and Ear.

1 doz., $2 00 per dozen.
3 " 1.00 "
12 " 1.75 "

Savarine Liquorice

Pure licorice of excellent flavor, in 2 oz., 3 oz. and 4 oz. sticks.

"Lessive Phenix"

The Celebrated Washing Powder.

By improved process of manufacture we have been enabled to greatly reduce the price of this article. It is put up in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packages to retail at 5c. and 10c. per package.

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

MONTREAL, NEW YORK, TORONTO

EVANS & SONS, LESCHER & WEBB, ENG.

ready-made pills, and the sales of greater volume. Patent medicines, when sold at full rates, pay druggists better than any class of goods they carry, the sales being larger in proportion to the stock carried, and the profits commensurate with the expense of handling; yet the profit on these is only about 30 per cent. When cut prices prevail, there is no profit at all, or at most, 5 per cent. Chemicals are of such slow sale, as a rule, that if the stock kept were very large, they would ruin the proprietor, for there is no rate of profit which he could exact upon these articles that would pay their share of expenses. Occasionally country druggists handle a large amount of chemicals, such as bluestone, acids, sulphur, etc., but it is well known that these are always sold close; in fact, we believe that this is the case with drugs in general, wherever the sales are of any magnitude. In short, in what line of goods do the druggists charge excessive prices?

PRESCRIPTIONS

It is usually considered that the prescription department is that in which the druggist coins money. Instances are given where 75 cents is charged for a lotion which has only cost the pharmacist 15 cents, or where he has charged $1 for a box of pills that only cost him 20 cents. That such things do happen, no one will deny. But is the charge excessive? Let us look at another business where similar profits are made. What is the profit on horseshoes? Horseshoes cost a little less than 5 cents a pound in this city, and are sometimes sold at 25 cents an ounce. This beats druggists' profits all to pieces. But let us see under what circumstances they are sold at this high figure. It is when $5 is charged for shoeing a race horse. The shoes used for this purpose weigh 5 ounces each, that is, 1¼ pounds for four shoes, costing in all about 6 cents, for which $5 is charged. This however, is an exceptional case, though the common rate charged, as we are informed, by one of the leading horseshoers in this city, is $2.50 (being only a poor druggist, we do not keep a horse ourselves). The shoes used weigh from 1 to 3½ pounds each. Those most used weigh 2½ pounds; therefore, there are 10 pounds of iron sold for $2.50, which is 25 cents a pound. These shoes cost $4.75 a hundred pounds. There is a little more profit on these than is charged on the two prescriptions mentioned above. The shoes cost 50 cents, and are sold at a profit of 500 per cent. Now, the prescriptions we have named bear far more profit than the average that is made on prescriptions, yet they scarcely pay as well as horseshoes. What extortioners these horseshoers are!

ARBITRARY PRICES

"Sometimes people say to us, 'But your prices are so arbitrary; you charge 50 cents for a four-ounce mixture, no matter what it contains, whether it cost you 5 cents or 25 cents.' We admit it; but what can be more arbitrary than the charge for horseshoeing? All the shoes cost the same price, $4.75 per hundred pounds, the big and the little. Certainly it costs the manufacturer more to make 100 pounds of shoes weighing 5 ounces each, than it does to make 100 pounds weighing 3½ pounds each, yet he charges the same all round. There are some cases in which the charges do not seem quite so arbitrary. The horseshoer charges $5 for shoeing a race horse, but only $2.50 for shoeing a cart horse. What is the reason? The race horse is shod on the race track at additional inconvenience and loss of time to the shoer, but that is the smallest part of the concern. It is the fact that he is a race horse and not a cart horse that induces the shoer to charge double rate. Why is this? Manifestly because the responsibility is so great that only a very skilful, careful, responsible man is allowed to shoe a race horse. Under our pharmacy law, only a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist is allowed to compound prescriptions. These are required by law to prove their competency and their reliability, and should they not have more pay for their services than an ignorant, incompetent, unreliable person?

"It is true that at the present time many pharmacists and assistant pharmacists have been registered, simply because they were such before the passage of the pharmacy law, without having proved their competency before the Board of Examiners. This condition is exceptional, and unavoidable on the inauguration of a new law. It will not be many years before every pharmacist and assistant pharmacist will have to prove his competency to the satisfaction of a Board of Examiners before he will be permitted to compound prescriptions.

CHARGE FOR LABOR

But the charge for blacksmithing and horseshoeing is largely for labor performed.' So is the charge for prescriptions and medicines. Pharmacists owe it to themselves to educate the public to this view of the case, until it is realized as clearly as it is in the case of the blacksmith.

"'But druggists charge such high prices on goods which they simply buy and sell. It costs no more to sell a pound of Epsom salts or an ounce of laudanum than it does to sell a pound of salt or a quart of molasses.' This is not quite true, because of the precautions required in the sale of the latter. But if we admit it for the sake of argument, anyone can see that the cases are not parallel. The grocer deals in commodities that are harmless, and should the wrong article be supplied, no injury to life or health results. But the druggist deals mainly with goods of a dangerous nature, and if he should deliver sulphate of zinc when Epsom salts is called for (and the two cannot be distinguished by the eye), a human life is jeopardized. It is a common thing for people to call for articles in a drug store by wrong names, and the druggist, by an instinct which is the result of long training, commonly detects the error, thereby in many cases saving life or preventing serious damage in some way. This constant vigilance, this habitual caution, this superior knowledge of the nature and properties of the goods he handles, this watchful oversight, which is a part of the druggist's very being, is of the greatest value to his customers, and can only be compensated for by a liberal profit on the goods dispensed.

RESPONSIBILITY AND COMPENSATION

"The connection between responsibility and compensation is well understood. Many responsible occupations command handsome salaries where the labor connected with them is small. The salaries attached to some of our positions of public trust are graded rather upon the responsibility connected with them than upon the amount of work to be done. The same remark applies to almost all positions of trust; but when, as in the case of bank managers, consulting engineers, architects, physicians and others, we have responsibility com-

bined with valuable services, then the compensation is munificent. In the general conduct of a retail drug business as well as in the dispensing of prescriptions, both of these elements must be taken into account. There are grave responsibilities, and no small amount of skill required. Hence, the compensation should be great. As compared with other vocations, where there is equal skill and responsibility, the remuneration of pharmacists is inadequate to the services performed.

"From what has been said above, we think it will be readily seen that the profits of the drug business as a whole, and the charges made by druggists for their goods, are not commensurate with the services rendered by them to the community.

"First, because they have to keep on hand for the public convenience a class of goods of proverbially slow sale.

"Secondly, because their sales consist largely of goods, the dispensing of which is connected with great responsibility; and

"Thirdly, because the medicines which they compound require both care and skill in their preparation, and great responsibility attaches to everything connected with the handling of them."

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FLUID EXTRACTS IN MAKING SYRUPS

The Schweizerische Wochenschrift für Chemie und Pharmacie says: The Swiss Pharmacopoeial Commision recommends the employment of the fluid extracts for the preparation of syrups. The extract suitable for preparing a pharmacopoeial syrup by mixing with simple syrup must possess the following characteristics:

1. All the active therapeutical properties of the said syrup must exist in the fluid extract in undiminished quantity.

2. The extracts must be completely soluble in water, since only such a water-soluble extract can yield with simple syrup a permanently limpid and clear mixture. The mixtures of simple syrup and the fluid extracts of senega and ipecacuanha do not yield a permanently limpid preparation, on account of the alcoholic content of the extracts, and these are not, therefore, to be recommended. For similar reasons the formulae that prescribe the mixing of syrups with tinctures (as the formula for syrup of ipecac of the International Conference in Brussels, 1902) are not commended. Such mixtures soon become turbid, since each contains vegetable matter that is soluble in alcohol but insoluble or but with difficulty soluble in water.

3. The fluid extracts intended for producing syrups must be stable for at least several months, remaining in such a condition that it does not become necessary to sterilize them or preserve them a little, hermetically sealed vials. Alcohol and glycerin alone are conceded to be suitable preservatives. As to the use of glycerin either as an addition to the extractive material, before evaporation, or to the finished extract, as the case may be, this must be determined by the circumstances and the formula will give specific directions in each case.

The fluid extracts suitable for use in preparing syrups, may be divided into two principal classes, according to their method of preparation, to wit: (a) A water extract brought to a proper consistency by evaporation and preserved by the addition of glycerin, extractum adianti, extractum rhoei, etc., and (b) a fluid extract prepared from drugs that contain soluble matters preservable without strong alcohol consisting of 15 per cent. of their volume. Extractum menthae, extractum sarsaparilla are examples of this form.

Extractum Adianti.—An aqueous infusion of 10 parts of adianthus leaves, evaporated to 4 parts and mixed with 4 parts of aq. aurant. and 2 parts of glycerin 1 part to 9 of simple syrup.

Extract Cinnamomi.—Bark of cinnamon chin (V.), 40 parts, percolated with alcohol of 15 p.c. The second percolate, with the addition of 5 parts of glycerin, is evaporated down to 10 parts and added to the first portion of the percolate—1 part to 9 parts of simple syrup.

Extracti Ipecacuan.—Rad. Ipecac. (III), 10 parts; glycerin, 25 parts; acid hyrochloric dilute, 5.3 parts; water, 200 parts, are digested in a water bath for 30 minutes and the liquid filtered off. Wash the filter with hot water and the wash added to the filtrate until the whole reaches 250 parts. The clear filtrate is evaporated in the water bath to 100 parts. Extract, 1 part; syrup, 9 parts.

Extract Liquiritiae.—The cold extract, purified with alcohol, of Rad Liqur. Ph. Helvet III, 2 parts extract to 8 parts syrup.

Extract Menth Piperat.—As extract of cinnamon, out of peppermint leaves. Extract, 1 part; syrup, 9 parts.

Extr. Rhatan.—Extract rhatan. (III), 20 parts; hot water, 200 parts; glycerin, 40 parts; alcohol dilute, 20 parts. The extract is dissolved in the water, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated down to 40 parts. Add the glycerin; when cold, add the alcohol. Extract, 1 part; syrup, 9 parts.

Extract. Rhoei.—Rhizomes of rhubarb cut into bits, 5 parts; sodium carbonate, 0.3 parts; glycerin, 5 parts; cortex cinnamonae chin. (II), 1 part; water, 100 parts. Macerate for 12 hours, then digest for 30 minutes in the water bath and strain without pressing off. Of this colate take 85 parts, let stand 12 hours and filter, then evaporate to 10 parts. Extract, 1 part; syrup, 9 parts.

Extract Rosae.—Prepare like extract of cinnamon, from flos. rosae. Extract, 1 part; honey, 9 parts—mel rosatum.

Extract Sarsaparil'ae.—The percolate as described in the pharmacopoeia is after the addition of glycerin evaporated to the weight of the sarsaparilla root used for preparing it. Extract, 1 part; syrup, 9 parts.

Extract Senegae.—After 12 hours' maceration is put in the percolatr and extracted with alcohol of 15 p.c. The percolate is evaporated and glycerin added.—Translation of the National Druggist.

READY TO HELP

But wherever this insurrection, this price cutting evil exists, something must be done. We stand ready to help you, and I speak authoritatively for a group of strong men in our Association that believe a legal, conservative and yet effectual measure can be taken by every sincere proprietor that will greatly improve conditions in such sections where an active, decisive initiative is demanded. We recognize in the retail druggist of this country the natural and proper distributer of our products.—F. W. Schumacher, of the Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., on the floor of the Washington Convention of the N. A. R. D.

It is stated that the chewing gum trust at a recent meeting in Jersey city, declared dividends of $900,000 and undivided profits of $776,000.

COSMOS PICTURES

Reproduce in the Finest Manner just those subjects that persons of taste appreciate and buy. They are suitable for Christmas Presents and are bought in quantities by Schools, Churches and Libraries.

Drug Stores carrying Stationery and Books will do well to take an agency for Cosmos Pictures. Liberal Discounts, Prompt Service, Satisfactory, Quick-selling Goods !

Send for fully illustrated 32-page Catalog No. 20 (showing 1,000 illustrations in miniature), and full-size samples of Cosmos Pictures. These are free to those who mean business.

COSMOS PICTURES are made in two sizes—large, some 10 x 13 inches, some 9 x 15 inches, 20 for one dollar; standard 6 x 8⅝ inches, 50 for one dollar. They are everywhere acknowledged the finest on the market. Send at once.

COSMOS PICTURES COMPANY
296 Broadway, = = NEW YORK

Learn It!

BY MAIL
How to Write Handsome

Show Cards!

We guarantee to make a good show card writer of you in **50** lessons **OR REFUND YOUR MONEY!** Lessons are attractive and easy to master. **NO PLATES OR CHARTS USED.** Each student is taught individually **WITH HAND-PAINTED FRESH FROM THE BRUSH** illustrations and original letters of instructions. Don't miss this opportunity! **CLERKS** you can learn it; it will give you better salaries. Mr. Druggist, it will pay you to know how to mark your own cards and signs.

Terms very reasonable. **WRITE AT ONCE FOR TESTIMONIALS, CIRCULARS, TERMS, ETC.**

FOR LIMITED TIME we will give good discount off regular price.

Several handsome whole sheet show cards are given each student during the course of lessons for practice work (beside the regular lessons) which can be used afterwards for display in store or window.

Instructions include lessons in window dressing and ad writing.

Commence now! Improve your earning power! **BE A GOOD SHOW CARD AND SIGN WRITER! IT PAYS!**

HANDSOME OUTFIT FREE! Express and duty prepaid.

MILLER COLLEGE OF ADVERTISING ART
484 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Elastic Hosiery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

1 2 3 4 5

In Silk, Mercerized and Linen.

Either from stock, or made specially to order.

We are Canadian Agents for

Messrs. Thos. Glover & Sons' English Elastic Hosiery

and can give you better prices on best Elastic Hosiery than any other firm in Canada.

Measurement blanks and net price list mailed on application.

We sell to the Drug Trade only.

The Griffiths, Dixon Co., Limited

164 Bay Street, Toronto

Canadian Agents for
SEAMLESS RUBBER CO., New Haven, Conn.
THOS. GLOVER & SONS, Nottingham, Eng.

YUNORA PERFUMES

From the Laboratory of

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

We are prepared to supply a line of odors which are the equal of any **in the world.** We have decided to offer them on the basis of quality and not price, which means that we will not attempt to compete with many other lines being offered at the present time.

YUNORA PERFUMES will be marketed in one-half (½) pound bottles, with a ground cut glass stopper, and it goes without saying that the attractiveness of the package will be in keeping with the quality of the goods.

Our price for the following odors will be at the rate of Five Dollars ($5.00) per pound, with terms as usual, i.e. "five per cent., thirty days."

White Rose	Jockey Club
Patchouli	Crab Apple Blossoms
Violet	Wild Hay
White Lilac	Lily of the Valley
Mary Stuart	Ylang Ylang
Carnation Pink	May Bells
Heliotrope	

and the next two, which are special odors, at the rate of Six Dollars per pound:

Sweet Pea Blossoms
American Beauty Roses

To any customer who will purchase, at one time, three (3) pounds (which would mean an assortment of six (6) odors) of the YUNORA PERFUMES we will give away an extra handsome counter display card, containing two (2) dozen sample bottles, which could be sold at retail for from ten (10) to fifteen (15) cents each.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

Branch Office and Laboratory:
TORONTO, CANADA

Main Offices and Laboratories:
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Wampole's Soluble and Elastic Gelatine Capsules
Blaud's Mixture in Mass Form

We are prepared to supply the following formulæ, which will be marketed only in boxes containing one hundred (100) Capsules:

Blaud's Mixture
5 grains

Blaud's Mixture
10 grains

Blaud's Mixture
5 grains—with Acid Arsenous, 1-60 grain

Blaud's Mixture
10 grains—with Acid Arsenous, 1-40 grain

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

Branch Office and Laboratory,
TORONTO, CANADA

Main Offices and Laboratories,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

This is the last month of my offer of an individual advertising service for $2.00 a month—six months for $10.00. It is good until Dec. 31st, only. Figure it out for yourself and you will understand why I can't continue to give such a service at such a price.

Four to eight newspaper ads specially written—supplemental matter of all kinds such as Booklets, Folders, etc., also specially written—Window Suggestions—Store Cards and general advice every month.

How much time does it take? How many hours? Labor, Stationery, Postage; how much?

You pay a carpenter or plumber 40c. to 60c. an hour. You figure, or should figure, 60c. an hour for your own time in dispensing. Three to four hours means $2.00

The work I do for you consumes more than four hours, considerably more. It is worth more than 60c. an hour, too. Therefore I can't continue my offer. I made it on the start so that everybody who felt the need of good advertising could test my work at a trifling cost Many have taken advantage of it, others may on same basis, but until December 31st, only. If you want my services write to-day—enclose Postal or Express Order for $2.00 or $10.00. One man only in a town or locality, the first who orders. Full particulars on request.

Allen the Advertiser
for Druggists

165 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

Dollars and Cents

And How to Draw Them By Advertisements

A Short Monthly Talk Containing Some Ideas A Few Suggestions and a Little Advice on Advertising Window Dressing, Etc

Conducted by J. J. Allen, 165 Bank Street, Ottawa, assisted by his fellow druggists throughout Canada

A Merry Christmas to you all. May the merry jingle of the coins and the pleasing rustle of the bills as they jostle each other in your cash registers be to you a happy omen of the business to be for the year 1904. Could I wish you anything better? Not unless I add to it the hope that you will aid in the consummation of the wish by possessing yourselves of a cheerful heart, a contented spirit and that "sunny smile" that goes so far to draw trade your way.

Aside from the fact that a cheerful disposition lightens many of our own and others' burdens it is an excellent business asset. To the possessor of such a disposition business comes more readily, for people prefer to deal with the man who is always pleasant and always cheerful and obliging in his attention to their wants. Clerks also like to work for the cheerful, encouraging employer. They do more and better work for him, unconsciously perhaps, but still they do it, and thereby benefit themselves as well as their employer. Business in a cheerful atmosphere is pleasant. Work in the same atmosphere is also a pleasure. We can't all be naturally of a happy disposition, but we can cultivate it to a considerable extent. If for no other reason, then, than that it pays in dollars and cents, let us all try to be bright, cheerful, happy. With Christmas and the New Year so close let us make an extra effort and see how much better off we will be in every way. This is, however, all incidental. How about your Xmas work? Have you done all you could do to get your big share of the trade? If you haven't you are not likely to catch up now. Many of you have yet time to do a little more, though,—time to put on a last spurt, which will possibly add to the drawing power of advertising already done. If business doesn't seem to be coming as fast as you would like it make an extra noise. Issue a good-sized circular, giving just a short talk about the goodness of your stock, the values you are offering, and a list of your gift goods. This is merely to serve as a reminder and to give suggestions to tardy buyers. It doesn't cost much and is worth trying. If you should begin to think you are going to be left with a lot of goods on hand on Dec. 25th, better give them the price incentive. Unless you carry a big line of fancy goods, toys, games, etc., such a course will not likely be necessary, and not then unless you have overloaded. The trade in the staple lines, such as perfumes, ebony goods and confectionery is confined pretty much to the last week, too late to really know whether you are going to be left or not. In any case there is not the same necessity for clearing them out as in fancy goods, etc. If, however, you feel that this latter line is in danger of becoming an elephant, start making your noise early enough to let everybody know that there is something doing. Cut deep enough to make it worth while—don't be timid or half-hearted. If you do you had better keep up your prices and have a good profit on what you do sell. Make the cut a prominent feature of the circular I have suggested. Use your windows for all they are worth to display the goods, with lettered cards telling about them, former prices, present prices, etc. I am not advocating cut prices on staple goods by any means, but I contend that it is better business to get rid of undesirable stock at almost any price than to hold it over for one, two or three years, and eventually have to cut or give it away.

Have you issued a calendar yet? If you haven't, and are going to, see that you take so good an opportunity to enclose a nicely worded letter or short circular with every one. See also that your calendar gets into the homes you want it to. Here is where a list of your customers comes in handy. Address a calendar to each name on your list, and deliver it to their homes, if possible, either by messenger, or by mail if to farmers. Keep some, of course, in your store for such customers as you are apt to miss. Deliver, if possible, before Xmas if not an extra effort on the part of [illegible] calendar, it is only because you think it worth while to place them properly even if it takes some trouble to do it. If you don't think it worth while to do this, it doesn't pay, and you might as well save your money.

Again, a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

UNIFORM PRESCRIPTION PRICES

The lack of uniformity in prices charged for prescriptions has been alluded to several times recently in our columns. We now give a report of a Special Committee of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, which was appointed to consider the matter. The schedule of prices recommended by the committee shows a considerable advance on prices charged in Canada, and are higher, in our estimation, than our druggists would be justified in charging. The following report is reprinted from the American Druggist.

The report begins with a statement of the means taken to ascertain the prices ordinarily obtained. A circular letter with a blank price schedule attached was sent to about 175 members in different parts of the State, with the request to fill out the blank with the prevailing prices in the various sections. The report says:

"About 75 replies were received. From these replies we find that the country members, as a rule, get about the same price as those in the cities. We also find that the prices on liquid prescriptions are quite uniform, although in our estimation they are too low. The greatest variation is on powders, capsules, tablets and pills.

"The price on one-half dozen powders varies from 10 cents to 35 cents; on 12 powders the price varies from 25 cents to 65 cents; on 24 powders from 25 cents to $1.

"On capsules the returns show about the same prices asked for powders with few exceptions. One druggist puts up 12 capsules on prescription for 15 cents and two dozen for 25 cents.

"In the pill schedule we find the usual variations from 5 cents for six pills, 10 cents for 12, 25 cents for two dozen, 75 cents for 100, to 25 cents for

six 35 cents for 12, 50 cents for two dozen $1.50 for 100.

"On Blaud's pills, ready made, the price varies from 75 cents to $1 per C., while for fresh made nearly all get $1 per C.

"We find, I think, the widest variations in the tablet schedule. Six per cent. of the returns give 15 cents as the proper price for six, eight or ten tablets, 15 cents per dozen, 25 cents for two dozen and 50 cents per 100. However, a majority get 25 cents for six, 35 cents or 40 cents for 12, 50 cents to 75 cents for 50 and $1 per C.

"The prices on ointments are more uniform, the majority charging 25 cents for ½ ounce, 35 cents for 1 ounce, 50 cents for two ounces, 75 cents for 4 ounces and $1 for 8 ounces, although a few are satisfied with 15 cents for ½ ounce, 25 cents for 1 ounce, 35 cents for 2 ounces, 50 cents for 4 ounces and 75 cents for 8 ounces.

"Gentlemen, can you doubt the necessity of price education when some of our members are dispensing powders and capsules on prescription at 15 cents per dozen.

"As near as we can find out these exceedingly low prices are not made as an advertisement, but because they are thought to be the ruling prices for such prescriptions.

"In conversation with a member who ordinarily fills a prescription for 12 powders or capsules for 25 cents, he told me he thought that was the usual charge. When he learned he was an exception, that most druggists charged more, he willingly consented to raise his price.

"I think, gentlemen, that there are very few members of our association—in fact, very few druggists, whether members or not—who will fail to advance their prescription prices when they learn they are charging less than a majority of the druggists throughout the State.

"We recommend the following schedule merely as a basis from which to fix the actual price of each prescription, by increasing the schedule in case of expensive drugs, or in case of very common or well-known drugs or proprietaries which may be known to the customers it might be wise to charge less—as, for example, a prescription reading Tr. Nux. Vomica, iv; Elixir Calisaya, q. s. ad ℥vviij, we should charge full schedule price; but for one reading Gray's Glyc. Tonic Co., one bottle, we could in most cases only charge $1 or $1.25 and a prescription for Bromidia, ℥iv, we should be obliged to raise on the schedule.

"It is our earnest desire that the members express themselves freely on this subject. If your committee accomplishes nothing more than to awaken enough interest to cause an earnest discussion of the question, we shall consider our time well spent.

"You will notice that the schedule recommended by your committee is on the average a little higher than the average prices ruling to-day. In justification of this increase we wish to call your attention to the fact that many goods which we use in prescriptions are higher to-day than five years ago. Rents are higher, and also the clerks' wages. Why should we bear all this extra expense and charge our customers on a basis of five years ago? Again, the increased use of proprietaries is cutting the profits on our prescription business very materially, and the only way we can make up for these losses and increased expense is to advance our retail prices.

"A customer does not object to paying a physician $2 or more for his services, and should not object to paying the druggist a few cents more than a commercial profit to partly recompense him for his skill and professional knowledge.

"Supposing your annual prescription business is 3,000, and there are few druggists that fill less than 3,000 a year, including refills, an average advance of 10 cents on each prescription would put $300 more in your profit column without any additional expense.

"In recommending this advance in prices we do not consider it simply as an arbitrary demand on our customers; we consider it as our just dues, as a partial squaring of the account which the public owes to the careful, conscientious druggist.

"The schedule which your committee begs leave to recommend is as follows:

Liquid.

R	
[illegible]	$0.25
1 [illegible]	.35
2 [illegible]	.40
3 [illegible]	.50
4 "	.60
6 [illegible]	.75
8 " (teaspoonful dose)	.85
8 " (tablespoonful dose)	.85
12 [illegible]	1.25
16 "	1.50

Ointments.

½ oz. or less	$0.25
1 "	.35
2 "	.50
4 "	.75
8 "	1.00

Suppositories.

3 or less	$0.25
6 [illegible]	.40
12	.75

Powders.

6 or less	$0.25
8 [illegible]	.35
10	.45
12 [illegible]	.50
15 [illegible]	.60
24 [illegible]	.75
[illegible]	.80
36	1.00

Tablets.

6 or less	$0.25
8	.35
10 [illegible]	.40
12 [illegible]	.50
15 [illegible]	.60
24	.75
30	.75
50	1.00
100	1.50

Capsules.

6 or less	$0.25
8 [illegible]	.35
10	.45
12	.50
15 [illegible]	.60
24	.75
30	.75
50 [illegible]	1.00
100	1.50

Pills.

6 or less	$0.25
10 [illegible]	.40
15 [illegible]	.60
24 [illegible]	.75
50	1.00
100 [illegible]	1.25
Blaud's, ready made on prescription	1.00
Blaud's, fresh made on prescription	1.25

VINO DON LORENZO

This article, which is now being extensively advertised and which should therefore be immediately stocked by druggists, is specially recommended in anaemia, lagrippe, fever and malaria, dyspepsia, nervous depression, general debility, etc. A medical journal, speaking of its properties, says:—

"It is a product of the vegetable kingdom containing a predominance of azotized elements to supply the waste of the human frame."

Illustrations are good in advertisements, because they simplify the printed description.

That people fail in advertising is not the fault of advertising. More often failure is due to a lack of ability.

An Offer Worth Considering!

THE J. STEVENS & SON CO., LIMITED

10% Discount

DECEMBER DELIVERY ONLY

NO RISK!

If Goods are not entirely satisfactory, return them at OUR EXPENSE.

A SHORT STORY.—We are over-stocked in Rubber Goods. We anticipated the rise in rubber, and made heavy contracts both in England and U.S.

We take stock on 1st January, and have set ourselves to selling 100 dozen Water Bottles before that date.

DURING DECEMBER ONLY we will fill **Mail Orders** at 10% off the following regular prices, and 5% prompt 30 days—providing order amounts to $10.00 or over, and we have any surplus stock left.

Acme Fountains (slate)		Acme Water Bottles (slate)	
2 qt.	$7 20 doz.	2 qt.	$7 00 doz.
3 qt.	7 [illegible] "	3 qt.	[illegible] "
4 qt.	[illegible] "	4 qt.	9 00 "

Faultless Fountain (red)		Faultless Water Bottles (red)	
2 qt.	$13 00 doz.	2 qt.	$13 [illegible] doz.
3 qt.	14 00 "	3 qt.	14 50 "
4 qt.	16 00 "	4 qt.	15 50 "

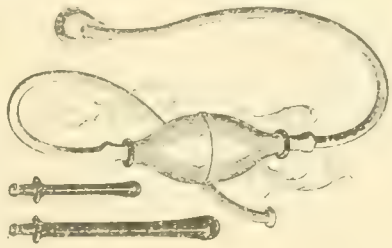
Acme Combinations (slate)		Faultless Combination (red)	
2 qt.	$11 40 doz.	2 qt.	$18 00 doz.
3 qt.	12 00 "	3 qt.	19 00 "
4 qt.	13 00 "	4 qt.	20 00 "

Regular Prices on Atomizers. Take 10% Off These Prices.

American Climax, fine stem, with small bellows for water only, per doz	$4.00
McKenzie Leader No. 1, Water Oil, one tip, per doz	4.50
" " No. 2 " " two " "	5.50
" " No. 3 " " three " "	6.00
J. Stevens & Son, solid stem, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz	5.00
" " " " two " "	6.00
" " " " three " "	7.00
Screw Cap, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz, as cut	6.00
" " two " "	7.00
" " three " "	8.00

All our Atomizers with the exception of the "American Climax" are supplied with a superior large slate colored Bellows. EVERY ATOMIZER GUARANTEED. Our "McKenzie Leader" Atomizers have a large sale. They spray oil.

Enema Syringes



No. 1, with 2 pipes, good rubber	$3 25 doz.
No. 3, with 3 pipes, a superior syringe	5 00 "
No. 6, English Seamless, red or green rubber, made in one piece	[illegible] "

Take 10% per cent. Off Above Prices.

This Offer Should Reduce Our Stock and Increase Your Profits.

THINK A MINUTE

It will pay you to anticipate your wants for the next six months.

Orders will be filled in the order received. After **Surplus** stock is exhausted we can accept no more orders at these prices.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

N.B.—This special Discount only applies to orders amounting to $10.00 or over of the above-mentioned lines.
REMEMBER, if they do not satisfy you return them at our expense.

DOCTORS should all take a course in CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY, in order to keep up with the times. Easy, Simple, Complete, Practical, Cheap, Quick. Lectures, Quizzes, Special Information, etc., all by CORRESPONDENCE.

STUDENTS will find it of great value before or while attending lectures. Do you want to be a Qualified and Practical Druggist as well as a physician. Sample Lectures, etc., Free.

Our Graduates can Pass any Pharmacy Board.

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE

105 FULTON STREET - - - - - - - - - NEW YORK

SATISFACTION

For seven years we have worked hard and earnestly to prove to the Druggists of Canada that a Canadian House could manufacture for them as satisfactorily as the best of American Houses. The proof has only been accepted by degrees, but it has been accepted, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, about two thousand Druggists have tested our goods to their satisfaction.

The buyer who purchased four years ago by the pint, now buys by the gallon, and he who bought by the dozen, now buys by the gross. It was hard to get orders then, now it is easy. Our goods were as good then as now, but the buyer was not sure of it. We always knew that quality would win in manufacturing, as in everything else, but our difficulty consisted in convincing the Druggist that first class goods could be furnished him at the prices we charged. It has taken time, patience and conscientious effort to do it, but it has been done, and we have the pleasure of knowing that the retail trade believes to day that we are as conscientious in manufacturing for them as we were when compounding the physicians prescriptions, as retail druggists. We always wanted to give satisfaction, we steadfastly tried to give it, and now our customer believes we do, and his support has been given us as the result. Satisfaction did it all. - - - - - - - - - -

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited

TORONTO, = MONTREAL, = WINNIPEG.

"THE KINDS THAT SELL"

PLANTEN'S CELEBRATED C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

Keep Your Stock well up and lose no Sales
Popular Priced and Reliable. Worth-While profits to the Retailer

PLANTEN'S "CAPSULES" AND "PERLOIDS" TRADE MARK OF SANDAL OIL

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Pharmacy Taught by Mail

It is not necessary to go to a college to learn Pharmacy. We can teach you by mail. Our system is distinctive. There is no other like it. Over two hundred graduates during the past year to testify to the excellence of our methods. We give you exactly the same instruction that you would get from a college, and save you a great deal of money and valuable time. Our course is especially adapted for those Students in the Dominion of Canada who may seek situations in the United States.

Write for Particulars and Terms. "DO IT NOW."

OHIO INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, - - - Columbus, Ohio.

RED-HEART TONIC WINE

This wine which, it is claimed, is "of low alcoholic strength" and contains "no cocoa," bids fair to be one of the most popular selling remedies in the market. It is a combination of tonic extracts with an old and delicious wine, and is particularly adapted to those of anaemic condition, or where general debility shows the need of a stimulating tonic. The following is the report of a chemical analyst:

112 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Montreal, February 7th, 1903.

Messrs. J. M. Douglas & Co.,
City.

Dear Sirs,—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your "Red-Heart" Tonic Wine. I find that it is a rich Port Wine of exceptionally good quality, reinforced by the addition of vegetable extracts which are among the most highly esteemed tonics of the Pharmacopoeia, and which add to its invigorating properties.

The composition indicates that it is a stimulant, a stomachic and a tonic combined. I am,

Yours truly,

J. Donald.

ON THE SOLUBILITY OF THE ETHERIC OILS IN DILUTE ALCOHOL*

The etheric oils, as is well known, suffer from the effects of the atmosphere, light and heat, and sooner or later, undergo a change, acquire a dark color, an acid reaction, become thick and slow-flowing, and in the end are changed into a resinous mass. In this process of alteration, not merely the odor, taste, specific gravity and boiling point are affected, but the solubility of the oil in other liquids, as, for instance, in alcohol, is lessened.

The latter peculiarity affects the Arzneibuch of the German empire, since in the case of certain etheric oils, sandalwood oil, oil of cinnamon, for example, that authority requires that they shall make a limpid solution in dilute alcohol. This is the prescribed test, based upon the fact that resinified oils can not fulfil this requirement, and hence it should be a criterion of the freshness and excellence of the oils.

While ordinarily there is no particular objection to this test, when examined more closely, one must wonder at the fact that the Arzneibuch, usually so exact in its prescribed tests, has here left an opening that may be of the utmost importance. Alcohol dilute of the German Pharmacopoeia IV. has a specific gravity, at 15 deg. C. (60 deg. F.), of 0.896—0.892, which answers to a content of 68-69 volumes of absolute alcohol. Since with the etheric oils one per cent., more or less, has a very considerable effect on their solubility, it is plain that this test may give opportunity for false conclusions.

In the literature within my reach, with the exception of the Arzneibuch, I nowhere find the demand that the oils under consideration should make a clear solution in dilute alcohol—but all agree in saying "in alcohol of 70 per cent."

Very frequently it has happened that etheric oils answered to every test propounded in the Arzneibuch save this one of making a clear solution in dilute alcohol. They yielded in alcohol an even 69 per cent., and with the temperature very exactly maintained, only turbid solutions, while in alcohol of 70 per cent. the solutions were limpid.

Very probably this demand of Arzneibuch was an oversight of the Pharmacopoeial Commission, and was caused by the fact that spiritus dilutus is usually reckoned at 70 per cent., while in fact it is only between 68 per cent. and 69 per cent. I assume this all the more readily, since in their determination of tests for the etheric oils the book of Gildemeister and Hoffman, "The Etheric Oils," was taken as a guide, and this in all cases demands that the oils make a limpid solution in alcohol of 70 per cent.

*From Mittheilungen aus dem Analytischen Laboratorium der Chemischen Fabrik J. D. Riedel, Berlin, in the Apotheker Zeitung. Translated for the National Druggist.

THE EXTERNAL USE OF SALICYLIC ACID FOR RHEUMATISM

According to the Revue de Therapeutique of November 1, 1902, Timireff, a Russian physician, has employed salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism by external application with success. One of the formulae consists in—

Salicylic acid..... ....2½ drams.
Lard..... ....3 ounces.

To this may be added a little turpentine, and this ointment may be put about the inflamed joints; or the following formula may be used

[illegible] acid [illegible] drams
Turpentine [illegible] drams
Lanolin [illegible] drams
Lard [illegible]

According to Tunnell the [illegible] rapidly absorbed, irritation of the stomach [illegible] and the [illegible] application also possesses pain-relieving properties. If desired the oil of gaultheria may be substituted for the acid, and salicylate of sodium be given internally in addition.—Therapeutic Gazette.

BUTTERMILK CONSERVE—A NEW THERAPEUTICAL AGENT

A German manufacturing concern has introduced a new nutrient for babies sick and well, under the name of "Buttermilk Conserve," which bids fair to become a favorite with physicians and nursing mothers. Mixed with 3 parts of water it produces a buttermilk with the following content: Albumen, 2.59; fat, 0.50; sugar (including cane, invert and milk sugar), 8.30; lactic acid, 0.50; ash, 0.58; calcium ononoxide, 0.06; phosphoric acid, 0.15. The mixture consists, therefore, of an albumen rich casein poor, fatless milk; exactly answers the demands of the nursing child, says the Apotheker Zeitung.—Nat. Druggist.

A NEW COCAINE REACTION

Siemssen, in the Pharmaceutische Zeitung, says: "If we examine the precipitate thrown down from an aqueous solution of cocaine on the addition of ammonia and thorough stirring, with a lens of 50 or 60 magnifying power we will find that it is of a grey color. When cocaine is thrown by the action of a hot saturated aqueous solution of sodium molybdate examined with the naked eye it appears white, but under the microscope of the same power it appears of a bright green color. This is characteristic of cocaine alone.

If we heat a solution of 10 cgm. cocaine hydrochlorate in 1 ccm. strong sulphuric acid to 100 deg. for 5 minutes, on the addition of water, a complete decomposition takes place and a plainly observable odor of benzin ether is evolved, with the separation of a great quantity of crystals of benzoic acid.

If this liquid now be filtered, and to the filtrate sodium molybdate be added, no precipitate will be formed. The identical phenomenon is shown with Frohde's reagent. If to the decomposed cocaine solution, in which so

dium molybdate caused no precipitate, a trace of potassium ferricyanide be added, a brownish-red precipitate is thrown down, which is still to be recognized in very weak dilutions of the solution. Other alkaloids on similar treatment do not yield these reactions. The author thinks the reactions will prove useful in medico-legal questions.

PROCESS FOR MAKING SIMPLE SYRUP

"Take of refined, granulated sugar 14 pounds, distilled water one gallon. Select a small sponge, one of the cheap variety, ordinarily sold as slate sponges, will do, provided it be conical-shaped and has small pores. (I would suggest that you select several from your stock and put them aside for percolation. They can be thoroughly washed after using, laid away in a dry place and used repeatedly.) Wet the sponge well, being careful to squeeze out any excess of water. Place it snugly in the neck of the percolator, and holding the percolator in an upright position, pour in the sugar, tapping the sides of the percolator gently with the hand to get the sugar evenly distributed. Place the percolator in position and pour on the distilled water. If the flow be too rapid it can be regulated by reaching up into the neck of the jar with a long pair of tweezers and pulling the sponge down until the flow is graduated. Return the first filtered portions to the percolator until the fluid shows clear. Add enough distilled water to dissolve the sugar, bringing the volume up to two gallons. By using distilled water and following these directions, the product will be a nice, heavy syrup, which will keep indefinitely under ordinary temperatures."—G. A. Matthews, in Phar. Era.

DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROGEN SULPHIDE

The Pharmaceutische Zeitung recommends the following process of the development, by the dry way, of hydrogen sulphide:

Make a mixture of 30 gms. of vaselin and 70 gms. of sulphur and heat the same under proper circumstances for preserving the hydrogen sulphide, which commences to be developed at once and continues automatically to the end. One hundred grains of the mixture yields 18.18 litres of the gas.

Stationery

Those druggists who handle stationery, and they are a very large proportion of the trade, will quite naturally expect the holiday season to be the best of the whole year with the exception, perhaps, for those who handle school books and supplies, when the school opening presents possibly as large sales, although not bringing in as large a profit.

Amongst the most saleable and the most appropriate lines are fancy stationery in boxes, and other goods of a similar nature. This year there are some particularly choice designs, not only in stationery itself, but also in the boxes containing it. Some of the leather decorations are very pretty, and the imitation of metals, such as bronze and copper are perhaps among the most striking of these goods. Where the trade warrants it, it is especially desirable that instead of the manufacturer's name appearing on these boxes the dealer should have his own name.

One suggestion that may prove useful is this: It is ladies who will principally buy fancy stationery, and it is to their notice that these goods should especially be brought. Men will very seldom ask for anything of this kind, but if they are attractively presented and put in a conspicuous place, the probability is that the lady customers will soon reduce the stock, and in this connection it is well to see that your lines are kept well filled up; do not let them run down to two or three numbers, as variety attracts trade, and stationery is always saleable.

Pictorial Post Cards are especially in demand this season, and the druggist-stationer who does not cater to this demand will lose a nice portion of the holiday trade. These goods make a nice display, are easily handled and cannot be reckoned as dead stock at any time of the year.

Fountain Pens are coming to be recognized as one of the most useful of holiday presents, and a nice display should be made of them.

Articles such as the Cosmos Pictures are sure to have a good sale, as everyone who sees them is almost sure to make at least some purchases.

In leather goods the variety is large and care should be taken to select only those lines which have been proven to be the best sellers. Brushes and comb cases, collar and cuff sets, music portfolios, etc., are all standard lines, and those together with pocketbooks, wallets, purses, travellers' dressing cases, etc., are always in demand.

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The drug trade in Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces is reported very good, and orders for the holiday season have been very satisfactory. Messrs. Hattie & Mylius, Limited, wholesale druggists, Halifax, have now five representatives on the road, Walter Parker covering Eastern Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; L. R. MacLaren taking the Intercolonial Railway as far as Amherst, N. S., and the D. A. R.; W. F. McCarthy having the province of New Brunswick; J. P. Smith takes the Western Shore and G. Sydney Irwin, formerly with Brayley Sons & Co., Montreal, takes the Eastern Shore and parts of Cape Breton off the line of railway.

LIQUID CREOLIN

Liquid creolin may be obtained by heating together 200 parts of powdered rosin and 90 parts of soda lye of 1.333 specific gravity, until saponification takes place, and adding little by little, at a temperature of 70 deg. to 80 deg. C., 780 parts of oil of tar, stirring constantly. Now bring to a boil and boil until a thin pellicle forms on top, turn out into a suitable vessel and cover closely until cold.

Reduced to a fluid the average man would yield 98 cubic yards of illuminating gas and hydrogen enough to fill a balloon capable of lifting 155 pounds. He has in his body the iron needed to make 7 nails, the fat of 14 pounds of candles, the carbon for 65 gross of crayons, and phosphorus enough for 820,000 matches. Out of his body also can be obtained 20 heaping teaspoonfuls of salt, 50 lumps of sugar and 40 quarts of water.

There was never a man, whatever his state, but found satisfaction in contrasting himself with some other.

Mike—"Are you much hurted, Pat? Do ye want a docthur?"

Pat—"A docthur, ye fule! After being runned over be a throlley car? Phat Oi want is a lawyer."—Judge.

ARTHUR COLTON

Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Manufacturer of

Pharmaceutical Machinery

Automatic Pill Machinery.
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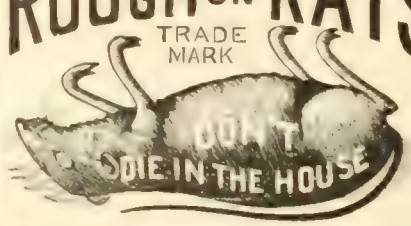

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Formulary

MASSAGE CREAM

1. Lanolin anhydrous . . . . . oz.
   Benzoated lard . . . . . 6 ozs.
   Water . . . . . 5 ozs.
   Borax . . . . . 60 grs.

Melt the lard and lanolin together dissolve the borax in the water, warming the same slightly, and add to the melted fats with stirring until cool; perfume and color.

2. Petrolatum oil . . . . . 8 ozs.
   Lanolin anhydrous. . . . . 4 ozs.
   White wax . . . . . 1 oz.
   Borax . . . . . 60 grs.
   Water . . . . . 6 ozs.

Melt together the first four ingredients, then incorporate the water, after which perfume and color.

3. White wax . . . . . 1 oz.
   Spermaceti . . . . . 1 oz.
   Sweet almond oil . . . . 7 ozs.
   Lanolin anhydrous . . . . . 3½ ozs.
   Borax . . . . . 5 ozs.
   Water . . . . . 5 ozs.

Melt the wax and spermaceti, add the lanolin and oil, and when melted add the water containing the borax in solution; stir together until cold and add suitable perfume and color.

4. Petrolatum, white . . . . 14 ozs.
   Paraffin wax . . . . . 1 oz.
   Lanolin anhydrous . . . . 4 ozs.
   Water . . . . . 6 ozs.
   Borax, powder. . . . . 60 grs.

Melt the petrolatum and paraffin in a water-bath, pour into a warm mortar, add the lanolin, and with constant stirring incorporate the water; when of the consistence of a thick cream add the perfume and color.

5. Petrolatum, white . . . . . 10 ozs.
   Lanolin anhydrous . . . . . 5 ozs.
   Soap, powdered, white. 140 grs.
   Water . . . . . 5 ozs.

Mix the petrolatum, lanolin and soap, incorporate the water with this mixture, and then perfume and color.

6. Petrolatum, white . . . . 10 ozs.
   Spermaceti. . . . . 1 oz.
   White wax . . . . . 1 oz.
   Castor oil . . . . . 2 ozs.
   Lanolin anhydrous . . . . 2 ozs.
   Borax powder . . . . . 60 grs.
   Water . . . . . 4 ozs.

Melt the wax, spermaceti and lanolin, then add the petrolatum and oil and stir in the water in which the perfume has been dissolved by gentle heat; lastly, perfume and color.

7. Lanolin anhydrous . . . . 8 ozs.
   Petrolatum oil, white . . . 2 ozs.
   Borax, powder . . . . . 60 grs.
   Starch, powder . . . . . 2 ozs.
   Water . . . . . 4 ozs.

POMADE HONGROISE

Talc oil
Gum arabic . . . . . oz.
Yellow wax . . . . . oz.
Glycerin . . . . . oz.
Soap in powder . . . . . oz.
Distilled water . . . . . 50 ozs.
Oil of neroli . . . . . drops.
Otto of rose . . . . . 30 drops.

Dissolve the gum and soap in the water and glycerin in a water-bath and pour into a large mortar previously warmed, add to the warm liquid the melted wax, stir till nearly cold and add the perfumes.

REMEDIES FOR BLACKHEADS

1.—Potassium carbonate . . . . . grs.
   Distilled water . . . . 3½ fl. ozs.
   Oil cinnamon. . . . . 2 drops.
   Oil rose . . . . . 1 drop.

2.—Thymol . . . . . 10 grn.
   Boric acid . . . . . 120 grn.
   Extract witch hazel 1 fl. oz.
   Rose water . . . . . 4 fl. ozs.
   Alcohol . . . . . 1 fl. oz.

3.—Ammonium carbonate . . . . . 20 grn.
   Ether . . . . . 1 fl. oz.
   Water . . . to make . 2 fl. oz.

The selected lotion is applied two or three times a day with a piece of soft linen.

Dr. Unna's usual treatment of blackheads consists of applications of the following ointment:

4. Acetic acid . . . . . 1 part
   Hydrogen peroxide . . . . . 8 parts
   Petrolatum . . . . . 8 parts
   Adeps lanae . . . . . 8 parts

Essence Vanilla, sufficient to perfume.

He also recommends the following:

5.—Ichthyol . . . . . 500 parts
   Pea flour . . . . . 100 parts
   Distilled water . . . . . 100 parts
   Adeps lanae . . . . . 100 parts
   Expressed oil almond . . . 100 parts
   Mercuric chloride . . . . 1 part

Apply at night.

Dr. Heuss recommends the following:

6.—Ichthyol . . . . . 1 part
   Zinc oxide . . . . . 2 parts
   Wheat starch . . . . . 2 parts
   Lard . . . . . 4 parts

Apply evenings after expressing the pustules.—Bull. Phar.

NAIL POLISHES

The following formulas are given in a recent number of the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle:

I

Oil of bay . . . . . grammes
Castor . . . . . grammes
Oil of rose . . . . . drops
Oil of orange flower . . . . . drops

II

Oil of bay . . . . . grammes
Powdered tragacanth . . . . . grammes
Glycerin . . . . . 1 drop
Carmine solution, sufficient to color a pale rose
Rose water, sufficient to make a paste.

III.

Cinnabar . . . . . 7.5 grammes
Infusorial earth . . . . . grammes
Essential oil of bitter almonds . . . . . 2 drops

After the use of any one of the above preparations the following mixture is to be applied, with a soft leather:

Paraffine . . . . . 3.75 grammes
Chloroform . . . . . 60 grammes
Oil of rose . . . . . 5 drops

A mixture of oleate and stearate of tin prepared by precipitating a solution of soap with a solution of chloride of tin has been used as a nail polish in manicuring in America for many years.

TOOTH PASTE

A tooth paste suitable for collapsible tubes may be made, according to Pharm. Centralh., as follows:

Powdered hard soap . . . 70 parts
Prepared chalk . . . . . 100 parts
Benzoic acid . . . . . 5 parts
Thymol . . . . . 1 part
Myrtol . . . . . 1 part
Peppermint oil . . . . . 4 parts
Massed with glycerin. . . 140 to 150 parts.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER

Bicarbonate of soda . . . . . 10 grs.
Calcined magnesia . . . . . 25 grs.
Washed chalk . . . . . 25 grs.
Salol . . . . . 6 grs.
Thymol . . . . . 1 gr.
Menthol essence . . . . . 15 drops.

A little carmine may be added to color it if desired.

BAY RUM

The Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung brings a formula that gives an agreeable and clear product:

Oil of bay . . . . . 33: c.c.
Oil of orange . . . . . 2:5 c.c.
Oil of pimenta . . . . . 2: c.c.
Alcohol . . . . . 2,000: c.c.

After dissolving the oils in the alcohol, mixed in a suitable bottle, the mixture is allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking. Then add

Water ....1,500: c.c.
Calcined magnesia... .... 25. gm.

Shake occasionally, and allow to stand for another twenty-four hours. Filter.—Bull. Phar.

WHITENING OINTMENT FOR THE SKIN

Mix together 20 ozs. oil of bitter almonds, and 60 ozs. of lanolme. Then mix in a solution of 2 ozs. of borax, in a mixture of 30 ozs. of peroxide of hydrogen, and 30 ozs. of glycerine. Ounces by weight are here meant.

GLOVE CLEANERS

1. Curd soap ..... 1 oz. av.
Water ....4 fl. oz.
Oil of lemon ..... ½ fl. dr.
French chalk, a sufficient quantity.

Shred the soap and melt it in the water by heat, add the oil of lemon, and make into a still paste with French chalk.

2. White soap ..... 25 oz.
Water ....15 fl. oz.
Solution of chlorinated soda ....10 fl. oz.
Ammonia water (10 p.c.) 1 fl. oz.

Shred the soap and melt it in the water by heat, stirring well all the time; when lukewarm add the other liquids and mix thoroughly. Put the glove on the hand and apply the paste with a piece of flannel, rubbing the kid from wrist to finger tips.

GASOLINE JELLY.

Tincture of soap bark ... ... 1½ oz.
Gasoline..... ....8 oz.

Shake for 30 minutes, almost continuously, then set aside to solidify, which happens in about twelve hours.

POULTRY FOODS

(a) Powd. egg shell or phosphate of lime ... . 4 ozs.
Iron sulphate ... ...4 ozs.
Capsicum, powd. ... ...4 ozs.
Fenugreek, powd ... ...2 ozs.
Black pepper, powd....1 oz.
Silver sand ... ...2 ozs.
Lentils, powd ..... .6 ozs.

A tablespoonful to be mixed with sufficient feed for twenty hens.

(b) Oyster shell, ground ...5 ozs.
Magnesia ....1 oz.
Calcium carbonate ...3 ozs.
Bone, ground ... ...1½ ozs.
Mustard bran ... ...1½ ozs.
Capsicum .... 1 oz.

(c) Sodium chloride ... 1 oz.
Iron sulphate ... . ½ oz.
Sodium carbonate ... ½ oz.
Sulphur ..... ½ oz.
Beef, lean, dried and powd. ....10 ozs.
Fine sand ....10 ozs.
Corn meal ... ...20 ozs.
Linseed meal ... ...20 ozs.

Reduce all to a moderately coarse powder and mix well.

BED BUG DESTROYER

Naphthaline (flakes)...lb. 4
Alkanet Root ... ...oz. 5
Oil Mirbane ... ...fl. oz. 8
Gasoline to make ...gal. 5

Bruise alkanet root and mix altogether in five-gallon can; cork tightly and kick it around on the floor at intervals for a week or so, until a saturated solution is obtained. Then filter through paper. Attach to neck of each bottle an extra squirt cork consisting of a quill toothpick stuck tightly through a cork to fit, so that the quill projects above the cork about half an inch, and cut off even on inside.

RHEUMATISM OINTMENT.

1.—Methyl. salicyl.....3v
Guaiacol.....3i
Ol. terebinth.....3j
Lanolin 3iij
Petrolati.....3v

M. Ft. ungt.

2.—Salicylic acid,
Turpentine,
Lanolin, aa 2½ drachms,
Lard, 3 ounces.

Ft. ungt.

LIQUOR SANTALI FLAVI COMPOSITUS (SOLUBLE).

Oil Sandal... .... 2 fl. oz.
Oil Cubeb ..... 1 fl. oz.
Oil Copaiba... ... ... 6 fl. dr.
Oil Pimenta... ... .30 min.
Oil Cassia..... ....30 min.
Tincture Buchu ... ... 6 fl. oz.
Conc. Infus. Buchu (1:7)..... .... 6 fl. oz.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) 8 fl. oz.
Solution Potassa ... 6 fl. oz.
Magnesium Carbonate .... 1 oz.
Distilled Water... ... 3 fl. oz.

Boil the solution potassa and mix with the oils, allow to stand for two days; add the water and shake well (if not saponified), boil with a little more solution potassa; when cold, add the tincture, infusion and alcohol, and lastly the magnesium carbonate. Mix well, and after 24 hours, filter through filter-paper sprinkled with magnesium carbonate.—Australian Phar. Form.

INGENUITY IN THE BACK SHOP

By R. H. THOMAS

The druggist who does any considerable amount of home manufacturing finds frequent opportunity for the invention of handy labor saving devices. A bottle filler can always be used. The kind that are bought ready made are of tin and shaped like a funnel with a handle attached. A plug being fitted in the neck of the funnel with a wire and spring attached, by pressing a lever with the thumb the plug is raised, and the liquid allowed to flow out. The flow is stopped by simply releasing the lever.

Realizing that funnels of tin should not be used in the laboratory at all —acids and tin being generally incompatible, and with something more practical in view entailing little expense, I recently constructed a bottle filler of my own which I shall describe.

Taking a glass funnel, an ordinary eye dropper and a piece of rubber tubing such as used on a nursing bottle, after breaking the small glass point off the dropper I attached the tubing over the glass tube, then cut the tip off the bulb and fastened it over the neck of the funnel. A small wooden plug inserted in the end of the rubber completed the apparatus.

Constructed in this simple fashion the bottle filler is prepared for use. Placing the funnel in a filter rack and filling it with the liquid to be transferred to the bottles, the tubing is grasped near the end between the thumb and forefinger of one hand, the plug removed with the other, the tube then inserted in the bottle and the pressure released. When the bottle is full, the pressure is again applied either by means of the thumb and forefinger or with a wire pinch cock, and the operation repeated until all the bottles are filled. This is a cleanly method of filling bottles by which loss is avoided. The apparatus, of course, is not adapted for heavy liquids like castor oil or glycerin, for which a pump apparatus should be used.

Another laboratory economy can be effected by the utilization of broken graduates. As a general thing broken glass graduates find their way to the refuse heap, when, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, they could be made fit for use again.

To repair a graduate that has had its bottom broken off, take the cover of an ointment box, lay it on a flat surface, set the graduate in this and fill in with plaster of paris. When the plaster has set, the graduate is again fit for use. Sometimes glass graduates are cracked their entire length and fall apart. Such breaks can be repaired by placing a stout rubber band around the top near the lip and one at the bottom of the graduate. I have patched up graduates after this fashion and used them for six years, and they seem good for a long time yet.—American Druggist.

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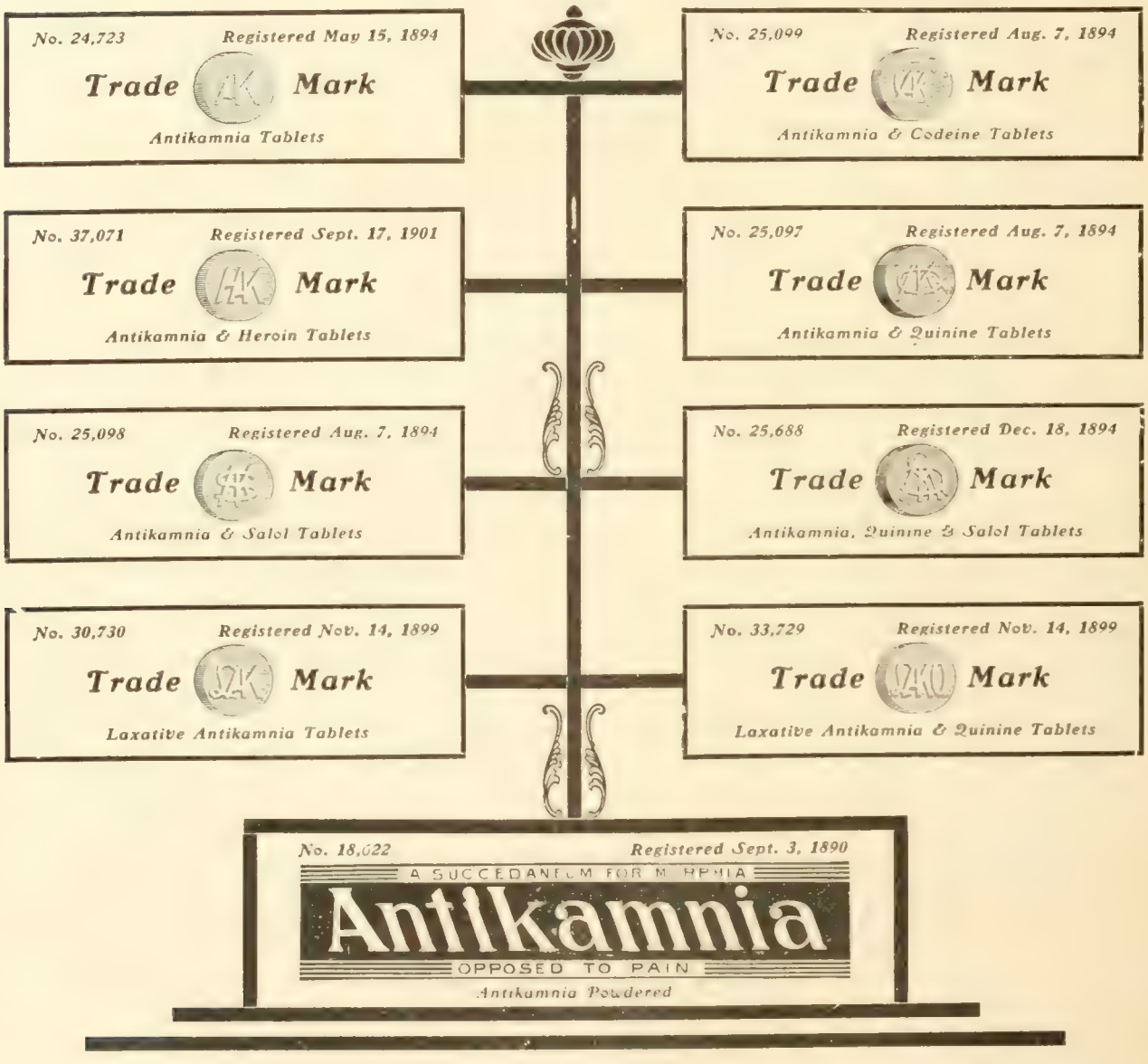

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Photographic Notes

FORMOSULPHITE DEVELOPERS

Formosulphite, a recently proposed addition to developers, is stated to be a mixture of 100 parts sodium sulphite and 3 parts paraformaldehyde (trioxymethylene). We append formulas showing the manner in which it is used :

1.—Pyrogallic acid... ... ... 4 grn.
Formosulphite... ... ...36 grn.
Water... ... ... 1 fl. oz.

2.—Hydroquinone... ... ... 4 grn.
Formosulphite... ... ...36 grn.
Water... ... ... 1 fl. oz.

3.—Metol... ... ... 46grn.
Formosulphite... ... ...36 grn.
Water... ... ... 1 fl. oz.

4.—Eikonogen... ... ... 6 grn.
Formosulphite... ... ...36 grn.
Water... ... ... 1 fl. oz.

5.—Pyrocatechin... ... ... 4 grn.
Formosulphite... ... ...50 grn.
Water... ... ... 1 fl. oz.

FORMULAS THAT WILL WORK

Dr. Geo. Richter in Meyer Bros.' Druggist, vouches for the reliability of the following :

Colophonium Paper.—Water, one pint, boiling in granite vessel. Gradually add while stirring one drachm of white resin (colophon powdered). Then add one drachm of well soaked gelatin. After solution add two drachms of ammonium chloride, dissolved in water (three or four ounces), add water to make one quart. Filter through cheese cloth. It looks like milk. Now add citric acid till acid reaction (with litmus paper). While still warm soak white, strong paper in this for three minutes and hang up to dry. It keeps.

Sensitizing

Silver nitrate... ... ... 2 drms.
Citric acid... ... ... 2 drms.
Alcohol... ... ... 2 drms.
Water... ... ... 3 ozs.

Let the prepared paper float on this solution (avoiding air bubbles) for three minutes. Dry with filtering paper ; hang up to dry. It keeps about three months.

Printing.—Very bright prints are made by fumigating the paper for one-half hour with ammonia. Put (hang up) the paper in a plain box in which a saucer filled with strong ammonia is standing ; close the box and [illegible] rather to bolder effects.

Toning.—After printing wash the paper in [illegible] water. Immerse in toning bath.

Gold chloride... ... ... 1 gr .
Sodium bicarbonate ...75 grs.
Citric acid... ... ...45 grs.
Uranium nitrate... ..... 2 grs.
Water... ... ... 8 ozs.

The bath does not keep over eight hours. Tone till purple-black in five to ten minutes. Wash.

Fixing in—

Sodium hyposulphite...1 part.
Water... ... ...5 parts.

Wash thoroughly. Dry.

With strong, clear negatives the picture resembles a painting in India ink ; does not look like a photograph.

BICHROMITE OF GUM-PRINT WITH WATER COLORS

Gum arabic... ... ... ½ oz.
Water... ... ...1½ ozs.

Let stand until dissolved. Filter through muslin.

Sugar ... ...15 grains
Sodium bichromate. 2 scruples

Water color, enough (a few drops of ammonia) . Mix very thoroughly. With large, soft brush, take a quantity of the mixture on a glass plate, work it thoroughly, and then spread it rapidly, evenly on paper, quite

LOW TIDE IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

thin. With a large, dry badger-brush work lightly over the paper to equalize it. Let no strokes be visible. Have them cross in all directions. When it starts drying hang up to dry. The paper keeps only about five days. Take a weak negative, print in strong daylight for about one-half hour. Put in a tray with cold water, face down; high lights should not appear before about thirty minutes. Print may float for many hours; if necessary, transfer into warm water, or add a few drops of ammonia. Developing is extremely delicate; the slightest touch may spoil the print. Develops stronger lights, when desired, by carefully dropping water upon the print, floating face up, or by putting it upon a glass plate and using a steam atomizer (perfumer) upon it. When fully developed, hang up to dry. A highly artistic, permanent picture.

ALBUMINIZED PAPER—HOW TO PREPARE IT

The various articles in The British Journal of Photography on the use of albuminized paper and the frequent questions asked repeatedly in the same respecting its use, indicate that many who have been using the various printing-out papers are anxious to try their hand with albumen. My advice is, do so, and you will not regret it. For over half a century I have used it and still do so. Try a couple of prints on the same negative, printing an equal depth, one on albumen and one on P.O.P. Then note the results, look at the detail in the shadows. You will find the albumen vastly superior. Fifty years ago I albuminized my own paper, using fresh eggs. The salting solution was more than double the strength now used, and the silver solution was [illegible] grains. Now, seldom more than half is used. Long soaking of the print was not given, but many and frequent changes of water and more permanent prints. Some years ago I gave the formula I constantly use. However, the army of photographers has grown enormously since then, and it [illegible] same :—

No. 1.

Water, rain or distilled	120 oz.
Nitrate of silver	10 oz.
Pure nitrate of soda	5 oz.
Loaf sugar	[illegible]

This forms the stock solution. To sensitize 36 full sheets of paper make a second solution of

No. 2.

Water	10 oz.
Pure nitrate of soda	1 oz.
Nitrate of silver	2 oz.
Loaf sugar	2 dr.

Take 2 oz. of No. 2 and add to No. 1; float four times, blot off and dry; then, after four sheets of paper have been floated add 1 oz. more, and gently rock the whole. Repeat this after every four sheets, when the 10 oz. of No. 2 will suffice for the 36 sheets, leaving the No. 1 bath pretty nearly to its original 120 oz. By this method each sheet will be kept to its proper strength. A little kaolin kept in the bottle will always keep it clear. I have the paper rolled up in quires, sufficient being prepared for two or three weeks' use. Keep one sheet always as an outside one; no matter how dark this may get it will be a great preventive of discoloration. I have it kept in tins used for platinotype papers. If slightly discolored it will, in the fixing bath, which should always be fresh, come out perfectly white. If an extra glaze is required, squeegee the prints on the black or brown American metal plates sold by all dealers, about 13in. by 11in., putting the plate in water and laying the print on it, place a sheet of blotting paper on the same and a sheet of india-rubber over this, and squeegee, and when dry it will leave the plate, which, when cleaned, can be repeatedly used. Try it and you will be convinced of the superior results of the albuminized paper.

BEST WAY TO DRY NEGATIVES

Many an amateur ignorant of the method of obtaining a print in a hurry, has destroyed valuable negatives by resorting to rough-and-ready methods of drying them. The amateur cannot learn too soon that nothing is to be gained in great haste to dry his negatives. Nearly all the dodges for attaining that end are fraught with danger, especially to the beginner. If, in the morning, after an evening's development, he finds a negative from which he is most anxious to see a print more than half dry, the temptation to warm it before the fire or to place it in a strong current of air is almost irresistible. If the amateur gives way, he may reckon that the chances are ten to one against his having that negative to print from; for the change from a slow to a rapid method of drying is almost certain to leave its mark on the film. Another dodge is to soak the negative in methylated spirit, but unless that operation is very carefully carried out, and the spirit drained away in an even manner, there is considerable risk of the negative being ruined beyond recovery. To hasten slowly is a golden rule in photography, as in so many other things.

It sometimes happens that a silver print, by too long keeping before toning, gets discolored in the whites to a decided buff. Usually, the disheartened photographer consigns them to the silver waste as of no other use than for the reducer. But a simple remedy is at hand which restores the whites to the pristine beauty of a freshly-printed paper. Immediately before toning, place the affected prints in a bath of 1 part strong ammonia to 50 parts of water, and, after toning in a like bath, also add 1 part to 50 to the hypo solution.—The Camera.

CONTENTMENT

Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some heart is glad to have it so;
Then, blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

My little craft sails not alone;
A thousand fleets from every zone
Are out upon a thousand seas;
What blows for one a favoring breeze
Might dash another with the shock
Of doom upon some hidden rock.

And so I do not dare to pray
For winds to waft me on my way,
But leave it to a higher Will
To stay or speed me, trusting still
That all is well and sure that He
Who launched my bark will sail with me
Through storm and calm, and will not fail,
Whatever breezes may prevail,
To land me, every peril past,
Within the sheltered haven at last.

Then, whatsoever wind doth blow,
My heart is glad to have it so;
Then, blow it east, or blow it west,
The wind that blows, that wind is best.

A word to the wise is sometimes sufficient to demonstrate your own ignorance.

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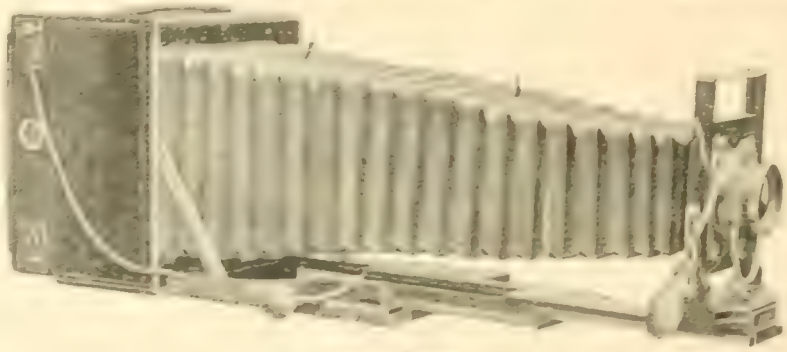

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Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

Extracts from a paper by C. A. Oliver, M. A., M. D., Philadelphia.

The drugs spoken of as "mydriatics" are ophthalmologically divisible into four classes analgesics, mydriatics, iridoplegics and cycloplegics.

They act locally, the chief effects upon the eye consist in external and internal analgesias, combined with local paralyses of the sphincter muscles of the iris and ciliary body.

The most prominent drugs in the class analgesics named in the order of their comparative values as such are holocain, cocain and eucain.

HOLOCAIN in hydrochlorate form is used in one per cent. strength solutions (which is about equal in power to a five per cent. strength solution of cocain) producing smarting for half a minute, but in less than two minutes sufficient analgesia ensues for operative procedure, the analgesia lasting some 15 or 20 minutes. It does not affect the corneal epithelium, has very feeble iridoplegic and little if any cycloplegic powers.

COCAIN, used in the form of hydrochlorate solution of two per cent. strength or more, causes smarting for a minute or two, followed by analgesia, which lasts from four to six minutes. Cocain also produces dilatation of pupil, which lasts for ten to twelve hours, and produces but slight paresis of ciliary muscle. It has a decided effect on corneal epithelium if instilled too frequently or strong.

EUCAIN as hydrochlorate in five per cent. strength solution is used for local anasthesia, smarts a little at first and has not much effect on iris or ciliary.

In the class mydriatics, which are used for the definite purpose of pure mydriasis, are few, and in the order of importance are euphthalmin, homatropin, mydrin, ephedrin.

EUPHTHALMIN is used in a five per cent. solution of the hydrochlorate, two drops of which produce maximal mydriasis, but slight action on ciliary muscle. As a mydriatic it is more powerful than mydrin, slower than homatropin and does not degenerate corneal epithelium.

HOMATROPINE is used in two per cent. solution of hydrobromate as a mydriatic and in greater strengths or by repeated instillations may be used as a cycloplegic for estimation of refraction. Its effect on the iris and ciliary muscle is increased by the addition of cocain.

MYDRIN is composed of one part of homatropin hydrochlorate to one hundred parts of ephedrin in a ten per cent. strength aqueous solution. This mixture is much more effective as a mydriatic agent than either of its constituents in their uncombined proportions.

EPHEDRIN used in two per cent. solution for partial pupi lary dilation for diagnostic purposes.

In the class "iridoplegics," atropin is most frequently used as the sulphate in the one-fortieth to one-twentieth of a grain strengths.

SCOPOLAMIN either as the hydrochlorate or hydrobromate in the strength of one-four-hundred-and-eightieth of a grain is better borne by the conjunctiva than atropin.

DATURIN usually as the sulphate from one-fortieth to one-twentieth of a grain.

HYOSCYAMIN is employed both in crystalline and amorphous forms, the former being more powerful and certain, from one-fourtieth to one-twentieth of a grain being used.

HYOSCIN as hydrochlorate or hydrobromate—the former being the preferable—two drops of a one per cent. solution being used. As the drug is a rapid and dangerous intoxicant it must be instilled carefully and in small quantities.

DUBOISIN usually as the sulphate though the hydrochlorate is also used.

In the class "Cycloplegics," i. e., total paralysis of accommodation is the most difficult end for this class of drugs to attain.

The necessary qualifications of these drugs, when they are to be used for refraction purposes, are that they must be sure—prompt—brief—safe. These requirements are best fulfilled by scopolamin, atropin, daturin, hyoscyamin, hyoscin and duboisin in the order named.

OPTICAL SYMBOLS AND ABREVIATIONS

Compiled by [illegible]

R	Right.
L	Left.
N	Nasal.
T	Temporal.
S. Sph	Spherical.
Cyl	Cylindrical.
Pr	Prism.
Ax	Axis.
°	Degree.
′	Minute.
″	Second.
Mer.	Meridian.
Ft.′	Foot.
In.″	Inch.
Lens	Lens.
D	Diopter.
△, PD	Prismatic Diopter.
M.A.	Metre angle.
+, Cx., Cvx.	Plus, Convex.
−, Cc., Cve.	Minus, Concave.
Pc	Periscopic.
Pcx	Periscopic convex.
Pcc	Periscopic concave.
Dcx	Double convex.
Dcc	Double concave.
=	Equal to.
>	Greater than.
<	Less than.
∟	Right angles to.
⊥	Perpendicular to.
∥	Parallel to.
⌒	Combine(ne) with.
OD, RE	Oculus dexter. Right eye.
OS, LE	Oculus sinister, Left eye.
OU, BE	Oculi una. The eyes together. Both eyes.
R	Recipe. Prescription.
Em.E	Emmetropia. Emmetropic.
Am	Ametropia. Ametropic.
Hor. H.	Horizontal.
Ver. V.	Vertical.
F	Formula.
FV	Field of Vision.
T	Tension of the eyeball.
V, VA	Visus. Vision. Acuteness of vision.
ODV	Oculi dextri visus. Vision of the right eye.
OSV	Oculi sinistri visus. Vision of the left eye.
c w	Cum with.
—e. e	Minus every letter. None seen on the card.
S	Sight.
Pr. Pb. P	Presbyopia. Presbyopic.
H. Hy	Hyperopia. Hyperopic.
Hl	Hyperopia latent.
Hm	Hyperopia manifest.
Ht	Hyperopia total.
M. My	Myopia. Myopic.
As	Astigmatism. Astigmatic.
M. As., Am.	Myopic astigmatism.
H. As., Ah.	Hyperopic astigmatism.
Ahm. Amh.	Mixed astigmatism.
PD	Pupilary distance.
Ht	Height of bridge.
m	Metre.
cm	Centimetre.
mm	Millimetre.
PP, P, NP	Punctum proximum. Near point.
PR, R, FP	Punctum remotum. Far point.
∞	Infinity (practically 20 ft. or 6m.)
Con. C.	Convergence.
Ac. A.	Accommodation.
Crys.	Crystalline lens.
Y.S.	Yellow spot. Macula lutea.
J.	Jaeger.
S.	Snellen.
P.L.	Perception of light.
L.D.	Light difference.
L.M.	Light minimum.

Optician and Photographic Trade Review.

P^c ....Near point of convergence.
R^c ....Far point of convergence.
A^c ....Relative range of convergence.
P^a ....Near point of accommodation.
R^a ....Far point of accommodation.
C^a ....Relative range of accommodation.
Æt.E.... ....Ætatis. Aged.
O.....Oculus, the eye.

THE EYESIGHT OF CHILDREN

Comment has often been made, much more so in the past than now, on the large number of persons in American cities, including even many children, who wear glasses, and it has been suggested that this state of affairs is the expression of a fad or of a bit of affectation or of avarice on the part of the oculist. The fact is, however, that as a result of our indoor habits, demanding constant use of the eyes at short range, ocular defects that would otherwise cause no trouble, and thus remain concealed, become manifest as eye-strain in one form or other. To the credit of the American ophthalmologists be it said that they were among the first to appreciate the significance of such eye-strain, and to the correction of its cause they have given most assiduous, intelligent and successful attention. We think it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that no better refractive work—including muscle equilibration—is done than that of the ophthalmologist of the United States. As a result of observations made upon children in public schools the relatively large preponderance of ocular defects has been amply demonstrated, and some investigations made by a competent Swiss oculist tend to show that similar conditions exist among the school children of continental Europe. In the course of examinations into the eyesight of 19,947 children in the public schools of Zurich during the eight years from 1884 to 1902 defective vision was found in 10.1 per cent. of this number, in the following percentages: Hyperopia, 1.2; myopia, 0.9; astigmatism, 8.6; spasm of the ciliary muscle, 1.4; strabismus and amblyopia, each 1; corneal maculae, 1-3; and various other defects, 1.5. It is uncertain from the accessible report whether a cycloplegic was employed invariably or at all in making the examinations, but the statement that an exact ophthalmometric examination of eyes with defective vision was an absolute necessity for the detection of the large number of cases of astigmatism suggests at least that paralysis of the ciliary muscle was not induced as a rule. It seems also that only those children may have been examined who complained of defective vision or apparently had impaired eyesight. In accordance with the results of the examination, written instruructions were given in the case of each child, defining the distance of the seat from the window and from the blackboard, the use of spectacles etc. The parents were informed when the eyesight was defective and were referred to an ophthalmologist for treatment. The Germans certainly deserve credit for valuable contributions to both the theory of optics and the practical application of optical principles.—Jour. Am. Med. Asso.

Philately

PHILATELIC CLUB MEETING

At the meeting of the Toronto Stamp Club, held in the Oddfellows' building, Mr. H. J. Fairhead, president, presiding, the constitution as amended by the special committee was unanimously adopted. Mr. Brown, president of the Stamp Collectors' Club, was enthusiastically elected honorary vice-president of this club. An exhibition of the stamps of Gibraltar was then held, Mr. Fairhead being winner in the competition. The following programme was adopted for the year: Nov. 25, president's address, exhibit, Br. Col. Western Hemisphere, Dec. 9, exhibit U. S. and colonies, America (S. A.) and (C. A.); debate, Used v. Unused, led by Messrs. Muirhead and Lowe, also Andrews and Schofield; Dec. 23, exhibit, Newfoundland, papers, Messrs. Parker, Corker; Jan. 13, exhibit, Oceania, paper, Dr. Boultbee, and notes on interesting B. N. A. stamps, Mr. Crane; Jan. 27, exhibit, Canada "pence issue," varieties in picturesque mounting, Mr. Kent, paper by Mr. Andrews; Feb. 10, exhibit, Europe (not including Great Britain), paper, minor varieties, paper, Mr. Marks; Feb. 24, exhibit, British Colonies in Africa, Debate, General Collecting v. Specializing, Messrs. Walker and Parker, Messrs. Wilby and Marshall; March 9, exhibit, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, debate, New Issues v. Old Issues, Mr. Duggan, Mr. MacKenzie; March 23, exhibit, Asia and Africa (general), papers, Messrs. Martin and Rene; April 13, exhibit, Canada "cent issue," notes or paper, Mr. Chadwick and Dr. Boultbee; April 27, exhibit, Great Britain and Br. Col. in Europe, paper, Errors, Surcharges and Provisionals, H. J. Fairhead; May 11, exhibit, New Brunswick and British Columbia, papers, Mr. Duggan; May 25, exhibit, British Colonies in Asia, paper, left open.

THE SCARCEST CANADIAN STAMP

In 1851 Canada issued her first stamps, consisting of two values, 3d. and 6d., which denoted the postage for single and double letters respectively within the colony. At that period the postage to Great Britain was 1s., and it was thought necessary to order stamps of that value. It was rather singular that the denomination should have been given as "twelve pence" and not "one shilling," but we had a somewhat similar occurrence, though less marked, in the shilling values of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for it was to be noticed that in the corners of these the values are denoted by the figure "12" in addition to the words "one shilling" on the side.

The design of this 12-penny stamp was the head of the late Queen Victoria, to the left, as in the familiar design of the Queensland stamps. The color was deep black, and the stamps imperforate as in the other values, but no one seems to know of how many stamps the entire issue consisted. The paper was thin ribbed; another issue, said to be of 1852, was printed on plain wove paper, but no decree authorizing this printing was to be found, and the value in this state was never issued. The whole issue on ribbed paper consisted of 50,000 stamps, which were printed by Raisdon & Co., of New York, for the Government of Canada.

The scarcity of this stamp has always been so great that it was many years before its existence became generally known, and the earlier catalogues either did not mention it at all, or considered it as an "essay." In the early "seventies," however, several copies became known, and the attention of collectors was drawn to this great rarity, of which, according to official records, only 800 were sold

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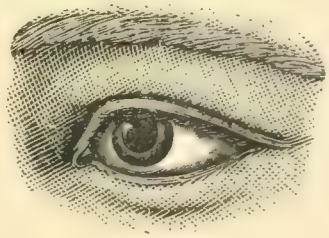

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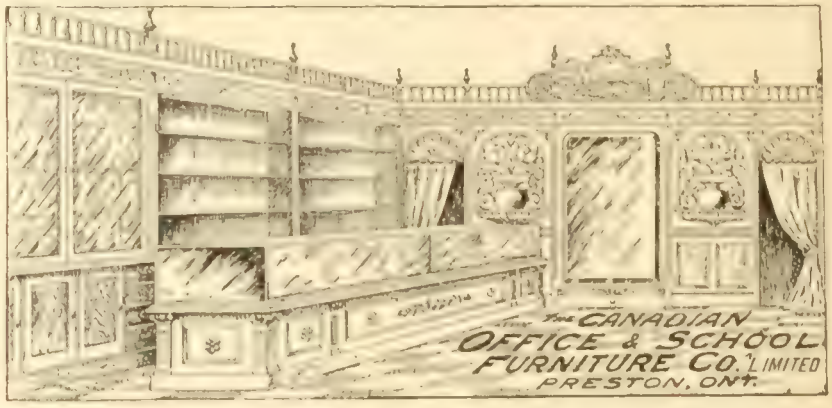

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at the post offices, the remaining 99,200 being destroyed, though when or where no one knows.

The twelve-penny value had only a very short life for almost immediately after its issue the postage of Great Britain was reduced to 1d. which occasioned the issue of the blue stamp of that value with the head of Cabot thus doing away with the need for a shilling stamp.

Another reason for the great scarcity of the twelve-pence was the practice of that time in vogue of not pre-paying postage, owing to the popular belief that unpaid letters, on which the postage was collected on delivery, travelled more safely than stamped ones, the amount of postage being the same in either case.

As to the money value of this stamp one found, in successive editions of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, that in 1891 and 1892 no price was given, in 1893 it was £60 unused, and £50 used, in 1897 no quotation, in 1899 it was £80 used, and in 1900 and 1902 £70 used. It should be added that the stamp existed with an overprint in red, "Specimen" across the stamp, and that forgers had tried to efface this and then cancel the stamp with a heavy ring postmark to hide the traces of erasure.

Already stamps for the new Republic of Panama are reported. It is stated that a provisional issue consisting of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c. and $1 has been prepared.

It is also reported that the Department of Antioquia and Cauca will seek to join Panama, having made an effort to secede from the Colombian Republic.

The demand among collectors who follow the popular news of the day, for all issues of Colombian Republic and Departmental stamps, is marked among dealers who have a large general trade.

Korea has issued a new set of stamps of large size. The set consists of 2 Re., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 20 Cheun, and 1 and 2 Woon.

BAHAMAS FOR THE BEGINNER

The score or so of islands known as Bahamas — or more correctly, The Bahamas, stretch in a long, irregular chain to the northeast of Cuba and to the east of Uncle Sam's estate of Florida. Some of them are mere unimportant specks on the surface of the sea but the group as a whole has long been looked upon with covetous eyes by the United States. Perhaps one day the head of King Edward VII may be replaced on the stamps of the Bahamas by that of George Washington. We only say perhaps. Such an event would bring to a close a series of British Colonial stamps that are rich in philatelic interest.

When penny postage stamps were first issued to the unprogressive settlers in Bahamas Islands in 1859, it was only as a means of inter-communication between the islands of the group. There was no issue available for over-sea postage until the middle months of 1861, when 4d. and 6d. values were created.

Up to that year it had been the custom to use British stamps for letters directed to the mother country and to foreign parts, stamps so used being identified by philatelists by means of the post mark, bearing the "office number" A05. It is worth noting that Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, in his last-issued "Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the United Kingdom"— of which, by the way, we should welcome a new and revised edition—warns collectors against forgeries of the A05 postmark, and also against specimens of British stamps bearing an indistinct 405 obliteration, these being frequently offered as examples of the A05. The warning is of less virtue now than formerly, for the habit of collecting British stamps with oversea postmarks is now confined to thorough-going specialists of the issues of the United Kingdom.

The old penny "Interinsular" stamp, issued in the Bahamas in June, 1859, stands out as one of the most notable exceptions to a fairly general rule of Philately—viz., that old issues of British Colonial stamps, are, in the majority of cases, rarer in the unused state than in the used. The Bahamas "Interinsular" stamp is a noteworthy example to the contrary, and the reason of its comparative cheapness in the unused condition is the same as that which has made many of the "pence" stamps of Newfoundland far more readily procurable as unused than as used specimens. That is to say, an official remainder was placed on the market, and it is possible, down to the present day, to buy unused specimens of the penny "Interinsular" at about a sixth of the price of used copies. The evil (to philatelists) that followed in the train of the [illegible] the appearance in the market of this [illegible] used copies were taken by the faking fraternity and fitted with spurious cancellations. Many of these lurk in the by-ways of Philately to this day, and philatelists have to be keenly on their guard against them.

The [illegible]

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STAMPS—The Finest Stock at Lowest Prices
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4 St. Vincent 10c, 6 Hawaii 15c, 5 Martinique 8c, 25 British West Indies, Ceylon, Cuba, Straits [illegible], 8 Uruguay 10c, 3 Congo 25c, 25 Paris, West Indies 25c, 4 Corea 8c, 6 New [illegible] 10c, [illegible] stamp album for 600 stamps [illegible] packet 50 unused stamps, containing pictures of 22 different animals and birds, only 60c. Write to-day for copy of our catalog.
We buy collections and solicit correspondence. Correspondents wanted in every country in the world; write for special foreign [illegible] List of [illegible] and Canada Stamps sent free. HARRIS COLONIAL CO
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stands out alone as the only variety of Bahamas which was ever "remaindered," if we may use the word. In all other instances the unused stamps stand higher than the used in the catalogues, the ratio being sometimes as high as fifteen to one!

Apart from varying perforations, and the slight difference in printing observable on the contract being handed over to De La Rue, there are no varieties of importance in the "full-face Queen's head" issue of 1861 to 1863. In the latter year the "C.C." watermark was introduced coincidently with the issue of new stamps showing the head of Queen Victoria to the left. Here there was a perforation of 12½, afterwards altered to 14. The watermark, in 1882, was changed from "C.C." to "C.A.", the stamps otherwise remaining unaltered. The "C.A." water-marked stamps were at first perforated 12 and afterwards 14.

Twelve varieties, counting perforations, are thus provided by the issues of 1863 to 1882, and shades of color further expand the list to one of eighteen varieties in the catalogues for advanced collectors.

Magazines

SUCCESS

The contents of the December "Success" (Christmas issue,) show the remarkable manner in which this magazine has taken a leading place among the popular publications of the world. It contains the latest poem by James Whitcomb Riley, "It's Got to Be," a fascinating piece of work done in the Hoosier master's best vein. Mr. Riley also contributes an interesting interview on children, evolving the ideas of a bachelor who has a large family of children and is overfond of them,—Mr. Riley being the bachelor and the children of his poems his family. Vance Thompson contributes a somewhat startling article entitled, "Notable People I Have Interviewed," in which he tell of his experience as a journalist while trying to secure information from such great men as Zola, Dreyfus, and Bismarck, and incidentally discloses hitherto unknown diplomatic secrets. "The Peasant Days of Pope Pius X.," by Salvatore Cortesi contains some remarkable stories of the pontiff's boyhood days. "The Success Portfolio," on heavy proof paper, contains a reproduction of a painting by Robert H. Roth and portraits of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Pope Pius X.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

The new publishers of Everybody's Magazine declare the holiday issue of the publication to be much the best they have yet produced. It is not the typical Christmas number made up of stilted fiction and pictures of the festival in many lands. It is just an especially lively and entertaining magazine, full of really good stories, clever pictures, and well written and timely articles.

In Everybody's one never finds a distinguished name tacked to a dull tale. Among its contributors are the ablest writers of the day, but it is in connection with their best work, not their pot-boilers. The reading public, which has become familiar with O. Henry, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, and F. Walworth, for instance, will find in the holiday issue the most successful story each has written this year.

A CATCHY STORY

The Christmas number of Lippincott's Magazine is favoured in becoming the medium for one of the most catchy novels of the season. Its title is "The Fascinating of Mr. Savage," and Helen Milecete is its author. In few words, it deals with the racy adventures of a young woman seeking a rich second husband. Her first had been killed in the Boer War, and she believes that her heart died with him. A good figure and five thousand dollars insurance on her husband's life being her only assets, she loses no time in starting out to "float" herself, not in a bathing suit or on a raft, but by way of a slow steamer to Europe. The widow makes the mistake of confiding her plan to her "dearest friend," and this almost proves her undoing. The author's character work is acute and consistent, and the magnetism of the widow is so powerful as to reach the heart of the reader and creates hopes for her success.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The gospel of good cheer brightens every page of The Youth's Companion. Although the paper is nearly seventy-seven years of age, it does not look back on the past as a better period than the present.

The Companion believes that the time most full of promise is the time we are living in, and every weekly issue reflects this spirit of looking forward and not back.

To more than half a million American families it carries every week its message of cheer. Its stories picture the true characteristics of the young men and women of America. Its articles bring nearly three million readers in touch with the best thought of the most famous of living men and women.

Annual Announcement Number fully describing the principal features of The Companion's new volume for 1904 will be sent to any address free.

The new subscriber for 1904 will receive all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1903 free from the time of subscription; also, The Companion Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.
144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

ADULTERATED SODA CRYSTALS

Mr. Charles E. Davidson, managing director of the United Alkali Company, Limited, has addressed the following letter to the Press:—"Will you please permit me to explain to your readers the most recent and the most unfair form of competition to which the English makers of soda crystals for washing are subjected in home

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prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.

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Every man, woman or child should use the new Diamond Pen.

To start at once send 40 cents (stamps will do) for Agents' Sample Box, or one Dollar for large size Sample Box post free by return to all parts of the world with particulars of the best paying agency.

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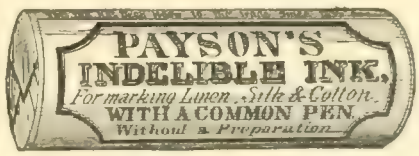

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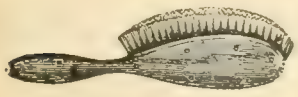

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markets. Foreign competitors have long been anxious to capture the trade of the United Kingdom in the above article, but in spite of the system of free imports, they find themselves apparently unable to compete successfully. They have recently, therefore, adopted a new policy, viz., they adulterate their soda crystals heavily with Glauber salts, or sulphate of soda, and sell this adulterated article as soda crystals in violent competition with our product. Soda crystals as supplied by English makers are practically pure, and contain 98 per cent. of hydrated carbonate of soda. Supplies of adulterated foreign crystals are arriving in this port; we have examined a sample of a parcel recently landed on Newcastle quay, and find it adulterated to the extent of 46 per cent. with sulphate of soda, a cheap adulterant, and useless for the purposes for which soda crystals are required. We would warn specially the grocers and the distributors of this city and neighborhood against the purchase of this most inferior article, and which cannot possibly give satisfaction to the purchaser. The practice resorted to is objectionable in the extreme, and all honest traders should assist the attempt to stop it. The latest reports of our travellers are to the effect that, in other districts of the United Kingdom, similar imports of foreign soda crystals are arriving adulterated to the extent of 60 to 95 per cent."—O. C. & D.

RUBBER IN THE EUCALYPTUS

It has recently been observed that several varieties of the Australian eucalypti, in addition to the special oils and "blue" or "red" gums which have rendered them so famous, contain notable quantities of caoutchouc. According to G. H. Maiden, the leaves of the Eucalyptus coryrubosa are especially rich in caoutchouc, so much so that in Australia boys are often seen pulling a leaf of this tree carefully apart in order to watch the elasticity of the threads of gum extending between the sections, the two halves, when separated, springing together again by the retraction of the caoutchouc ligaments.

It would be interesting to ascertain particularly in these days when the demand for rubber is increasing constantly, and the supply is getting shorter—whether the gum could not be extracted from some of the eucalypti in commercial quantities. There is no difficulty in cultivating the eucalyptus; it is a tree of exceptionally rapid growth, and if good rubber is obtainable from it, it would be obtained for nothing, since the other products, oil, gum, etc., would more than pay for all costs of extracting and preparing the rubber.—Monthly Magazine.

Drug Reports

Toronto, December 10, 1903.

Changes in prices during the last month have been unimportant.

Cod liver oil maintains its high price.

Bayberry Bark is higher and quoted at 65c.

Balm Gilead Buds have advanced to 60c.; Blood Root, 18c.

Oil of Cloves is worth to-day $1.75; whole cloves, 25c.; powdered, 30c.

Mandrake Root is higher on account of scarcity.

There is no change to report on any of the staples.

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IT is a neat little Nickel-Plated Ring and Chain, which securely fastens the Stopper to the handle of the bag. It never tangles or twists, and prevents the Stopper from getting mislaid or lost. . . .

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The price of each case is the list price of supplies it contains. The offers are limited to our present supply of urns, water pots, mugs and glasses. Order at once. Your jobber has them in stock, or send order to us with jobber's name and address.

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